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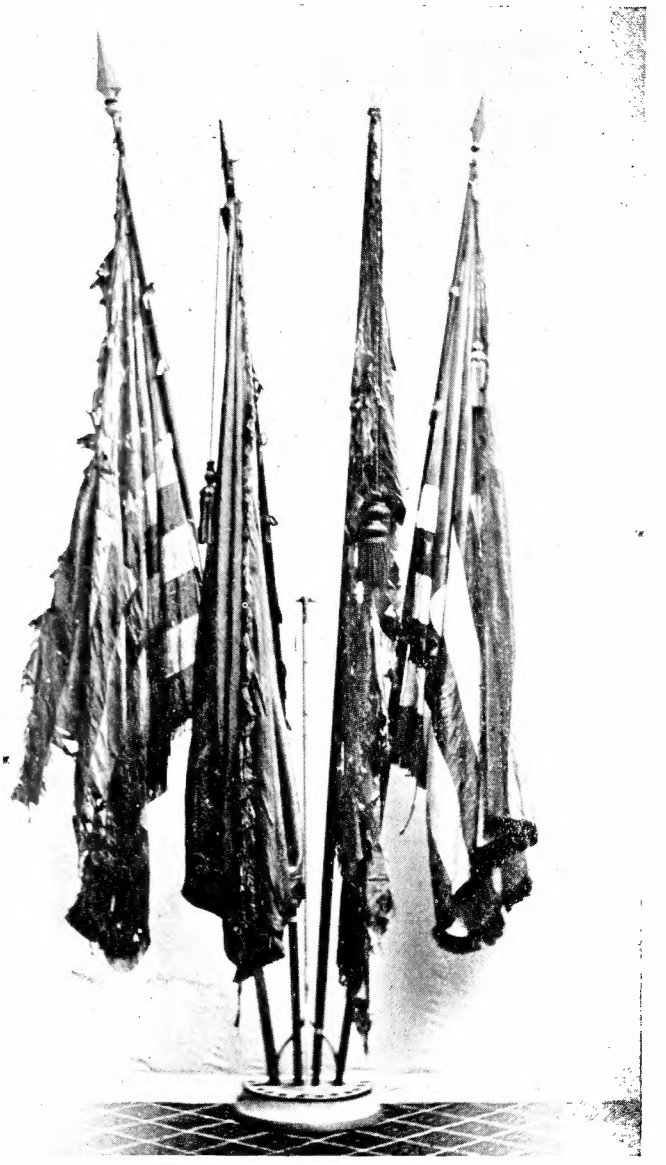
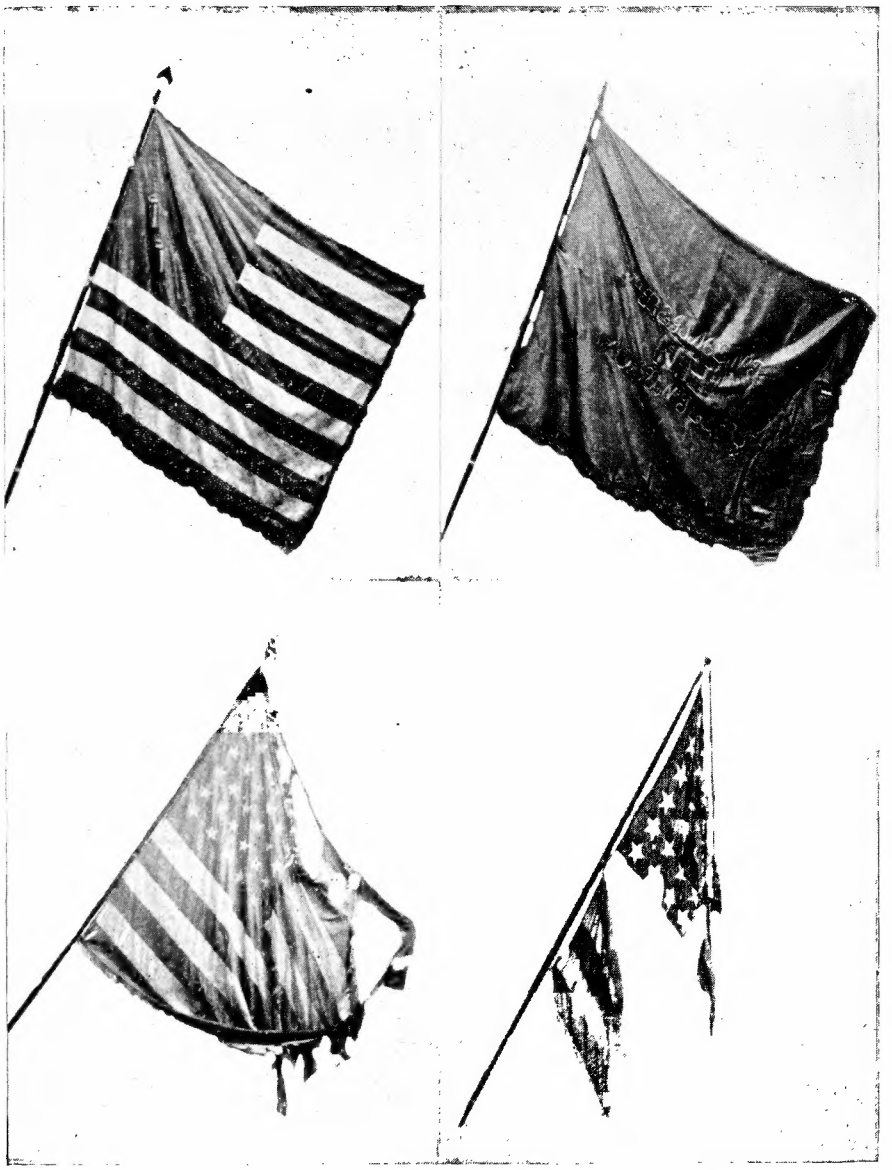


THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE FLAGS,
State House Rotunda.



THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE FLAGS.

1861 1865

THE

THIRD

NEW HAMPSHIRE

AND ALL ABOUT IT

BY D. ELDREDGE,

CAPTAIN THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOL. INF.

BOSTON, MASS.:
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1893

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This Volume

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

BY THE AUTHOR.

Thy rugged hills, O State!
Are but the types of men
Who stood like solid walls
Before the enemy,
On many a battle-field.

Thy sturdy sons were they,
And nobly duty did perform;
Nor recked they what they risked;
For their own selves no thought had they:
They only sought for victory.

To thee, New Hampshire, honored State!
To thee, this book I dedicate.

—D. E.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE! Who shall write its history? Who shall truthfully depict its battles and bivouacs? Who shall faithfully describe its marches and its camps? Who shall relate, in language bold, its experiences and vicissitudes? Who shall correctly state all its changes of station, of numbers? Who will have the courage and assiduity to collect and collate all the multitudinous data? And who will write the book which shall carry to posterity all that need be known of the Third New Hampshire?

These and similar questions have agitated, more or less, the various members of the old Third, but more particularly when assembled in annual reunion. The question was tossed about, as a ball is tossed, from one to another; but for a long time without result. This one was erratic; that one was too old; the other was too young; another lacked continuity; another was too outspoken; another didn't live in the right part of the country, etc., etc.

The informal nominations and rejections and declinations continued from year to year, until John C. Linehan of Penacook, N.H., was requested to write the history. He had the temerity to accept the position. This gentleman seemed eminently qualified, and the boys became hopeful. Comrade Linehan was a prominent member of the original regimental band, and he "knew everybody." Again, he was the leading spirit in the State reunions, and was identified with all Grand Army matters in the State. This gentleman struggled more or less with this hydra-headed historical monster for a year or two, and calmly, serenely and formally surrendered at Weirs, at the reunion in August, 1887

Maj. Wm. H. Trickey had been appointed Historian at one time (date uncertain); and he struggled manfully with the subject, but surrendered. Long before this, it having been fully understood that Linehan had practically surrendered, Adjt. Copp and others were

appointed to assist the Historian; but it was fully understood that Copp was the man to undertake the task, and the others would assist. "Now we have him!" said the boys. And it did really seem that they were not mistaken. Adjt. Copp, from his position as Adjutant of the regiment, and by education, was certainly competent; and of his perseverance none doubted. His time, too, was supposed to be not wholly occupied, as he was the Register of Probate of Hillsboro' County, residing at Nashua; and the general impression is that all such positions admit of a little literary work. Well, Comrade Copp struggled with the subject, making no substantial progress, however, and finally ceased his efforts and gracefully laid down his arms at Weirs on the same day with Comrade Linehan.

A few minutes later, and the writer was appointed; why, he hardly knows. How did this happen? Well, to make short a long story, it was in this wise: Several of the members of the regiment, residing in and near Boston, were invited to come together for a purely social time, by Lieut. Holt, who by chance was in Boston (from the West) for a short period. He desired to meet his old comrades, and they were indeed pleased to meet him. They met at the Crawford House on the evening of the 21st of October, 1886; and there were present about fifteen of the old Third, including Col. Jackson, Brevet-Maj. Edgerly, Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Donohoe (old Captain of Co. C) and others. During the evening, the subject of the desired regimental history was introduced. By some hocus pocus my name was suggested (how I wish now that the guilty party was known to me!), and after much importunity and flattery, deftly woven together, in my innocence I said "Yes, I'll try." (This was ratified later at the Weirs.) But how I have regretted the decision! My friends say I have grown gray rapidly since that possibly fatal moment. Having said "I'll try," several questions immediately presented themselves. What form shall it take? What methods shall I pursue to obtain the information desired? How much shall I write? What sort of information shall be excluded? How far shall I go in my researches? Shall the whole truth be told, regimental or individual, or both? In fact, a perfect avalanche of questions came sliding down upon me, in such volume and rapidity as to nearly overwhelm me. When nearly recovered from the first shock, it occurred to me that probably a history arranged something like an almanac would be all that could be desired. I formulated one of this kind and looked at it frequently, filling in important events, till it fairly burst the original bounds (of almanac style), and

its boundaries were undefined. About this time I began reading up (cramming, some call it) all obtainable literature concerning the regiment; and I discovered that there were already three histories of the old Third: brief, to be sure; but accounts or narratives they were, and not to be ignored. One was by Maj. Bedel, and published in one of the monthly magazines. Another was prepared for the Adjutant-General's (N H.) Report of 1866, Vol. V ; and the third was in a book purporting to give the history of all the New Hampshire troops, and was apparently made up from the material in the first two named. The discovery of these accounts, instead of being discouraging, as might have been supposed, had the opposite effect, *i.e.*, of spurring me on to produce something better. A later question arose, as to what style the history should be written in. Several regimental histories were examined, to assist in arriving at a proper conclusion; but the more these were examined, the farther away I was from the desired point. No two pursued the same course. Shall I try to be sarcastic? Shall I try to be humorous? Shall I criticise my superior officers? Shall I caustically arraign every officer who lost a battle? Shall I state the fact if any officer or man was court-martialed? If any behaved unseemly in the face of the enemy, shall it be mentioned? If any officer by stealth and craft raised his rank faster than the regulation speed, shall it be mentioned? Shall the book be embellished with pictures of battles, of forts, of places? Shall the faces of the officers, and none others, be seen in this book? Shall all be put in who are willing to pay the extra expense, whether officers or men? and if yes, what shall be the manner of arrangement? Shall it be sold by subscription, and at what price? These and a thousand other questions filled the breast of the Historian, and that he actually survives is truly wonderful.

Being a firm believer in the value of histories,— assuming that they are correctly written,— the writer was led into a train of thought which produced at its end this: Why shouldn't the State foster and encourage the compiling and writing of the histories of its regiments, by rendering material aid? And why shouldn't the State supply so good a thing to each town and library within its borders? The more this train of thought was pursued, the more convinced the writer became, that the State would do something in the line indicated if the matter was properly brought to its attention. The fact that New Hampshire had done more for its soldiers than many other States, encouraged me to proceed. Measures were taken to accomplish the desired result. The proposition was favorably considered by the Legislature of 1887, and a bill was passed. (See copy of bill in Appendix C.)

All those legislators who favored the bill are deserving of the highest commendation; and it is to be hoped that the results following will justify their action and reflect credit upon them, the State and the writers of the several histories. The passage of the bill at once stimulated the desire for regimental histories; and the probable result will be that all the regiments will be represented by histories at no distant day.

As to the Third New Hampshire, whose history it is my lot to write, my greatest stimulant is the fact that I believe, with many others, that it was one of the best regiments the State sent out. Be it far from me to puff up the regiment to the extent some historians do their particular regiments. It has been my pleasure (?) to read regimental histories that might as well have been written in a single line upon a card, thus: "The 1415th Delaware Regiment conquered the Rebellion.—JOHN JONES, Historian." It is next to impossible for me to condense to that degree or to make up the material, the which, condensed, would read just like the above sample.

Now, as to the scope. Shall what is written be only of the Third New Hampshire, or shall other regiments be mentioned? In a battle where other regiments were engaged, would it be in good taste or truthful to ignore the presence or assistance of other troops? Assuredly not. Hence will be found, at frequent intervals, the fact that there were other troops in the army, and that the Third New Hampshire simply joined forces with other regiments, and together the battles were won. As to scope, again. The question arose as to whether it would be politic to confine the matters to Third New Hampshire items — to surround the regiment, as it were, with a Chinese Wall. Long ago the writer decided that he would erect no such wall, but that such matter should be inserted as should not only make it more interesting for a Third New Hampshire soldier and his immediate relatives and friends, but that, to a certain extent, any one desiring to read an account pertaining to the war, might gather, by reading the book, a fairly clear idea of war and its phases, pleasant and unpleasant; and thus, as some writer has said, "secure a larger circulation."

The writer lays no claim to any considerable degree of education; neither is he a "literary feller." Hence it follows that as a literary work it will probably be a failure. He did not keep a diary during the war, for which fact he is truly sorrowful; but he has borrowed several and made good use of their contents.

In the collection of data, valuable assistance has been rendered by large numbers of comrades: and to them, one and all, my thanks

are due, and they are entitled to much credit. The Hydrographic Officer of Boston rendered aid, too, in placing at my call the U S. Coast Survey maps of the entire Atlantic coast. The large and valuable library of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., at Boston, Mass., has been of very great use and assistance, it being one of the largest collections of war literature in the country. Several of the officers turned over to me all their official papers, returns, orders, etc. Others have loaned old letters, diaries and parts of diaries, so that the information given can be generally relied upon as correct.

An "Introduction," or, as it is generally termed, "The Author's Preface," usually proves to be an excuse for writing the book at all. Practically he says: "Ah! please excuse me; but I am about to inflict upon you a species of pain, under the guise of pleasure." Having spent so much time, and thought, and labor, upon this work, it does not seem fitting that I should say, "You are about to be pained; go slow!"

Now that the end of the Introduction seems so near, the mind of the writer is moving forward to the point where he will be obliged to begin the work itself; and he is almost overwhelmed with another set of conundrums like these: Shall the history begin with the Third New Hampshire organized and mustered in, or will he take up the fragments (companies) and carefully place them together, and then set them on their march? Shall I mention a few other events preceding the birth of the Third New Hampshire, and then gradually lead the reader up to the birth of the regiment? Having come to a sudden determination as to what method to pursue, risking much, the Introduction ends right here, and possibly you heave a deep sigh of relief, and at once plunge into the History itself.

DANIEL ELDREDGE.

NOTE TO AUTHOR'S PREFACE.—I.

In arranging the matter for writing up, the writer has found it to be well-nigh impossible to make an arbitrary separation between regimental matter, company matter, and personal experience. He has struggled in vain upon numerous occasions with the problem, and has finally given it up in despair. Therefore, the matter will be homogeneous, and the reader will be left to say to himself at intervals,—frequently, too,—What has *this* got to do with the *Third New Hampshire?* or What has *this* got to do with a *regimental history?* or What's he got so much of his personal history injected

into this for? The only reply possible to make to these conundrums is, that any writer writes from *his own* standpoint, relates what *he* sees, what *he* knows, what *his* experience was, and so on; and it cannot be otherwise. If he was cold and hungry on a certain named occasion, if he saw such and such an event: the relation of these will be only a counterpart, precisely, of what others in same regiment, or same company, or same squad, suffered or saw, as the case may be; and therein is part and parcel of the regimental whole, therefore not assumptive, not unreasonable; but the writer fully justified, and ought to be absolved from any charge of intense personality.

D. E.

NOTE TO AUTHOR'S PREFACE. — II.

(This note is explanatory — wholly so.)

During the year 1865, while yet in the service (Third Veteran Reserve Corps), I undertook to put on paper a memorandum account of what my military experience had been. I had, among other reasons for so doing: firstly, my time was largely unoccupied; secondly, I flattered myself that it was a small matter and it could be dashed off in a few days, not using probably more than half a dozen sheets of ordinary paper; and thirdly, to preserve data while fresh in my mind, which might be of possible value thereafter to myself or family, and would be entirely or at least partially forgotten in a few years.

Result: I required many quires of paper, and covered over two or three years' time ere the end was reached; and it may properly be said of the result, that having been written at the dates named, the matters given in the history of the Third New Hampshire may be fairly relied upon as being free from the defects arising from strains upon memory. This personal history partakes largely of regimental and company matters — and it was impossible to avoid such; and it may as well be now and here stated that in writing the History of the Third New Hampshire, the personal experiences of the writer, as above named, have been largely relied upon as a basis.

D. E.

NOTE TO AUTHOR'S PREFACE. — III.

Saturday, 28 May 1892, in sheer desperation, but filled with fear and apprehension, I place my manuscript in the hands of the printers.

D. E.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Author is under great obligation for assistance of every kind rendered by his comrades, without whose aid this history would have been simply impossible. The comrades generally have responded to calls; and he desires to assure them, one and all, that he is filled with gratitude for the services rendered and rejoices at the result. Where all have so freely contributed to the great mass required in the preparation of this history, the writer deems it unwise to give one credit above another. The following credits to parties outside of the regiment are inserted and particularized for reasons stated: —

To the Hydrographic Office, Boston, Mass., for use of Coast Survey charts.

To D. C. Wilson (Master Carpenter of the Port Royal Expedition) and H. G. Judd, both of Beaufort, S. C., for aid in producing map of Hilton Head.

To C. L. Webster & Co., Publishers, New York, for use of plates on pages 473 and 599, and Seat of War insert.

To Maj. John Johnson (Confederate) of Charleston, S. C., author of "Defence of Charleston Harbor," 1890, for use of plates on pages 267, 271, 338, 383–398 and 633.

To Codman & Shurtleff, Boston, for use of plate on page 1044.

To Wm. A. Snow, Jr., a cadet from Massachusetts, at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for plan of the Academy buildings and grounds.

To J. Harwood Iglehart of Annapolis, Md., Secretary of the Anne Arundel Historical Society, for map of Annapolis.

To the Historian of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Lieut. S. Millett Thompson of Providence, R. I., for right to use plate on page 83.

To the Adjutant-General of New Hampshire, Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, and his able assistant, Mr. Harry P Hammond, for needed assistance in correcting and completing the multitudinous data inseparably connected with the preparation of a regimental history. For prompt responses to every call; for readiness to assist in many ways, and never-failing courtesy, they are both entitled to much credit.

INSIGNIA,

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

ERRATA.

[This includes corrections of all kinds, together omissions, additions and explanations, and is purposely inserted at the rinning of the book rather than at its end, as is customary. — D.E.]

Page

259 "Fred Waters, ———." should read "———, Baritone."

568 At bottom: Lieut. Brown should read Lieut. Bowen.

658 After the first paragraph, add: —

Same day, Gen. Schofield (Headquarters at Raleigh) ordered Maj.-Gen. Terry with his Tenth Corps and one brigade of Kautz' Cavalry, to occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro' and Fayetteville, and take care of the central part of the State, and that Gens. Palmer and Hawley remain in charge of the Coast Districts, as heretofore.

Our drummers were put to the front (of an audience) on the night of the 6th, at the theatre. A prize drill was the occasion, and the prize was won by Thomas Hennessey of F. This little diversion was heightened in interest by the fact that during the day new drums were issued to our "sheepskin fiddlers."

We were nearing the end. Gen. Schofield, on the 10th, in accordance with instructions from Washington, directed the immediate muster-out of all officers and soldiers whose terms were to expire before the end of the month; and on the 10th he directed that descriptive lists of all absent men be sent at once to the places they were supposed to be located.

799 Nathan W Gove, N. C. S.: add "died 8 Aug. 71, at Concord, N.H."

800 Samuel F. Brown, Band: add "disch. for disability 3 Apr. 62."

801 Geo. E. Johnston, A: add "res'd warrant Oct. 61."

804 David H. Newton, A: add "N.H. S.H."

804 H. T. Hatch, A: was disch. 25 Aug. 64, Hilton Head, instead of "m.o. 23 Aug. 64."

807 Amasa J. Pervier, A: should read "Amasa J. Peavear."

807 James E. White, A: add "to Corpl. 8 March 64" (was Corpl. at death).

811 W S. Marston, B: trans. 13 Oct. 63 to U.S. S.C.

813 James Cavender, B: representative recruit for A. A. Cox of Enfield.

814 Abdalonymus Huntoon, B: wd. 10 July 63 (also page 897).

817 Bryan Costello, C: should read "Bryan Castello."

818 P. Killelea, C: add "wd. 18 July 63."

819 Terrence O'Brien, C: strike out "to Corpl. 26 Aug. 64."

825 Barney Quinn, C: add "to Mus. 21 Jan. 64" (was m.o. as Mus.)

826 Joseph W Akerman, D: should read "enl. 21 May 61."

827 Benj. Brown, D: add "died Oct. 72, Hampton Falls, N.H."

827 Hale B. Dearborn, D: add "died 11 Oct. 65, Richmond, Va."

828 Wm. R. Knowles, D: should read "re-enl. 28 Jan. 64."

828 Robt. E. Foster, D: add "N.H. S.H."

834 Daniel H. Brown, E: record amended by War Dept., and disch. to date 22 June 63.

841 Patrick Courtney, F: add "furl. May 63, Botany Bay."

841 Joseph A. W Damon, F: record amended July 93 — "disch. for disability 18 Nov. 62."

842 Warren Green, F: add "furl. May 63, Botany Bay."

Page

842 Alfred P. Hayden, F: strike out "wd. 30 June 63."
842 G. W Emerson, F: should read "disch. 25 Oct. 64, Chapin's Farm, Va."
843 Hiram Pierce, F: add "N.H. S.H."
855 Alrick Evans, G: should read "wd. and m.a. 16 May 64, n.f.r."
856 Horace Joslin, G: should read "to Wagoner," instead of to Corpl." (m.o. as Wag.)
858 Henry C. Page, H: should read "disch. disability 20 May 63."
861 Timothy Parker, H: should read "disch. disability 20 May 63."
874 James Hines, I: record amended by War Dept., and disch. to date 2 March 25.
880 James F. Johnson, K: record amended by War Dept., and disch. to date 14 April 64.
881 J. W Parkinson, K: was disch. with company 23 Aug. 64.
899 P. Killelea, C: add "wounded 18 July 63."
909 Nathaniel Marshall, B: should read "Co. A."
911 Barney Conner, C: should read "Bernard O'Conner."
911 Thos. Coffrey: should read "Thos. Coffay."
915 Joseph Ela, C: should read "Joseph Ely."
918 Chas. Brown, 2d, D: should read "Chas. Brown, 1st."
922 John L. Gerrish, I: should read "George L. Gerrish."
946 Henry Cargain, C: should read "Henry Carrigan."
946 John Campbell, F: should read "James Campbell."
948 Geo. W Harvey, F: should read "George Harney."
951 George L. Thomas, A: should read "George S. Thomas."
955 Joseph A. W. Damon, F: see page 841, this list.
957 After Thos. Smith should appear: "John H. Thing, transferred to N.C.S."
997 Maj. W T. M. Burger: should read "Maj. W L. M. Burger."
1015 Wm. W Ballard, G: should read "Wm. W. W Ballard."
1017 James DeGraw, F: should read "John D. Graw."
1029 The middle of page: Henry Miller was a volunteer recruit and gave Canada as his birthplace. (Another Henry Miller in F afterward: born in Germany, and was a substitute recruit.) See page 1020.
1030 Eugene Codorath: should read "Eugene Cadorath."
1030 John Kearin: should read "John Kearing."

Band. [NOTE. — In the several cases where members of the original band served afterward in the Second Brigade Band, they have *not* been noted "O.S."]

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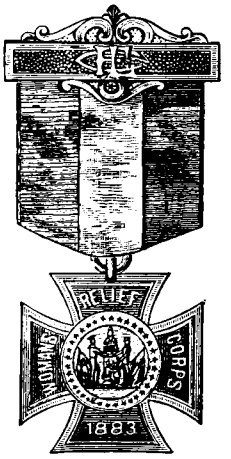

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS BADGE.

1861

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THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

AUGUST, 1861,

AND PRIOR.

BEFORE bringing the reader face to face with the Third New Hampshire, the writer deems it best to go back a little in history, and lead the reader by easy gradations up to the time when the Third New Hampshire was organized, then organize the regiment, putting it into proper shape for introduction: and thus perhaps prevent the reader having possible convulsions at the sudden presentation of so formidable a body as a regiment of infantry. To do this — to go backward — does not necessitate that the causes of the war shall be discussed or explained. Books, newspapers, magazines and libraries teem with all that sort of reading, and are accessible to almost everybody It was a great query in the writer's mind as to the exact point or date to begin at; but in searching for it he found many other matters of great interest, and at last struck the point desired: and here is the first speck of war found by him: —

A SPECK OF WAR AT HOME.

[*Military Gazette*, New York, 15 Nov 1860.]

. . There is a note of preparation against some foe in our own borders. The Southern States are actually organizing and arming their militia. And for what reason? Against their own brothers, and against no others, can their weapons be wielded. God forbid that things have come to such a pass! We hope prudent and wise counsels will prevail, that men *will* stop to count the cost and value of this Union, and that unneighborly violence will cease on every hand. . . How shall we decide? We cannot, we shall not! God will not permit this great experiment in the government to be frustrated just as its fruits begin to cheer benighted Italy and downtrodden Hungary.

This "speck" was found in what appeared to be the only military magazine in the country at the time, and was principally devoted to the militia of the State of New York. Having found this "speck," the writer traced the magazine along for further development; and here is the very next: —

WAR PREPARATIONS.

[*Military Magazine*, New York, 15 Dec. 1860.]

The attention of whom it may concern is called to the accompanying advertisement in the *Herald*, which we have *not* been requested to copy: —

"Attention! The captains of all volunteer companies in the city of New York communicate with the undersigned at No. 74 Mott street, for purpose of perfecting a military organization to protect the municipal rights of the city and the Constitutional rights of the citizens of the country, in the event of a revolution in the country.

New York, 10 Dec. 1860. JAMES C. KERRIGAN."

What does this mean? Is this an attempt to hasten revolution we may look out for the worst. It will do no harm to be prepared.

All this occurred soon after the election of Lincoln, and was substantially in accordance with what had been predicted.

The writer asks your kind indulgence while he goes backward again and gives you another "pointer." *Moore's Rebellion Record*, Vol. VIII., page 598, gives the following as being the copy of a circular found in Huntsville, Alabama, on the 19th of April, 1864, and calls it the "Secret Rebel Circular": —

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, "THE 1860 ASSOCIATION."

CHARLESTON, S. C., 10 Nov. 1860.

In September last several gentlemen of Charleston met to confer in reference to the position of the South in the event of the accession of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party to power. This informal meeting was the origin of the organization known in this community as the "1860 Association."

1. To conduct a correspondence and prepare the slave States to meet the impending crisis.

2. To prepare, print and distribute in the slave States, tracts, etc.

3. To inquire into the defences of the State one hundred and sixty-six thousand pamphlets have been published .

The 1860 Association is laboring for the South, and asks your aid

ROBERT N. GOURDIN,
Ch. Ex. Com.

The writer has no comment upon the above, except to say that finding it in a respectable and popular work on the war, he deems it not a figment of fancy. We pass hastily over the intervening months of intense anxiety and alarm, the secession of States and the inauguration of Lincoln, pausing only to give an item of "preparation." Before the close of 1860, Fortress Monroe, then popularly called the Fortress of the Union, was renovated and made ready for what might be expected; but as to who gave the orders for this renovation, or what motives were behind the order, is an open question and not for the writer to even express an opinion upon. When the renovations were completed, the fort had about 290 guns. The Rip Raps were also put in condition, and then had 108 8-inch Columbiads, 52 13-pounder guns, all in casemate, and 46 9-inch Columbiads, *en barbette*.

We are now practically at the opening of the war, at Fort Sumter; and what Third New Hampshire man will not feel some-

what excited at the thought of Fort Sumter? This being the case, considerable space will be given to it and its war record. The opening gun has been treated elsewhere, and also the first sand

FORT SUMTER IN 1861.

battery, on Morris Island, that fired at the *Harriet Lane*. Much has been said and written as to Major Anderson's surrender of the fort—some in praise, much in censure. Facts are very mulish. The following is a copy of

ANDERSON'S INSTRUCTIONS.

You are carefully to avoid every act which would needlessly tend to provoke aggression; and for that reason you are not, without necessity, to take up any position which would be construed into the assumption of a hostile attitude. But you are to hold possession of the forts in the harbor, and if attacked, you are to defend yourself to the last extremity. The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts; but an attack on, or an attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may put your command into either of them which you deem most proper to increase its power of resistance.

MAJ. ROBERT ANDERSON.

You are also authorized to take similar steps, whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act.

D. P BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Fort Moultrie, S. C., 11 Dec. 1860.

This is in conformity with my instructions to Major Buell.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

NOTE. — It is said that when Major Anderson surrendered the fort, the flag was cut up in small pieces and distributed to the garrison; and that afterward, at a night attack on the fort by the Federals, a flag was captured from the latter, which the rebels claim was the identical flag which had floated over Fort Sumter originally. This is denied. (See *Army and Navy Journal*, 28 Nov., 5 Dec., 1863.)

The call had been made for troops. New Hampshire responded by her First Regiment. And here seems to be the place to briefly state that this was a three-month's regiment; and its history, condensed, is as follows: —

THE FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THREE MONTHS.

The regiment encamped at (near) Concord, on the easterly side of the Merrimack river, on what was termed "The Plains," say a mile from the city. The regiment left Concord for the front 25 May 1861, and returned to Concord 5 Aug. 1861. The casualties were: —

Discharged before leaving Concord	3
" for disability	13
" by general court-martial	2
Died	4
Captured	5
Transferred to Second New Hampshire Volunteers	1
Deserted	7
Total	35

The First Regiment was officially received and welcomed 8 Aug. 1861, by public demonstration, procession, etc.

THE SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THREE MONTHS *vs.* THREE YEARS.

This regiment was originally designed for three months' service; but during its formation, it was changed to a three years' regiment. It was quartered at Portsmouth, in the old "rope-walk," or "barracks," at the southerly end of the city. The mustering-in began 31 May 1861, and extended over several days, ending 8 June 1861. The regiment left Portsmouth for seat of war 22 June 1861, *via* Eastern Railroad to Boston, where a dinner was given them in Faneuil Hall. Their further history is accessible.

The reader is now rapidly nearing the Third New Hampshire, and naturally becoming a little nervous lest he be suddenly confronted with it; — but wait a little. The regiment is incubating,

and in different parts of the State. The writer has now to see that all the various parts are successfully brought to life and safely conducted by squads to the rendezvous, and there skillfully and lawfully converted into a regiment, whose brief designation is

"THE THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE."

The camping place selected was on the easterly side of the Merrimack River, on the side farthest from and opposite the city of Concord, and quite near the bank of the river, on the "intervale," almost as level as a floor, and a beautiful spot, conveniently near the city. This camp existed several days without a name. Whether it suffered in consequence is a moot question. On the 11th of August a letter was dated thus: "Camp without a name," and says, "I was ordered into camp with my men on the 8th. — AYER!"

Of the arrivals in camp and assignment to companies, the writer examined the bills paid by the State for service, at $13 a month, from date of enlistment to date of arrival at rendezvous.

Co.	Date of Arrival — Squads.	Amount.
A	August 13	$ 410.95
B	" 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 23	471.30
C	" 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21	461.41
D	" 16, 19, 21	1,183.86
E	" 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 19	419.53
F	" 7, 8, 15, 19, 20, 22, 26	386.21
G	" 20, 21	561.30
H	" 13, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25	541.82
I	" 20, 21, 23, 26	431.24
K	" 20, 23	642.09
Band	" 26	296.42
	Total	$5,806.13

NOTE 1.—The pay of Co. D was for about two months' time. (See Co. D.)

NOTE 2.—August 7, for Co. F, is a mistake on the records.

THE TEN-DOLLAR STATE BOUNTY.

This was a sort of gratuity, as the sum was so small it hardly deserved the dignified name of bounty. Later on, a bounty meant perhaps a thousand dollars. This ten-dollar bounty was distributed as follows: —

Co. A	$1,010	Co. G	$ 970
B	1,000	H	1,010
C	1,010	I	950
D	950	K	1,000
E	980	Band	250
F	1,010	C. S. and Q. M. S.	20
		Total	$10,160

The authority for this disbursement was as follows: —

Seal. STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
General Order No. 2: CONCORD, 31 July 1861.

It is hereby ordered that a bounty of ten dollars ($10.00) be paid to each man who has enlisted or who may hereafter enlist into the Third Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, or any other regiment or company, and who may be accepted and mustered into the service of the United States.

NATHANIEL S. BERRY,
Governor.

ANTHONY COLBY,
Adjutant-General.

The vote of the Council authorizing the above was 30th of July, 1861.

The writer has unwittingly been "arriving" his men at rendezvous and paying them bounty; but not a word about their board bills, which were $2.50 per week at the place of enlistment. The bills for the same, upon examination, appear incomplete, in this: that no bills appear for Companies A and C, though it may be fair to infer by their absence and a knowledge of certain facts that no board bill was incurred by those companies, they both being military organizations (or partly so), and probably did not leave their homes till the day of departure for Concord. The board bills found amount to over $2,500.

The railroad fares, stage fares, meals *en route*, the two dollars premium for each man recruited, etc., etc., must all be passed quickly over. The railroad charged two cents per mile. One special train from Concord to New Market Junction, 10 Aug. 1861, cost $154.90. The heaviest bills for the carrying of men were on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad: one for $510 from New Market Junction, and another for $393 from Portsmouth; the whole bill of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad being $923.28. This bill probably covered men of other regiments, say Second New Hampshire, and charged Third New Hampshire by mistake.

Having "arrived" the material for a regiment, let us see where they came from and what they were; and we'll take them by companies.

COMPANY A.

This company was partly composed of men from the Abbott Guard, a prominent military company of Manchester. Capt. Clark advertised in the *Manchester Mirror* of the 10th of August for recruits to fill up the Abbott Guard. Nearly every man in the company was recruited by Capt. Clark, in Manchester and its immediate vicinity. The company left Manchester for Concord the 13th of August, being filled to 101 that day and being temporarily designated as the "Second company of the Abbott Guard." They left on the afternoon train, were met at Concord by Co. C (previously arrived; see Co. C), Capt. Donohoe, and escorted to the State House, where Capt. Clark reported to the Governor, and thence to camp.

This is the only company reported in this history arriving on one date, meaning that the company was full.

Being a military company and its commander possessing what is called a "military presence," the company made its mark at once. Again, its First Sergeant had been in the Regular Army, and his services in many ways were in great demand.

In the company were several printers, who severed their pleasant and lucrative connections with the home press to take the sword. These printers were very useful in setting up the type and forms for the first and early editions of *The New South*, at Hilton Head. These printers proved valuable correspondents, and their letters from the seat of war were read with interest at home. They reached position and distinction; and of this they will be treated in the appropriate place.

Companies A and E were at first the skirmish companies, being left and right companies in the line.

COMPANY B.

This company was recruited almost wholly at Exeter and New Market, chiefly by Capt. Wilbur and Lieut. Fogg.

The records show that the arrivals for this company occurred on eight different days (8th to 23d August). The company was somewhat unfortunate in its choice of Captain, as he was arrested at Hilton Head before we had seen much service, remained in arrest a long time, and was finally dishonorably discharged after trial. This untoward circumstance had a depressing effect upon the company itself, though by no means impairing its efficiency.

COMPANY C.

This company was almost wholly composed of Irishmen, and was recruited by Capt. Michael T. Donohoe and Lieut. Robert H. Allen, and nearly every man was from Manchester or its immediate vicinity.

The company went to Concord on the afternoon of the 8th of August, with about 25 men. On the 10th, Lieut. R. H. Allen advertised in the *Manchester Mirror* for recruits to fill up Capt. Donohoe's company, and offered $100 in money and 160 acres land when discharged.

The arrivals for this company covered eight different dates; and it is fair to presume that Irishmen were selected for it as they arrived. It seems superfluous to state that this company was a fighting company.

COMPANY D.

This company was recruited at Portsmouth and vicinity. As the location would indicate, the company had a large number of excellent boatmen; and wherever and whenever such service was desired, Co. D got the contract.

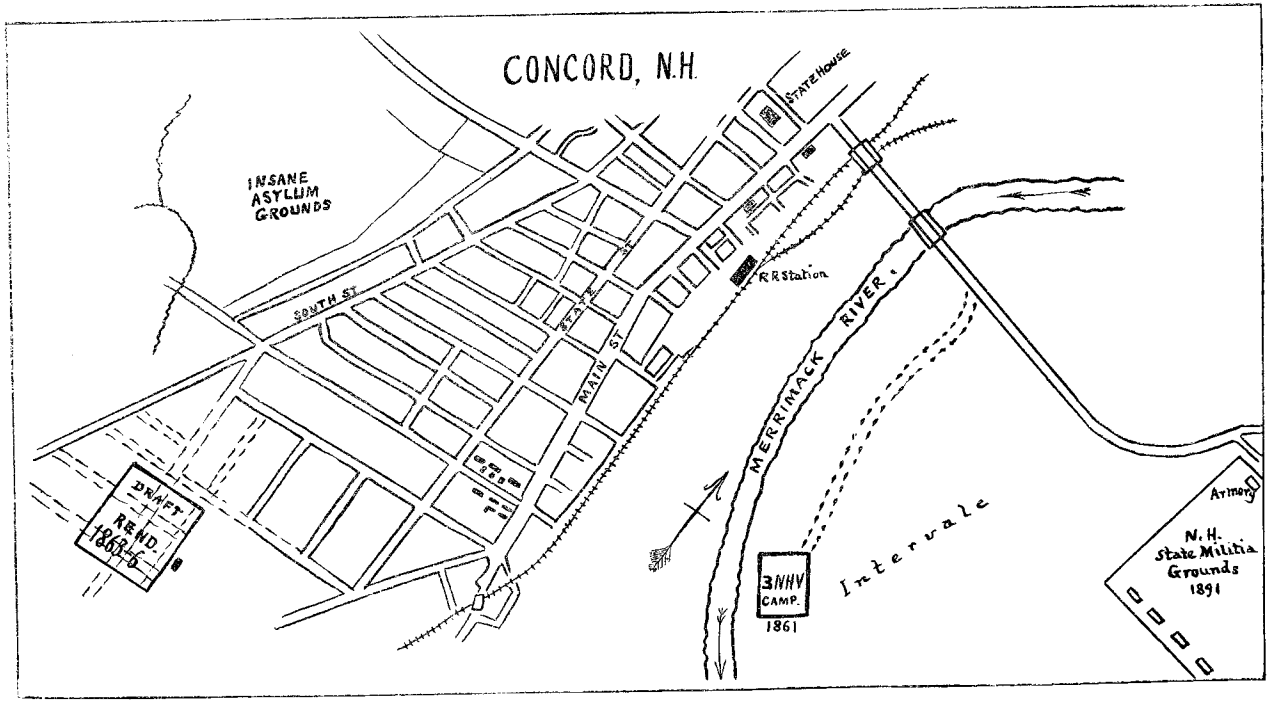
As it has a particularly interesting history, it was deemed wise to have one specially prepared by a person entirely familiar with the matter, as follows: —

Aug. 19, 1861, Capt. Charles F Dunbar of Hampton, N. H., with his command, which consisted of two officers besides himself and forty-six men, reported at Camp Berry, Concord, N H., for duty. They were known as the "Winnacunnet Guards" of Hampton, who had offered their services to the Governor, in April, for three months, re-enlisted for three years in May, and had been stationed at Fort Constitution, Newcastle, N H. They were the nucleus of Co. D. To them was added Lieut. Wm. H. Cornelius and thirty men from Portsmouth and vicinity, ten who had been enlisted at Seabrook by Titcomb, four who had enlisted at Bristol, and two who had been enlisted at Great Falls by G. W Towle. This combination threw out Dunbar's Second Lieutenant, Amos J. Towle; and his First Sergeant, J. Warren Dow, was rejected for physical disability; but his number was made good by the enlistment of two belonging in Hampton. Four others also enlisted at Concord, one of whom (Daniel E. Plummer) was discharged by order of Court, being a minor.

The direction of affairs remained with Capt. Dunbar and his men; but after the first year of service the spirit of discontent and uneasiness which existed in many companies had disappeared from D, and it is a question if there was anything but the closest of brotherly love, and all felt that belonging to Co. D meant something.

The company was mustered into the United States service for three years, unless sooner discharged, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861, at Concord, N. H., by Maj. Seth Eastman, U S. A. Sept. 3, 1861, the regiment left Concord, N. H., for the seat of war. Three men, (Sergt. Ezekiel C Rand, Privates John H. Eaton and Wm. Horton) failed to report from furlough, and were afterwards dropped as deserters. Coming mostly from the sea-coast of New Hampshire, the greater part of them were accustomed to the ocean and at home with a boat and an oar. They were often detailed to do boat duty, and not a few of them were engaged in pulling an oar when the troops disembarked at Hilton Head, S. C., in November, 1861 Two of them ran a despatch boat from Hilton Head, S. C., to St. Helena Sound, S. C., in 1862, and the majority of General Gilmore's famous boat crew were D men. Their early practice and drill made them one of the best companies in the regiment.

Their position was third in line, until re-arrangement in October, 1863, when they were made the left company, and continued as such until expiration of term of service. As the flank companies were armed with Spencer repeating carbines before the rest of the regiment, they were often called upon for special duty May 13, 1864, they led the successful assault upon the enemy's right and rear at Drewry's Bluff, Va., where their loss of killed and wounded was greater than that of any other company. Of the 100 men upon the roll Sept. 3, 1861, the average age was 23 1-6 years; 48 were 21 years and under; 75 (or three-quarters of the company)


CONCORD, N.H.
INSANE ASYLUM GROUNDS
SOUTH ST
STATE HOUSE
STATE ST
MAIN ST
R.R. Station
MERRIMACK RIVER
DRAFT RENDEZVOUS 1863-5
3 NHV CAMP. 1861
Intervale
Armory
N.H. State Militia Grounds 1891

25 years and under; 17 were between 26 and 30 years, including both dates; 8 were over thirty years; and only one man over 40 years of age. After the resignation of Capt. Dunbar, Lieut. Wm. H. Maxwell of Co. H was commissioned as Captain of D, and remained in that capacity until his discharge.

Of the original company: Of the sergeants, one received a commission, two were discharged for disability, one killed in action, and the fifth never left Concord, N H.; of the corporals, five became sergeants (two receiving commissions), three were wounded (two dying from wounds), two were discharged for disability, one was taken prisoner of war, and one made wagoner; the Wagoner was promoted to Regimental Quartermaster's Sergeant, and was afterwards commissioned; a sergeant-major was appointed from the company, and was also commissioned, as well as another who was originally an enlisted man: making six members of the company who received commissions. There were issued in all, eighteen sergeant's and twenty-six corporal's warrants. Originally without musicians, two recruits, received May, 1862, were assigned as such. Thirty men re-enlisted in the regiment in 1864. Only one of the officers was in service three years — Orren M. Dearborn, and he was on detached duty, in the field, a greater portion of the time.

THE COMPANY

Consisted, Aug. 30, 1861, of 3 officers and 98 enlisted men.

34	Discharged for disability.
7	Died from disease.
1	Died while a prisoner of war.
8	Killed in action.
1	Missed in action.
6	Died from wounds.
3	Dropped as deserters (failed to leave Concord, N.H.)
2	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
1	Discharged by order of Court, at Concord, N.H. (a minor).
1	Resigned.
18	Discharged, expiration term of service, Aug. 23, 1864.
1	" " " " Oct. 19, 1864.
18	" " " " July 20, 1865.
101	Total.

Re-enlisted, 30; captured, 4; wounded, 22; wounded twice, 5.

RECRUITS.

Joined company in 1862, 4; in 1863, 32; in 1864, 2; total, 38.

2	Discharged by special orders from Department of No. Carolina.
5	Discharged for disability.
10	Discharged at expiration term of service, July 20, 1865.
6	Killed in action.
1	Died of wounds.
2	Died in rebel prisons.
1	Missed in action.
1	Drowned.
2	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
4	Deserted.
5	No discharges furnished: absent (sick) when regiment mustered out.
38	Total.

Captured, 5; wounded, 12; wounded twice, 1; re-enlisted, 2; received promotion, 1.

SUMMARY.

3 original officers, 98 original enlisted men, 38 recruits.

39	Discharged for disability.		
7	Died from disease.		
3	Died while prisoners of war.		
13	Killed in action.	32	Re-enlisted.
2	Missed in action.	9	Captured.
7	Died from wounds.	34	Wounded.
1	Drowned.	10	Wounded more than once.
3	Dropped as deserters (failed to leave Concord, N.H., Sept. 3, 1861).		
4	Deserters.		
4	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.		
1	Discharged by order of Court, at Concord, N.H., Aug. 31, 1861.		
2	Discharged by special order Department of North Carolina.		
1	Resigned.		
5	No discharges furnished: absent (sick) when regiment mustered out.		
18	Discharged expiration term of service, Aug. 23, 1864.		
1	" " " " Oct. 19, 1864.		
28	" " " " July 20, 1865.		
139	Total.		

WM. LADD DODGE (1888).

COMPANY E.

The nucleus of this company was said to have been recruited at Milford, mostly by Norman Burdick of Milford, though several were recruited by Capt. Plimpton (say 32); and H. C. Tuttle was paid for recruiting 50 men.

The men were largely from Milford; but the towns of Rindge, Mason, Dublin and others in immediate vicinity furnished a few each. Fifty men arrived at camp August 8, and 32 more on the 15th. The company was then filled up with small squads arriving at various dates.

Companies E and A were the skirmish companies. (See Co. A.)

COMPANY F

This company was almost wholly recruited at Nashua, by Capt. Randlett, who recruited 90 men; and the balance were recruited at Claremont by Eli C. Marsh. Capt. Randlett and his recruits arrived at Concord August 16, and Eli C. Marsh arrived on the 19th with 24 men. The *Manchester Mirror* says Randlett had 81 men. This would leave a surplus, and these were put in some other company. Randlett drilled his men at Nashua, in the old Armory in the City Hall building.

COMPANY G.

This company was largely recruited by Capt. Wiggin, of Ossipee, who induced 60 men to enlist. At Lancaster, H. O. Kent obtained 22 men. At Tamworth and other towns, Oliver P. Newcomb obtained 15 men. The first two squads arrived at Concord the 20th, and the latter squad the 21st August. This Company was called, later on, "The Ossipee Zoo-Zoos."

COMPANY H.

This company was almost wholly recruited in Manchester, by Capt. Robert C. Dow; and the basis was the military company called the "Amoskeag Rifles." Capt. Dow advertised in the *Manchester Mirror* of the 9th of August, for recruits for the "Amoskeag Rifles," at $10 bounty.

The record shows he recruited 88 men. They went to Concord in the forenoon of August 20, and were escorted to the depot by the "State Guards."

COMPANY I.

This company was recruited largely by Fred. A. Barker, at and near Keene, Fitzwilliam, Richmond and surrounding towns.

Mr. Barker is credited with recruiting 45 men.

Capt. Ralph Carlton recruited 27 men at Rochester, Farmington and vicinity.

Henry W Locke stands credited for 20 men.

Henry S. Dow is credited for 5 men recruited by him.

Locke's squad arrived the 20th, and Barker's squad the 21st, while Dow's squad arrived the 15th. Capt. Carlton's squad arrived on the 21st.

This Company later on was called "The Lamb-like I's." Cause unknown.

COMPANY K.

This company was recruited almost wholly at Dover, by Ira A. Moody, a citizen of that city Nearly every man was of Dover or its vicinity. Capt. Littlefield and Lieut. Butterfield both assisted Mr. Moody and both drilled the men. Lieut. Miles (2d Lieut.) took no active part. Capt. Littlefield had served in the Mexican War (see personal sketch of him), and was also in the State Militia.

The records give credit to Geo. W Towle for 16 men, and to J. R. Bagley for 10 men; and they arrived at Concord before the main body of the company, namely: the 16 on the 22d, and the 10 on the 20th.

A squad of 7 from Lebanon (the writer was one) arrived the 19th, and were at first put into a blank company, next into Co. D, and finally into the Dover company on its arrival.

REMARKS ON THE COMPANIES.

The work of equalizing the companies and adjusting all the matters pertaining to a regimental organization, causing more or less confusion while in process, covered the time almost up to point of leaving for seat of war.

THE BAND.

All recruited by the leader, Gustavus W Ingalls, and arriving on the 26th.

Having "arrived" the men, and adjusted them to and by companies, they are now ready for muster-in by companies. This was done at the State House by a Regular Army officer,—Maj. Seth Eastman, Fifth U S. Infantry. We were marched over by com-

panies (say two or more companies in one day); and there we solemnly and severally swore, etc., and marched back to camp, feeling that we had outgrown the little State of New Hampshire, and nothing short of the United States as a whole would fit us. At the muster each was obliged to successively take a step to the front, rapidly move about his legs and arms (to show he was not crippled), and then hold up his right hand to take the oath.

It would seem at first sight that this was the proper point to introduce the regiment to the reader; but wait a little,—just a little longer,—till the regiment is in shape to be introduced. The month of August, 1861, was full of interest to the Third New Hampshire, and any item of moment must not be omitted. We will take them chronologically; and our first item is an indirect introduction to Gen. Sherman, whom we shall know more about later on.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2 Aug. 1861.

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W SHERMAN:

You will proceed to New York immediately, and organize, in connection with Capt. DuPont of the Navy, an expedition of 12,000 men. Its destination you and the naval commander will determine after you have sailed. You should sail at the earliest possible moment.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Asst. Sec. of War.

Approved: A. LINCOLN.

The above will be news to many of the Third New Hampshire men; but it is history.

On the 7th of August the *Manchester Mirror* says: "Hawkes Fearing did not accept the Colonelcy of the Third Regiment, on account of his business engagements."

Again Gen. Sherman: —

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., 11 Aug. 1861.

Brig.-Gen. THOS. W SHERMAN:

Sir: You will proceed to the Capitals of the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, and confer with the Governors of those States on the subject which I have verbally communicated to you, and which is conveyed to the Governors also in the letters herewith placed in your hands, and which you are requested to deliver. You will then proceed to New York City, as heretofore instructed.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Asst. Sec. of War.

[*Enclosure.*]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., 10 Aug. 1861.

Gen. T. W Sherman, having been charged with the preparation of an expedition to rendezvous on Long Island Sound, will on the part of this Department consult with you as to the troops which can earliest be made available for the service.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Asst. Sec. of War.

To their Excellencies,

The Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

And yet we knew nothing about this at the time. Shameful! was n't it, boys, that we were not consulted?

On the 13th, Col. Fellows, Lieut.-Col. Jackson and Maj. Seth Eastman, U. S. Army, recommended to Gov Berry that the Third New Hampshire be armed with the Enfield rifle. They were probably appointed to consider and recommend.

On the 15th of August, Col. Fellows issued the first regimental order: —

General Order No. 1:

Beginning tomorrow: Reveille, 5 A.M.; breakfast, 6 A.M.; guard mount, 8 A.M.; squad drill, 9 to 10.30 A.M.; dinner, 12 M.; company drill, 3 P.M.; dress parade, 5 P.M.; supper, 6 P.M.; tattoo, 9 P.M.; taps, 9.30 P.M.

Detail for tomorrow: Officer of the Day, Capt. Clark; Officer of the Guard, Lieut. Ayer; Officer of Police, Lieut. Fogg.

The *Manchester Mirror* of the 15th of August says: —

In camp today: —

From Manchester,	Abbott Guard	95
"	Irish Volunteers	74
"	Carr's Recruits	10
Exeter		69
Concord		60
Laconia, etc.		60
Fisherville		13
Newport		5
	Total	386

Fellows, Jackson and Bedel were all in camp. A flag was raised the 15th. The Laconia men arrived the 14th, in the afternoon, under Capt. Badger of Sanbornton Bridge.

15 Aug.: Stephen Lovejoy of Laconia attempted suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, because he had been put on a short allowance of liquor.

On the 16th, Capt. Randlett arrived in the morning from Nashua with 81 men; and in the afternoon, Capt. Plimpton with 37 men from Milford. First dress parade on that day, with the Abbott Guard on the right. Cornelius with 35 men arrived from New Market (really Portsmouth).

17 Aug.: It was authoritatively announced we were to have Enfield Rifles, costing $23.50 each and duties (see cost of arriving, etc.) We were using the old guns of the First Regiment.

18 Aug.: Private Lawrence of the Abbott Guard narrowly escaped drowning in the river, while bathing.

For the last few days, at dress parade, the drummers have been directed by James A. Farnham of Manchester (very smart and very small). The probability is that Carr of Concord will be made Drum Major.

19 Aug.: A diary says: "Co. E was filled up today." A squad of 7 men from Lebanon, enlisted by N. H. Randlett.

20 Aug.: Capt. Dow (Co. H), before leaving Manchester, was presented with a purse of $25.00, presumably by his company.

Gen. Sherman again: Gen. Sherman reports to the Secretary of War that he has consulted the Governors of the States named, and finds they are animated with a commendable interest in the matter, and can probably have on Long Island by September 5:

Maine, 3 regiments; New Hampshire, 2 regiments; Massachusetts, 5 regiments; Rhode Island, 1 regiment; Connecticut, 2 regiments — or, say 13,000 men.

Gen. Sherman then refers to recent orders which will divert a part of the forces to Washington, and says that the time set by the cabinet for the expedition to start is rapidly approaching and asks advice.

The *Manchester Mirror* of 20th said: The Third New Hampshire was to leave the next Tuesday (27th). That we were ready except overcoats. That the arrivals for the week were: From Hampton, 56; Claremont, 29; Manchester, 95 and 77; Ossipee, 62; Derry, 29; Portsmouth, 40. That the previous day (19th) was the greatest day for visitors, it being rumored that the regiment was to leave. The Manchester Cornet Band played at dress parade the 19th, which was the first band playing. This band serenaded several citizens in the evening, accompanied by several of the Third New Hampshire officers, and both were afterward entertained by Governor Berry, Hon. E. H. Rollins, Col. John H. George, Amos Hadley, Esq., and others.

20 Aug.: Col. Fellows issued General Order No. 2, slightly amending his No. 1, the principal changes being squad drill before breakfast, and a surgeon's call after guard mount.

21 Aug.: A diary says, "We mounted guard with loaded guns, tonight."

[NOTE. — The writer begs the indulgence of the reader while he introduces the (his) first reference to what is going on in rebeldom.]

21 Aug.: (Confederate) Brig.-Gen. R. S. Ripley is assigned to the Department of South Carolina and the coast defences of that State, and Brig.-Gen. J. B. Grayson is assigned to the Department of Middle and East Florida and the coast defences of that State.

On the same day it was said that all the hotels, bar-rooms and sheds were filled with people who were after commissions in the Third New Hampshire.

22 Aug.: John A. Kendall of Keene was drowned in the river today, while bathing.

Let us glance elsewhere for a moment to see what is transpiring of interest to the Third New Hampshire. On this day Commodore DuPont inspected the *Alabama*, *Stars and Stripes*, and *Augusta*, at New York, where they were being converted into war vessels; and he reports that it was like altering a vest into a shirt.

At Philadelphia, the *Tuscarora* was launched, having been built in 58 days; and her keel was on the stump just 70 days ago.

23 Aug.: After muster-in many of the men were given furloughs for a few days. The railroads carried them for half fare. Our band appeared for the first time.

24 Aug.: Adjt. Hill received an elegant sword from friends in Portsmouth. Only three in hospital. Capt. Clark presented with valuable sword and belt.

27 Aug.: General Order No. 3 issued. No one to leave camp without pass. Some of the men got their belts and cartridge boxes today, also their rubber and woolen blankets.

Again, Gen. Sherman: The Secretary of War wrote to Gen. Sherman, enclosing letter for Governors, and says, "You will observe substantially that Massachusetts will be required to send only three regiments, and New York will be required to send three regiments.

[*Enclosure.*]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., 27 Aug. 1861.

Sir: This will be sent you by Gen. Sherman, U. S. Army, who has heretofore communicated with you on the project of concentrating in a camp of instruction a number of regiments of U. S. Volunteers. As late emergency may have somewhat interfered with this object, I have now to renew the request that you will put in regiments as soon as they can be prepared for service under the orders of Gen. Sherman, who will indicate the place of rendezvous. SIMON CAMERON.

Secretary of War

MEMO. — Maine, 3; New Hampshire, 2; Massachusetts, 3; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; New York, 3.

An enclosure to Gov Morgan of New York requested that he send three regiments to Fortress Monroe.

A letter of 27th said: "Only four companies are in uniform. The haversacks have arrived and are at the depot. The rifles — we don't know where they are. The uniforms are being fitted at the State House by Messrs. Cumner of Manchester and McFarland & Shaw of Concord. The uniforms are grey, and not blue as has been supposed."

28 Aug.: Company E got its uniforms before breakfast; other companies later in the day Knapsacks issued, too. The Adjutant's horse arrived. The companies have all been mustered in, and Col. Fellows has issued his General Order No. 4, which was printed and contained full lists of all officers of the regiment, the companies to which they belonged, their relative rank, the position and designation of the companies in the line, etc., also complete list of the non-commissioned officers of each company.

The musters-in were as follows: —

Co. A	22 Aug. 1861	Co. H	23 Aug. 1861
B	22 " 1861	I	24 " 1861
C	23 " 1861	K	24 " 1861
D	23 " 1861	Band	26 " 1861
E	23 " 1861	Non-com. Staff	26 " 1861
F	23 " 1861	Field and Staff	26 " 1861
G	23 " 1861		

29 Aug.: A grand review in the forenoon. The Governor presented us with our colors. Some of the men got their haversacks and canteens today. Enfield rifles issued (not quite enough to go around). Col. Jackson received the gift of a horse and equipments from friends in Portsmouth. Received orders to go to Washington on the morrow. We had our first battalion drill today.

30 Aug.: Orders to go to Washington countermanded. We breathed a sigh of relief, though disappointed.

31 Aug. (Saturday): Gov. Berry directed the Third New Hampshire to proceed to New York City Tuesday morning, 3 Sept., and report to Gen. Sherman.

Col. Fellows issued General Order No. 5, directing that company and squad drill be dispensed with, and ordered an inspection on the morrow at 9 A.M., and a battalion drill at 4 P.M. (this was Sunday). Religious services to be held at 5 P.M., and dress parade at 6 P.M. The order referred to cleanliness in person and clothing, and to the bathing facilities (in the river)

31 Aug. (Confederate): "Gen. Ripley reports two transports with troops off the bar, Charleston, yesterday, and today off Bull Island. Probably enemy from Hatteras, after destroying batteries. Have re-enforced Storrs heavily "

SUPPLEMENT

[NOTE.—The writer finds that he can handle certain matters of interest in the form of a supplement better than in any other, the items being of such a nature as not to admit of weaving into a story The supplements will naturally pertain to matters occurring in or belonging to the particular month. For this month of August, 1861, however, the matters treated will run backward somewhat, to gather them for leveling-up purposes; and thereafter the supplements will run smoothly.—D. E.]

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

In April last the President directed all officers of the regular army to renew their oaths of allegiance; and several were dismissed for refusing to comply

In May the War Department directed that $2.50 per month should be allowed for clothing, in the volunteer service. This was modified later in the month by making it the same as for the regular army.

In May, also, a company of infantry was defined to be as follows: —

MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
1 captain,	1 captain,
1 first lieutenant,	1 first lieutenant,
1 second lieutenant,	1 second lieutenant,
1 first sergeant,	1 first sergeant,
4 sergeants,	4 sergeants,
8 corporals,	8 corporals,
2 musicians,	2 musicians,
1 wagoner,	1 wagoner,
64 privates,	82 privates,
83 aggregate.	101 aggregate.

For a regiment of infantry it was defined to be: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster, 1 assistant surgeon (but this latter was modified later in the month, by allowing 1 surgeon and 1 assistant surgeon).

In June, the War Department ordered that all sutlers be thereafter appointed by the Secretary of War. Also in June it was ordered that nurses (women) shall not reside in camp, nor accompany regiments on the march; but those who apply for service, and are

Gov Nathaniel S. Berry.

Anthony Colby,
Adjt.-Gen.

Allen Tenny,
Sec. of State.

Peter Sanborn,
State Treas.

highly recommended by two physicians and two clergymen of standing, and will forward such certificate to Miss Dorothea L. Dix at Washington, will be given a certificate entitling them to service in any military hospital of the U. S. where such services are required. (In August, they were authorized to be paid forty cents a day and one ration.)

In June, it was also directed that all officers entitled to forage were entitled to the quantity allowed in a state of war.

In July, the War Department directed that in future no foreigner shall be mustered in who is unable to speak the English language. This was modified in August, so that foreigners could be mustered into regiments speaking their own language; and five days later the entire matter was revoked.

In July, the War Department directed that Chaplains should be mustered-in in the same manner as other commissioned officers.

In August, the War Department ordered that no volunteer officer, who resigns, shall be again commissioned in another volunteer regiment.

In August, also, the required height of a recruit was reduced from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 3 in.

Again, the War Department, in August, directed that officers could only be mustered as follows: When half of a company is mustered in, the first lieutenant; and when full, the captain and second lieutenant can be mustered. When four companies, then the lieutenant-colonel; when six companies, the major; when all, the colonel, chaplain, surgeon, assistant surgeon, adjutant and quartermaster.

The monthly return (actual date, 27th) shows: —

Field and Staff	— men,	— officers.
Band	— "	— "
Co. A	96 "	3 "
B	98 "	3 "
C	98 "	3 "
D	95 "	3 "
E	98 "	3 "
F	98 "	3 "
G	98 "	2 "
H	97 "	3 "
I	94 "	3 "
K	97 "	3 "
	997	37

NOTE. — This return contains several errors.

Each company had full complement of sergeants, corporals and wagoner; but D and I had no musicians; B had one, and the other companies two each. Co. G had no 2d lieutenant. Lieut. Handerson was absent at muster and was probably afterward mustered separately.

The return itself says: "Three officers with G, and 38 total officers;" but it was a clerical mistake.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The Confederate Army, on the 17 Aug. 1861, according to a New York paper of that date, was as follows: Total, 243,000, divided thus: —

Georgia	12,000	Arkansas	10,000
Louisiana	14,000	Alabama	18,000
Mississippi	18,000	North Carolina	20,000
Texas.	9,000	Virginia	65,000
Tennessee	25,000	Florida	3,000
South Carolina	15,000	Maryland	1,000
Missouri	22,000	Kentucky	1,000

There were also about 250,000 Home Guards ready for the field.

SEPTEMBER, 1861.

INSPECTION on the 1st; and a sad day for some of us; for the sun was very hot, and it was our first appearance fully armed and equipped. Several fainted, and some were sunstruck. We had a sermon while formed in hollow square, and said by some to be a regular abolition sermon. General Order No. 6, issued the 1st, provided for the usual drills, etc., and then said: "To-morrow evening (2d) all the men will be supplied with two days' rations of such articles as they are now without, and will have them all cooked, and in their haversacks before retiring."

This looked like business, and the boys hardly knew whether to be solemn or gay; so between the two we did n't make a good appearance. However, we cooked our rations on Monday eve, as directed, and went to bed late.

As we were so nearly ready to start toward the distant foe, it may be well to connect again and see what they were doing down where we were to go.

1st Sept.: Confederate Gen. Ripley, Charleston, reported the brig *West Indian* ran the blockade at early morn, with 1,500 bags of coffee. Came near being lost by wind going down. Chased in by U. S. blockaders.

We had twenty rounds of cartridges issued to us on the 2d of September, with the two days' rations. We had our usual drill that day; but our minds were somewhere else, and we did not make a creditable appearance. Busy, very busy, packing up. Great many people in camp to see the boys. Extra guard — 120 in day and doubled at night, besides a picket line.

The eventful 3d of September arrived, and we were to start for the front (really for Long Island) We arose early (3 A.M.) and broke camp. Now breaking camp is a peculiar movement, or series of movements, requiring skill, patience and pluck. There are many things of many kinds to do. First, one feels like having his knapsack packed and his haversack filled, likewise his canteen. These being done, they must all be laid together with scrupulous care, where one knows just where they are, and are not in the way of some one else, who does n't object to falling right over them, and then say cuss words. Having laid aside your traps, you gracefully wait till all your tent-mates have done the same thing, and then you all take hold and take down your tent, carefully removing the pins which have held it down to the ground: and you roll the whole together, the tent pins and the tent poles being rolled

within the tent. They must then be tied together with the tent ropes, taken to the company wagon, wherever it may be, and put on board. You then return to your pile of goods and pick them up one by one and adjust them to your anatomy in the manner designated by military law and the Revised Army Regulations, which you have not yet seen.

This being done, you and your comrades are ready to fall in with the company, which has just begun to do that grand old act of falling in; but just at that moment, you and a fellow tent-mate are directed to report to the hospital tent, or to the Commissary's tent to help load up medicine chests, or barrels of beef and pork, on the teams for transportation to the depot. There's no appeal — you've got to go; and go you do. This necessitates, when you shall have arrived at the aforesaid place, the removing of all these various personal adornments of knapsacks, haversacks, guns, etc., and laying them in a pile again, where no team will run over them, and load those chests or those barrels.

By the time you have completed the job, and got yourself all out of sorts (and about one in a hundred will not do this), you hear the order of the Colonel to the regiment, which has been forming during this really brief period, to "Forward, march!" and off they go. You and your companions fix yourselves up, and hasten on, catching up with the regiment, after about half a mile. Are you weary? Are you jaded with hurrying? Are you warm? "Yes, yes, yes!" you say, and in a tone that means "Let me alone!" and we'll do so.

This first dose of breaking camp may be a lesson. It will occur again, but with variations. Perhaps you'll be sent out to skirmish at the last moment; perhaps you'll be on picket and don't know when you'll be relieved, and yet knowing that your regiment or company is on the move. And so we might go on with the variations; but they are absolutely innumerable, and we desist.

We march to the depot, escorted by the Concord Zouaves, Capt. Summers, the Concord Serenade Band, besides our own band, which could hardly be called an escort. The three bands have bright and new uniforms. Did we step lightly that morn? Yes. Did we eat much breakfast? No.

We were in high glee that morn; and well we might be. The surroundings were pleasant, the music of the three bands (which alternated in playing) was inspiring — "The Girl I Left Behind Me" thrilled us through and through; and we felt as well satisfied with ourselves as we ever did in our lives, earlier or later. The citizens turned out in a body, meeting us ere we reached the station and accompanied us there. Deacon McFarland, the editor of the *New Hampshire Statesman*, came over to camp and marched with us to the depot, where we were met by Governor Berry, Secretary of State Tenney, State Treasurer Sanborn and other officials. We were drawn up in line in front of the depot, to await the making up of our train. The citizens showered all sorts of eatables upon us, and treated us otherwise with a deal of attention. Everybody was

excited (excited mostly with pleasure) with the proper amount of patriotism mixed in, and cropping out, too, at intervals.

We are about ready to start: but what is our condition, and of what value are we? Values are generally based upon cost. Let us see what we have cost up to the 3d day of September: —

Recruiting ($2.00)	$ 2,000	Haversacks	$ 341
Board Bills	2,500	Knapsacks	3,282
Pay $13 per month)	5,800	Blouses	3,208
$10 bounties	10,160	Socks	467
99 horses	11,767	Rations	4,192
22 wagons	3,230	Canteens	420
Harnesses	1,353	Tents	4,150
Band instruments	1,200	1,030 Enfield rifles	30,149
Caps	1,158	Equipments	4,143
Drawers	989	50,000 Cartridges	362
Shirts	2,510	One bill for transportation, by Con., Man. & Law. R.R.	1,900
Cap letters	62	Hospital supplies	900
Blankets	3,611	One bill (transportation) Boston, Con. & Mon. R.R.	279
Frock coats	6,052	One bill (only) Concord & Portsmouth R.R.	923
Trousers	3,453		
Overcoats	7,021		
Shoes	1,488		
Stoves	770		

THE COST OF A REGIMENT.

To the larger bills, add for such items as straw, hay, oats, wood, stationery, telegrams, express, pistols, swords, chests, freight, teaming, plates, spoons, knives, forks, dippers, camp-kettles, mess pans, axes, horse-shoeing, hatchets, shovels, drums, bean-pots, brands, soap, etc., and we have a grand total of over *one hundred and twenty thousand dollars*. On the basis of 1,000 men, each man and his outfit has cost $120.

Reader, having arranged that you shall be introduced to the Third New Hampshire at this point, will say: first, that here we are, "a thousand strong," in front of the station at Concord, young, buoyant, patriotic, in full and new uniforms, armed with the Enfield rifles, having 20 four-horse wagons and 1 two-horse wagon with our camp equipage; a train standing ready for us, composed of 23 passenger and 29 baggage cars. And thus, having the regiment with all its trappings at its very best, we say: "Reader, the Third New Hampshire. The Third New Hampshire, Reader. Shake!" You are introduced now to as good (and as expensive) a regiment as ever left the North. We do not say we are better — it wouldn't be modest; and if any soldier is discovered to be modest, he is known at once to be from New Hampshire. As to the expensive part, it was truly said: that the Third Regiment cost more to the square inch and had more horses and wagons to the square yard than any regiment that left the State.

On our march to the depot, we had more the appearance of an army corps than of a single regiment. Later in the war, an army corps did actually cover less ground and was lesser in almost every respect.

If the reader will accompany, we will pass him free. We go on board the waiting cars, amid huzzas, hand clapping, waving of flags, playing of bands, etc., and are off at quarter past eight for Long Island. Hon. Frederick Smyth of Manchester (afterward Governor of New Hampshire) accompanied us as far as Hunter's Point.

And now that the regiment is where it can be examined, let us take notes as to what walks of life those men came from, and what their country or State For the former we are indebted to the *Manchester Mirror*, which published the occupations 27 Feb. 1862: —

450 farmers (nearly one-half of regiment).
69 laborers,
44 machinists,
31 carpenters,
30 manufacturers,
27 painters,
15 teamsters,
16 clerks,

And the balance so diversified as to render it impracticable to insert it here.

The nativity was as follows: —

New Hampshire	626	Maine	70
Massachusetts	118	New York	31
Ireland	116	The rest scattering.	
Vermont	81		

In censusing these men, we have been careful not to count the 150 recruits for Second New Hampshire who accompanied us.

At Manchester and at Nashua we only slowed up a little, and were greeted with the plaudits of the assembled but disappointed crowds, and sped onward.

At Clinton, Mass., we stopped for half an hour; and it may truthfully be said we enjoyed every moment of that half hour: for we were visited by apparently all the young ladies of that town. We really thought we had run into a female seminary. We swapped photographs and addresses, and had a good time generally, promised to write them — and off we went for Worcester, where upon arrival at the Junction we stopped about half an hour, and had a collation served us in the cars. This over and the State officers took their leave; and off we were again, for Allyn's Point, Conn., which we reached about 6 P.M., and boarded the steamers *Connecticut* and *City of New York*, during a heavy thunder shower. 'T was dismal enough. We "camped" where we could, each man winding himself around his gun and equipments, and using his knapsack for a pillow — and mattress, too. To say that it required a long time to embark would seem superfluous. The extraordinary time had to be paid for; and here again we remark that the Third Regiment was a costly one.

State	of	New	Hampshire	to Steamer *Connecticut*, for detention	$365.00
"	"	"	"	" 1,058 meals, 25 cents	264.50
"	"	"	"	" provisions not used	330.50
				Total for Third New Hampshire Volunteers	$960.00

It may truly be said that good things come high! The reader must not be surprised to hear that a very large percentage of the

men were seasick. Such was the fact, as many a poor fellow can testify who never before had experienced those peculiarly pleasing sensations which invariably accompany seasickness.

However, despite the storm and the waves and the seasickness, we arrived next morning 4 Sept. 1861, at Hunter's Point, Long Island (near Brooklyn and New York City), and pulled up to the wharf about 8 o'clock. Here we staid, strolling in the vicinity, the band playing "Home, Sweet Home," till a train was made up, taking the major part of the regiment (about 10 A.M.) to Mineola, a small village bordering on the town of Hempstead, about 18 miles distant on the Long Island Railroad. The rest of the regiment and baggage and horses and wagons went on a later train. We succeeded in getting our tents pitched for use, though irregularly. Re-pitched next day. Mineola as a village is somewhat insignificant as to size. From the main line of railroad a branch runs from Mineola to Hempstead, a flourishing and aristocratic town of considerable pretensions, and located about two miles away.

We arose bright and early on the 5th day of September, 1861, and began camp life and routine, as in Concord.

Col. Fellows issued an order of that date (no number) and called the camp "Camp Sherman." In that order he said: —

> This regiment being the first to occupy this camp ground others soon to arrive it is hoped we will set a good example and become the model regiment of the command
>
> Beginning tomorrow (6th): reveille, at 5; company drill, 5.30 to 7; breakfast, 7; guard mount, 8; surgeon's call, 8.30; squad drill, 9 to 11; dinner, 12; company drill, 2 to 4; battalion drill, 4.30; dress parade, 5.30; supper, 6; tattoo, 9; taps, 9.30.

Orders of the above kind will not be repeated herein, except in cases where radical changes are made.

The 5th day of September was pretty well occupied in rearranging our tents, in digging sinks, and getting ready to stay. The 6th was ushered in with ceremony, and we began to comply with the order of exercises as shown above. On the 7th a diary says: "The Co. E boys went to village (Mineola) and broke up a rum shop, destroying several casks of liquor." Another diary (same date) says: "All the field and staff horses in a barn." The Chaplain's diary (same date) says: "Had evening prayer meeting." Inasmuch as the Chaplain must be separately written about, it follows that it will be impracticable to separate him personally from any and all that pertains to religion and religious observances in the regiment.

8 Sept. 1861: The rebel Governor of Georgia asked the authorities at Richmond to increase his military force.

[NOTE.—There will appear from time to time in the work what may be termed rebel news; but only such will be inserted as, in the writer's opinion, has some connection with the movement of the Third New Hampshire or of the force to which it belongs. The connection in this case being, briefly stated, that the force concentrating at Hempstead Plains was for a special purpose — for an attack on some Southern port or point; and it appears that the Governor of Georgia snuffed the battle from afar. Possibly the writer was mistaken. He gives it for what it was worth.]

It is said we have no colors of our own, but carry the weather-stained flag of the returned First New Hampshire, the gift of the Sons of New Hampshire resident in New York. (*New York Tribune.*)

Of the regiment and its new camp at Mineola the *New York Herald* of 15 Sept. gave a good account. It said: —

Hempstead Plains (or Flats, as it is called) is situated on the Long Island Railroad, about 18 miles from New York, and embraces a portion of land 18,000 acres in extent, and lies between old Hempstead Village and Hempstead Branch, where the railroad branches off from the main line wells 20 feet deep water superior to Croton. Third New Hampshire fully supplied with everything appertaining to the use and comfort of the regiment. Tents, baggage wagons and teams, ambulances and medical stores have been supplied in abundance; and if any of the men suffer for anything to which a soldier is privileged, it is their own fault.

The *personnel* of the regiment is composed of the very best men in the old Granite State. Among the privates are several independently rich men . . who steadily refused office. The officers are a very fine and intellectual set of gentlemen . .

On Thursday evening an interesting ceremony took place Hon. —— Searing, late member of Congress, having presented the regiment, a few days previous, a fine tree for a flag staff the ship riggers of the regiment made a mast of it and placed it in position. Toward evening the Rev. Henry Hill (our Chaplain), pronounced evening service, which was an imposing affair. The entire regiment formed in a hollow square, facing inward . officers in the center, and a number of ladies an improvised pulpit a snare drum on top of a base drum covered with the American flag He preached an excellent sermon, the band played a hymn, all joined in singing marched to flag staff stars and stripes run up amid deafening hurras cheers given for the flag, for Gen. Scott and for Gen. Viele, who was on the spot and spoke a few words by invitation.

The Eighth Maine is composed of good enough material, but is not yet disciplined to take the field — in fact, the men have yet to learn that they are soldiers Gen. Viele, however, promises to put these gents through a series of sprouts

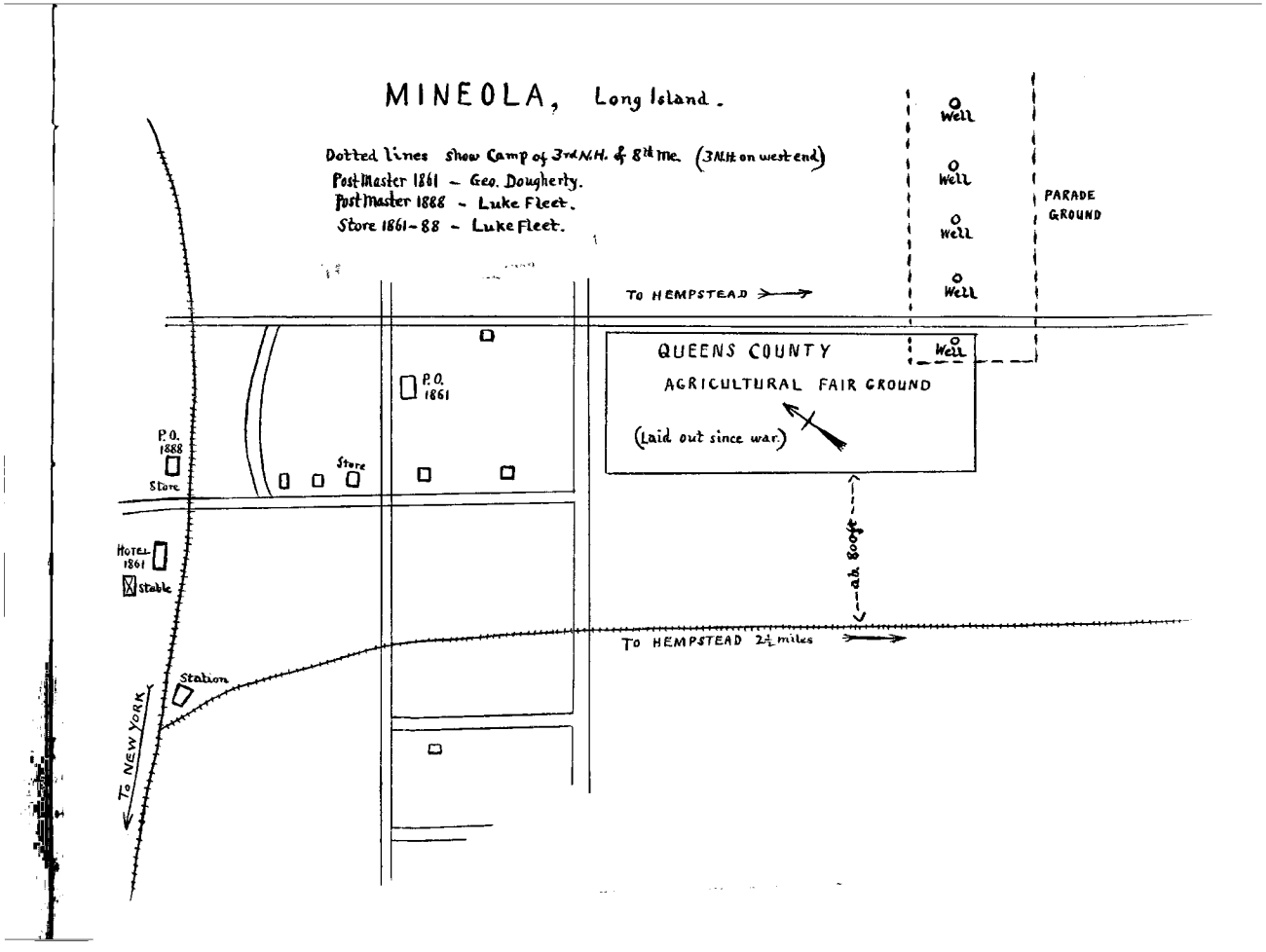
Gen. Viele is determined that the men shall not suffer from rank poison, which some of the liquor dealers of Mineola (the adjacent village) sell for spirituous liquor. On Thursday evening . . three Eighth Maine . . intoxicated he sent patrol to demolish the contents of the remaining bottles

Dr. C. H. Crane, U. S. A., of Brig.-Gen. Sherman's staff, visited the encampment yesterday (Saturday, 14th), to inspect the brigade, and ordered a re-inspection of the regiments. In the New Hampshire regiment, Maj. Eastman, the U. S. mustering officer at Concord, allowed some to pass, notwithstanding their physical unfitness, against the remonstrances of the doctor. The medical inspection will take place today or tomorrow [At the moment this paper was issued the regiments were well on their way to Washington.]

Gen. Sherman headquarters Stevens House, this city Brig.-Gen. Viele has not yet had his staff assigned to him.

Then follows a complete roster of the officers of both regiments.

As an illustration of the uncertainty of "news," the following was a good sample. The *New York Herald* of Friday, 6 Sept., said: "The Third New Hampshire regiment left Concord on Tuesday (3d inst.), and may be expected here at an early hour this


MINEOLA, Long Island.
Dotted lines show Camp of 3rd N.H. & 8th Me. (3 N.H. on west end)
Post Master 1861 – Geo. Dougherty.
Post Master 1888 – Luke Fleet.
Store 1861–88 – Luke Fleet.
Well
Well
Well
Well
Well
PARADE GROUND
TO HEMPSTEAD
QUEENS COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL FAIR GROUND
(Laid out since war.)
P.O. 1861
P.O. 1888
Store
Store
HOTEL 1861
Stable
Station
TO NEW YORK
TO HEMPSTEAD 2½ miles
ab. 800 ft

morning. They are to report at Gen. Sherman's camp of instruction at Hempstead, where the *ten* New England regiments will assemble."

The same paper (of the 8th) stated that a telegraph office had been opened at Camp Sherman, Hempstead Branch, L. I.

[From time to time the movements of other regiments will be noted herein.]

The Third Rhode Island arrived at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, on the 8th of September. The Eighth Maine, the only other regiment arriving at Mineola (all reports to the contrary notwithstanding), arrived at Mineola on the evening of Thursday, 12 Sept., about 700 strong. They had Sibley tents, grey uniforms, regulation hats, 80 horses, 20 wagons, and *to be* armed with Enfield rifles.

The *New York Herald* of the 10th of September stated that the camp had been named "Camp Winfield Scott," in honor of Lt.-Gen. Scott, by orders from War Department, and that Gen. Sherman had taken up his quarters at camp.

Thursday, 12 Sept., the press announced that six companies of Col. Serrell's New York Engineers had been mustered in and were in camp (near or in New York probably). A diary says our camp faced the south and Hempstead, with the rear toward Mineola, and that the regiment had 214 tents up. The *New York Herald* of the 15th of September gave notice of the organization of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh New York regiments.

Of our stay at Mineola, not much additional can be written. Drill, drill, drill, every day. The usual camp scenes: of visitors of both sexes, of venders of fruits and vegetables, of receiving mail, etc., etc. An occasional visit to the pretty town of Hempstead, by detachments, accompanied by our band, which latter seemed to be the "open sesame" everywhere, and also visits by our officers to the town, all conspired to bring the townspeople and the Third New Hampshire into a condition of friendliness which resulted in their sending us a flag, of which an account will be written in its proper place.

On the 9th, Gen. Sherman issued his first formal order (No. 1), announcing his staff as follows: —

Maj. H. G. Wright, U. S. Engineers	Chief Engineer.
Capt. John McNutt, U. S. Ord. . .	Chief Ordnance Officer.
Capt. Rufus Saxton, Q. M. D., U. S. A.	Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. Michael R. Morgan, C.S., U. S. A.	Chief Commissary.
Lieut. Silas Crispin, U. S. Ord.	
Asst. Surg. Chas. A. McCall, Med. Dept. U. S. A.	
Lieut. Geo. Merrill	Volunteer Aide.
Lieut. James Wagner	" "

This order also directed that the camp should be called "Camp Winfield Scott;" and further, that Gen. Viele, having been assigned to duty with the command, would take post at the camp; and furthur (the boys were interested in this), "Mr. Barr, having received the appointment of Sutler to the command, he will be received and acknowledged accordingly at Camp Winfield Scott and at the camp attached to this command at Fort Hamilton."

On the 10th we were reviewed and inspected by Maj. Wright. On the 12th Gen. Viele issued his first order (No. 1), assuming command of camp and announcing the same routine, substantially, as had been ordered by Col. Fellows.

On the 11th it rained, and we had a short drill in the afternoon and no dress parade. That our men were bound to be cleanly was evidenced by the fact that on the 12th a company went four miles to bathe; and they didn't go in barouches.

13 Sept. 1861: Confederate Gen. Grayson, at Fernandina, Fla., wrote his Secretary of War in great alarm and enclosed to him an anonymous circular.

That same 13th of September Gen. Sherman directed Capt. Saxton "to provide transportation in good, sound, safe steamers for fourteen regiments of infantry from New York for localities not named in the contract . . . be ready to leave on 5th of October . . . there will also be required transportation for 1,400 tons of ordnance and ordnance stores, commissary and quartermasters' stores, horses, etc. . . . water for men and horses for 15 days . . . get two steamers ready by 1st of October if expedient."

On the 14th one Ambroses José Gonzales sent a plan of Edisto to Jeff Davis, and suggested how the island (and also Port Royal) might be protected and defended.

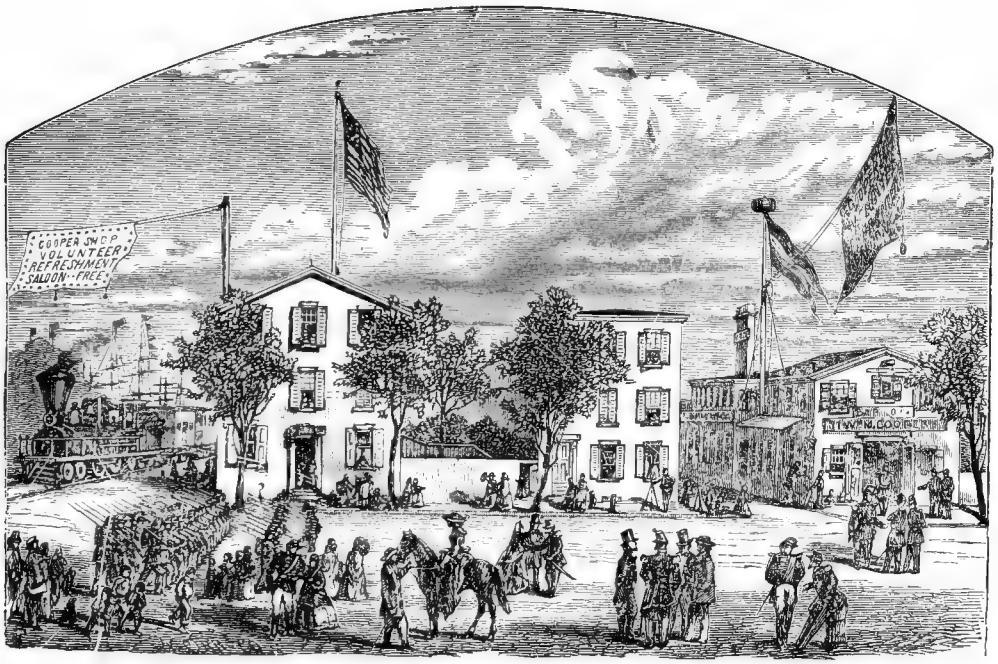
Perhaps the reader already tires of the Camp on the Plains: we will stir him up. On Saturday, 14 Sept. 1861, in the forenoon, while on drill, and a part of the regiment away to bathe, an order came from Washington to get ready to proceed to that beleaguered (?) city at a moment's notice. "To Washington! To Washington!" was the cry . . . Everybody excited — hardly knew what to do first; but having been through the form (and fun) of breaking camp once, at Concord, and not under the special pressure of an impending fray, we were in better condition to cope with the new adversary. While on battalion drill in the afternoon, the order came to proceed at once, and we proceeded.

The order which stirred us so deeply was from Gen. Scott, and was, "Come here with all your command without delay, leaving the smallest guard necessary to protect your camp."

We got ready, and the cars having been backed down on the Hempstead Branch, about 9 in the evening, we boarded and started on our mission, *i. e.* to save (!) Washington.

We were taken from Hunter's Point directly across to Jersey City in the steamer *Kill-Von-Kull* (that steamer still plied the waters of New York harbor in 1891), arriving at Jersey City about midnight, and started soon after in the cars for Philadelphia, via Camden. We reached Philadelphia about 9 o'clock the next (Sunday) morning, startling the inhabitants of that peaceful village as they were getting ready for church. We were taken to the famous Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, at 1009 Otsego street, and there and then breakfasted, rested, wrote letters, swapped addresses and photographs with the demure though pretty little Quakeresses, and had a pleasant time generally. In fact we quite forgot that we had got to save Washington at all hazards.

The famous "Cooper Shop," as it was called for short, was originated by Wm. M. Cooper and a few other citizens of Philadelphia, in April, 1861. The seating capacity was about 500. Those public-spirited citizens fed over 600,000 men, at a cost of about fifteen cents per meal. It is said that Mr. Cooper was a sufferer, financially, by this gift, which he vainly hoped would be partially borne by the public, which really failed to respond to the degree desired by him and his associates.



THE FAMOUS "COOPER SHOP."

We were off for Baltimore, after a long delay, reaching that noted city about half-past six in the afternoon. Before reaching the city, nearly every man instinctively, and certainly without orders, loaded his gun. We had heard of the Massachusetts Sixth, and had heard of Baltimore. We had a hot and weary march through the city. We were not greeted with friendly cheers, neither was the American flag in everybody's hand and window. There was a sullen, significant silence which was almost felt, and in a sense was painful. To be sure, a few of our stragglers were spoken to in an unfriendly way; but, so far as the writer was aware, no act of violence was offered. Again we were delayed. It must be understood that our sudden onward movement was too great a one to go forward rapidly. Transportation must be furnished: and in doing so, more or less confusion and delays were inevitable. We staid nearly all the time in and about the cars and depot, not many venturing far away.

At half-past nine we were off for Washington. It having been ascertained that the men's guns were loaded, and we so soon to approach Washington, which had a line of guards, etc., completely en-

circling it, the order was given for the men to discharge their pieces in the air as soon as we had cleared the station. This they did, and the Baltimoreans for the moment thought we were firing into them; for the assembled crowd yelled and started back as one man, and the rumor flew about the city that a fight was in progress. This was soon over, and we far away and slowly approaching the city we were to save: and save it we must, as Scott himself had said it.

At the Relay Station we took off our dress coats and put on our blouses — can 't say why. We reached Washington about one next morning (16th), and found the city to be yet in the hands of its friends, and that we should n't have to perform the arduous task of saving it. What a sigh of relief we all heaved! Had this been heaved before the train stopped, one cannot really say what the result might have been.

Soon after landing at the capital of our country, we were, at daylight, taken to the dining room of the Soldiers' Rest, where we had been housed since arrival. After viewing the edibles we heaved another sigh, but of a different variety Hear what the Historian of the Sixth Connecticut says of the Soldiers' Rest: —

> Three long tables, running the length of the building, were *piled up* with chunks of half-boiled pork, which looked as if it had been cut from the hog, when first killed; for the bristles were long enough to lift up each piece by. A quantity of stale and musty bread and some very muddy coffee completed our bill of fare. We had not anticipated such a "re-treat" as this we did retreat, however, and got our breakfast at the eating houses.

We were not favorably impressed with the capital of our country. Geese and pigs roamed at will, in our vicinity at least. The streets were lined with pieces of marble for the yet unfinished Capitol. We staid around there, some of us lunching off the smell of cooked food, and stood in line and stood around loosely generally till about 4 P.M., apparently nobody's children. At that hour we were marched about two miles east of the Capitol and stopped at a place near a poor house and a grave yard. They have other names, which will be given later. We got our tents up and slept in them, too, that night.

How fared it with the other regiments that were to be our companions in arms? How and when did they get to Washington?

On the day of our arrival in Washington, Gen. Scott issued a General Order, calling the attention of all the troops to the Army Regulation requirement that all official communications must be sent through the proper military channels.

The *New York Herald* of 17 Sept. 1861 (rather late) announced the sudden departure of the troops from Long Island, and said, "there are at least three distinct naval expeditions afoot."

17 Sept. 1861 was a rainy day; and during it we heard heavy firing toward Arlington, the first hostile guns we had heard. Our camp ground being somewhat flat, and the soil clayey and the rain heavy, many of us were "drowned out." Next day (18th) Presi-

dent Lincoln notified the Secretary of War that the joint expedition of the army and navy, agreed on some time since, was in nowise to be abandoned, but must be ready to move by first of or very early in October.

Drill was resumed — squad, company and battalion, as well as dress parade. To those who have always queried as to the disposition of our magnificent outfit left by us at Long Island, the following will be very valuable and consoling. Gen. Sherman, on the 18th, ordered that —

> The horses, harnesses and wagons belonging to the Third New Hampshire Volunteers and Eighth Maine, and as much of the camp equipage as can at present be dispensed with, will be turned over to Capt. R. Saxton, A. Q. M. at New York, who will receipt for the same and the rest of the public property at Camp Winfield Scott as new. All private baggage will be forwarded to Washington without delay . . . The officers and guard left at that camp will repair without delay, in charge of the baggage and public property named, to Washington . . . Capt. Saxton will furnish the necessary transportation . . . . (additional). Any sick, unable to travel, will be sent to Fort Hamilton.

While at Washington we were permitted to visit the Capitol and city, going in squads and generally in charge of an officer. On the 19th, at dress parade and prayers, we were highly honored by the presence of the President.

On that day also, Gen. Sherman issued orders as follows: —

General Order No. 5:

This command will for the present be divided into three brigades.

First Brigade.	Second Brigade.	Third Brigade.
Brig.-Gen. Egbert L. Viele.	Brig.-Gen.——	Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright.
Forty-sixth N.Y	—— Me.	—— Conn.
Forty-seventh N.Y	—— Me.	—— Conn.
Forty-eighth N.Y.	—— N.H.	*—— Mass.
Eighth Me.	—— Mass.	*—— Mass.
Third N.H.		

*The first to arrive.

The Rhode Island regiment (Third) is reserved for special service and will be disposed of hereafter.

The blanks were left in the order because of the uncertainty. Several regiments were expected; but just what their numbers would be was uncertain.

On the 20th, Gen. Sherman urged upon the troops, by an order, the necessity of drill and discipline, and that the flank companies be drilled as skirmishers. He also inspected our brigade the same day. It may be a relief to the reader to learn at this point that our camp was between the Almshouse and Jail and near the Congressional Cemetery, and also near the Eastern Branch of the Potomac — near enough, at least, to admit of our going there to bathe.

On the 25th occurred one of those very pleasant episodes which time does not efface from one's memory. It would appear that the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hempstead (near our camp at Mineola) became so attached to the regiment during its very brief stay that they had formally voted to donate to us a silken flag; but before its completion we had been spirited away. Determined

not to be deprived of the pleasure they had anticipated for themselves in giving and we in receiving the gift, they appointed a committee of three gentlemen, Rev M. L. Scudder, Stewart Haff and S. N Snedeker. (Mr. Snedeker was a Supervisor at Hempstead during the entire war. Mr. Scudder was the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hempstead. 19 Oct. 1888, the writer and Capt. T. M. Jackson visited the old camp ground and Hempstead. Mr. Snedeker was still there.)

This committee had arranged that on the 25th the presentation should take place. As the ceremonies were being performed, how our hearts thrilled with emotion! That every man vowed the flag should never be disgraced or captured, need not here be said. It is recorded thus elsewhere. The *New York Herald* of 26th said: —

> . . The band played the "Star Spangled Banner." Col. Fellows responded, and assured the committee that the colors would never be dishonored. The regiment then saluted the flag and gave three cheers and a "tiger," concluding with prayer by Rev. M. L. Scudder of the committee. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large concourse of people.

The uncertainty of the arrival of troops at particular places was further illustrated by the despatch of Gov. Morgan of New York to the Secretary of War, on the 21st of September, from Albany. He said, substantially: "I have sent the Forty-third, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth New York to Washington. The first three were for Sherman at Long Island, and the last three were for Gen. Wool at Fortress Monroe; but all have been sent to Washington, by your order for all regiments to be sent at once"

On the 21st we had a grand inspection by Gen. Sherman. There was a heavy rain, and consequently no dress parade. Quartermaster Nesmith went to New York for our baggage, etc. The New Jersey regiments near us marched off.

Our regimental baggage was started (22d) from Long Island. Our regiment was visited by a large number of the Second New Hampshire and by the President, and we had the usual Sunday inspection. Gen. Viele issued an order on the 21st, referring to passes, drill, discipline, etc., and placed Lieuts. Robinson and Bates of the Eighth Maine in arrest. We have at this time got quite used to frequent, distant firings and to local long rolls.

We had an inspection of arms the 21st. Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts notified Gen. Sherman the 21st that the five regiments forming when he was in Massachusetts had been sent to the front; and the three next (then) forming (*i.e.*, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth) rightfully belonged to Sherman, and he should have them.

Our camp equipage arrived on the 24th (at night) from Long Island. We had a general review of all arms during the afternoon. Gens. McClellan and McDowell and others present. On that day, too, Gen. Viele learned with surprise that the Forty-seventh New York had destroyed certain private property, and appointed a board — Col. Jackson, Third New Hampshire; Maj. Floyd, Forty-

seventh New York; Maj. Beard, Forty-eighth New York — to assess the damages upon the regiment at large. We got our baggage on the 25th, and we greatly rejoiced. For its necessities, a small lot of old tents had been issued to the regiment on its arrival at Washington.

On the 25th the rebel Secretary of War informed Gen. Lawton at Savannah that he had heard the expedition was for (against) Brunswick, Ga.

The 26th day of September has the following items: The regiment was visited by a squad from Second New Hampshire, and its band. A sutler's tent was put up in our regiment. A medical examination of each man was begun. We had a sermon in the afternoon, it being a National Fast day. The President was again with us. As a diary shows a Co. E man examined today, it would appear that it was by companies, beginning on the right. On the 27th it was rainy, and we had only a morning drill. It was said that the rebels were within four and a half miles of Washington. How affectionately we looked at our guns! Gen. Sherman (at New York) notified Capt. Saxton today that the fourteen regiments would be in two divisions,— the first 8,000 and the second 5,000,— and must be so arranged as to be entirely separate if so desired. The Sutler opened his goods for sale on the 28th (Saturday), and we had inspection in the morning. There was also a very large fire in the city at midnight.

On Sunday, the 29th, we had inspection, at which time the men had the Revised Regulations read to them, concerning discipline, etc. At 4 P.M. we had an excellent sermon by our Chaplain (after dress parade), and eight of our men (recent converts) were baptized. As if for an offset to this very impressive ceremony, but occurring prior to it, there was a row of some kind (presumably with the Sutler, though he had no right to keep open), resulting in four men being placed in durance vile (*i. e.*, guard house).

Target shooting had become at this time one of our favorite pastimes.

Marching orders were received on the 30th, and forty rounds of ammunition issued. Where were we to go?

During our stay in Washington, we kept more than one member of Congress busy "franking" our letters. A soldier's letter was sent free if the autograph of a member of Congress was written upon its face. This was called "franking" a letter This franking was almost wholly done at the Capitol.

NOTE. — Confederate returns of 30 Sept. show: At Port Royal Harbor, 4 officers, 185 men; Fort Walker, 9 officers, 195 men; Braddock's Point, 4 officers, 53 men; North and South Edisto Islands, 15 officers, 293 men; Sullivan's Island, 69 officers, 1,244 men; Fort Pulaski, 10 officers, 204 men; Brunswick, Ga., 32 officers, 477 men; Tybee Island, 40 officers, 856 men; (others not enumerated herein). Total present for duty: South Carolina, 249 officers, 4,336 men. Total present for duty: Georgia, 138 officers, 2,738 men. Only those present for duty are in the preceding figures.

WASHINGTON.

Congress moved to it 1799. Population, in 1860, about 70,000; during the war, 250,000. The Capitol burned in 1814 by the British. Foundation for main structure laid 24 Mar. 1818. Corner stone for extension laid 4 July 1851. The dome cost $1,000,000; wings, $65,000 each. From floor of rotunda to inside dome, 180¼ ft.; to top of statue, 287½ ft. Capitol 951⅓ ft. long and covers 153,112 sq. ft. Corner stone of first Capitol laid 18 Sept. 1793, by Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. A 500 lb. ox was roasted whole. Cost of old Capitol, between two and three millions. A prize of $500 and a house lot (worth $75) was offered for design of Capitol. Dr. Wm. Thornton of West Indies won it.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

An important order of the War Department in September, 1861, was the authorizing of the commanding officer at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., to recruit a regiment of North Carolinians.

Another was providing for allotment rolls, so called, whereby a soldier could assign a portion of his pay to his family to be drawn at (near) home. The following was the form: —

ALLOTMENT ROLLS OF ——, ETC.

We, the undersigned, etc.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Pay per month.	Amount to be reserved.	Assigned to		Signature.	Remarks.
					Name.	Address.		

I certify, etc.

Dated ..... *Capt. Co.* .....

This measure was introduced into Congress, so it is said, by the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts.

Gov. Joseph A. Gilmore.

Gov. Frederick Smyth.

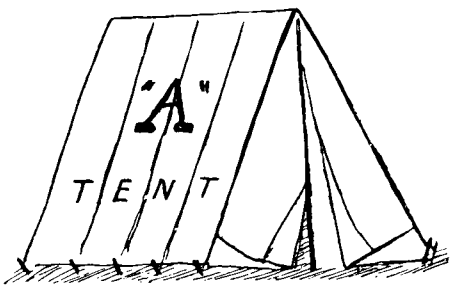
Natt Head,
Adjt.-Gen.

The monthly return, Washington, D. C., shows (very incomplete) : —

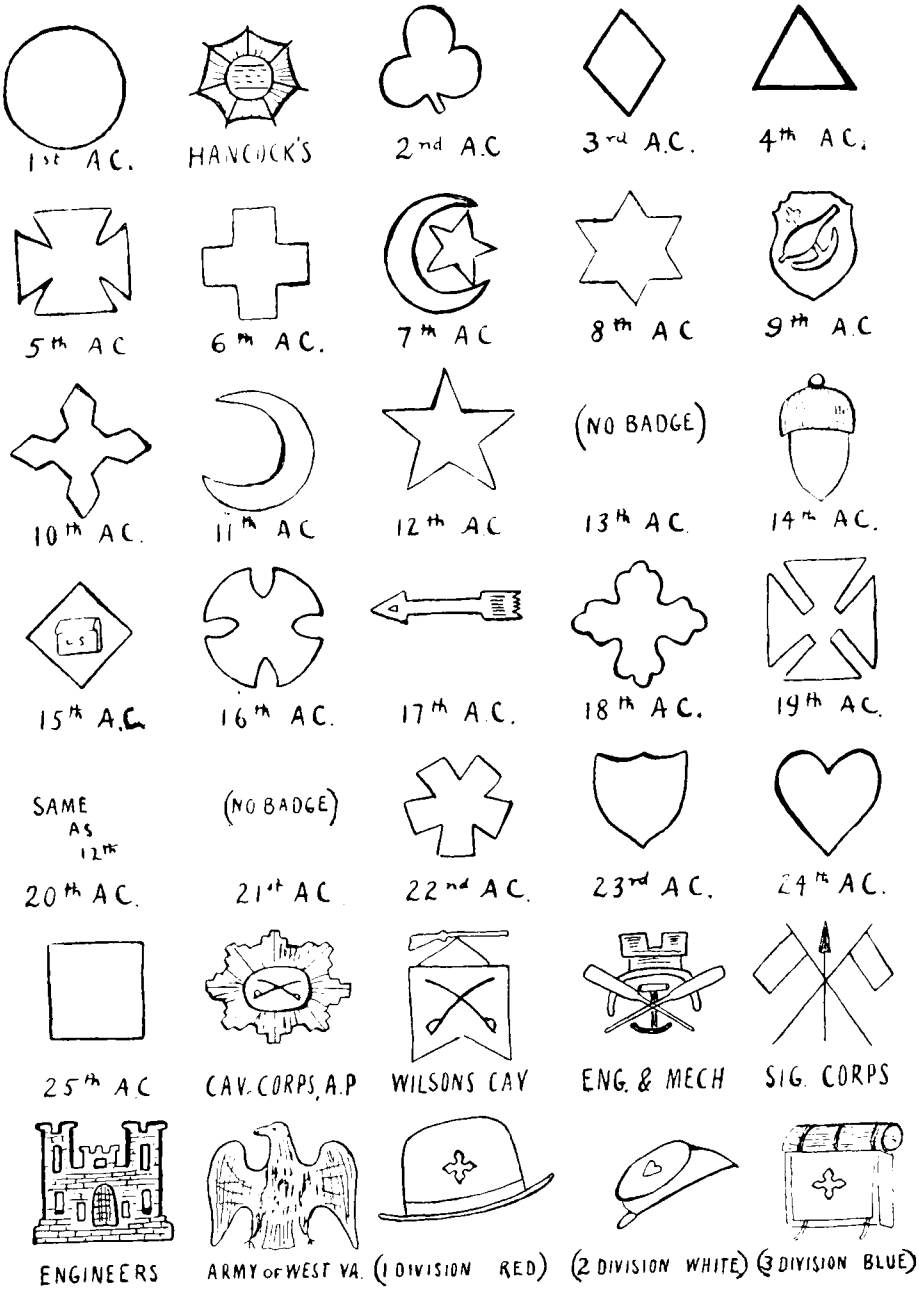
Field and Staff	—	men,	–	officers.
Band	—	"	–	"
Co. A	98	"	3	"
B	98	"	3	"
C	95	"	3	"
D	94	"	3	"
E	97	"	3	"
F	97	"	3	"
G	94	"	3	"
H	97	"	3	"
I	94	"	3	"
K	95	"	3	"
Present aggregate	—	"	–	"
Aggregate last report	—	"	–	"

Gain : 3 by enlistment, and 2 by transfer. Loss : 1 discharged by civil authority (Co. D), and 2 discharged for disability (C and E) ; 29 men were reported sick (C and F none) ; 24 men reported absent sick (at Long Island, nearly, if not quite, all).

As an evidence of how some errors were made at the start, this return shows only two wagoners in the regiment (D and H) ; but such was not the fact. They were erroneously classified with the privates. And on this return there were five men reported as "missing in action." To be sure, some of our men had acted badly at times ; but none had been in any "action" within the meaning of the war term. Further, A, D and I reported no musicians in this return.



CORPS BADGES, ETC



OCTOBER, 1861

ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW on the 1st of October, and Gen. Viele issued an order on the same day forbidding the sale of liquor in the Eighth Maine during the election of a Major in that regiment, which election he also directed. Further, he said that "a sutler having been appointed to Gen. Sherman's Division, he will be entitled to all the rights appertaining to that position." As if a sutler had more than *one known right!* Our marching orders were countermanded on the 1st, and the usual target shoot and other drills, etc., took place, though for a change we had a brigade drill and an inspection. The Fourth New Hampshire boys visited us the 1st, and they also visited us in large numbers on the 2d, at which time the Chaplain prayed for them specially, after dress parade, though why is not apparent.

The Congressional Cemetery was a sad scene on the 2d, Maj.-Gen. Gibson being buried there. We instinctively fell in, and forming in the rear of the solemn procession followed to the grave. Co. E (and presumably Co. A, too) began to drill today as skirmishers.

The *Manchester Mirror* of the 3d of October had a letter signed by O. W Sanborn, dated Washington, wherein he said: "Have spent the Sabbath with the Third New Hampshire — have seen its Sabbath School, heard the sermon, and seen the baptisms — nearly a dozen, in hollow square," etc.

Got orders the 3d to be ready to move; and we packed up. The Chaplain's diary of that date said: "Washington is the Nation's depot for sin." The Chaplain always was a little facetious. Bright and early on the 4th we were moved to arise by the advent of the teams in camp, and we had our tents struck before daylight. The night scene was a beautiful one, the weather being pleasant. By half-past six we were on the march to the depot, where we took train for Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS.

We arrived at this ancient city about 3 P.M., and were at once quartered in the brick boarding houses of the U. S. Naval Academy, fronting the river, and facing a beautiful green lawn, called the "College Green." Our horses, etc., did n't arrive until next day. We were informally received on our arrival by the 21st Massachusetts, already located there. When we were ushered into these

palatial quarters we were all smiles; but we were glad enough to vacate them in a short time, as lying on the hard floors with only a blanket for mattress was truly *hard;* and as we emerged later we were also smiling, but it was of another sort. Other regiments arrived the 5th, and we had got into shape to have a dress parade and prayers, all of which the Twenty-first Massachusetts seemed to value as a great privilege to attend.

Gen. Sherman on the 5th made a re-assignment of regiments to brigades—the Ninth Maine and Fourth New Hampshire to the Third Brigade (to take places of the two Massachusetts regiments not arrived); and the Second Brigade to be Eighth Michigan, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Roundheads and the Massachusetts regiment daily expected in New York. The order continued by saying that Gen. Viele would continue the movement of his brigade to Annapolis, and all be ready to embark Thursday, the 10th. He further directed Gen. Wright to march (?) his command to Annapolis, also directed Hamilton's Battery to Annapolis; and if no brigade commander was assigned to the Second Brigade before the morning of the 9th, that brigade would proceed to Annapolis under its Senior Colonel. Fifteen days' rations to be supplied. On the same day the Secretary of War directed Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, to select one thousand active men from the fugitive contrabands there to go with Gen. Sherman, and have them ready by the 15th of October.

Sunday (6th October), we had an inspection on the College Green, and it was rumored we were to leave the buildings on the morrow.

On the 7th we moved our aching bones, and our tents, to the banks of the Severn River, half a mile westerly from the Academy, where we set up our tents and laid down those aching bones in a rather sepulchral place, the spot being nothing less than an old graveyard, said to have been the "Washington Troops' Burying Ground." In the evening our officers and band called upon Gov. Hicks, by request.

Lieut. Maxwell was sent out during the day with a squad of armed men, to capture stragglers. Several were thus caught, and one of them was injured slightly by contact with Lieut. Maxwell's sword. Evidences of getting ready to go somewhere developed every day. Gen. Viele ordered on the 8th that previous orders should continue in force, except no battalion drill in the afternoon, passes to be required to leave camp, officers' servants not enlisted to be reported to his headquarters, and none to wear uniforms except soldiers.

On the 9th, the Fourth New Hampshire arrived from Washington. The Seventh Connecticut had previously arrived. Gov Hicks was introduced to our regiment on the 9th, on dress parade, and made a very patriotic speech to us, to which we replied by three cheers. The city was put under martial law on the 10th and Lieut.-Col. Jackson appointed Provost Marshal (see separate account of it). On same day, too, the rebel Gen. Grayson, at Savannah, was

relieved by Gen. E. K. Smith. A diary said: "13th, Capt. Clark's company (A) came in from scout." (Probably they had been on picket the previous night. We had n't learned at that early date the proper names for various military movements.)

The appointed time having passed for the expedition to sail, Gen. Sherman — in the meantime chafing almost like a madman and using an unlimited quantity of cuss words — evidently got down to business on the 14th, and announced his staff, by an order, and here they are: —

Capt. Louis H. Pelouze, Fifteenth U. S. Inf.	Acting Assistant Adj.-Gen.
1st Lieut. Geo. Merrill, U. S. V.	Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M., U. S. A.	Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. Michael R. Morgan, C. S., U. S. A.	Chief Commissary.
Capt. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Engineers	Chief Engineer.
Capt. John McNutt, O. D.	Chief of Ordnance.
Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, Med. Dept., U. S. A.	Medical Director.

On the 14th, we find that Capt. Dow (Co. H) was on picket, and Capt. Dunbar was president of a general court-martial (five men to be tried) At this point the writer finds the first mention of steamers. A diary of 14th said: "Eight steamers lay off here."

Before embarking we deem it essential to insert a few

ANNAPOLIS ITEMS.

On the day of our arrival at Annapolis, a slave woman had been hung for poisoning her master, and the gallows could be seen by us near the railroad.

The Fourth New Hampshire was camped about 1½ miles from the Third New Hampshire.

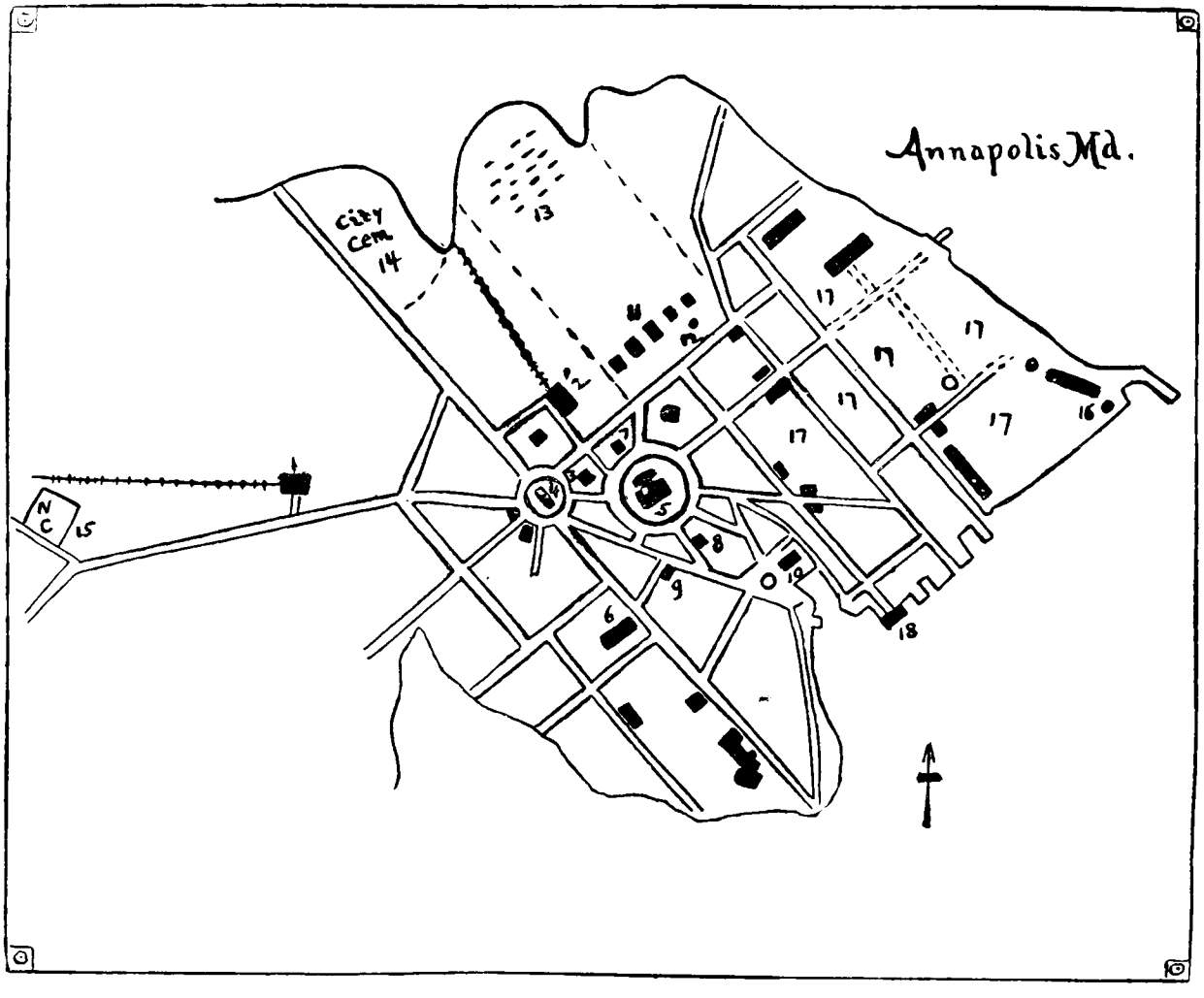
Of the "cart-wheel" plan of the city, it is said that Gen. Washington, while on a visit there, became so struck with the advantages of it, that under his influence the city of Washington was laid out on substantially the same plan.

The population in 1860 was 4,529; in 1870, 5,744; in 1880, 6,642. It has many times been called a "Completed City." The Annapolitans claim that the wonderful growth and importance of Baltimore had been a great drawback to their city.

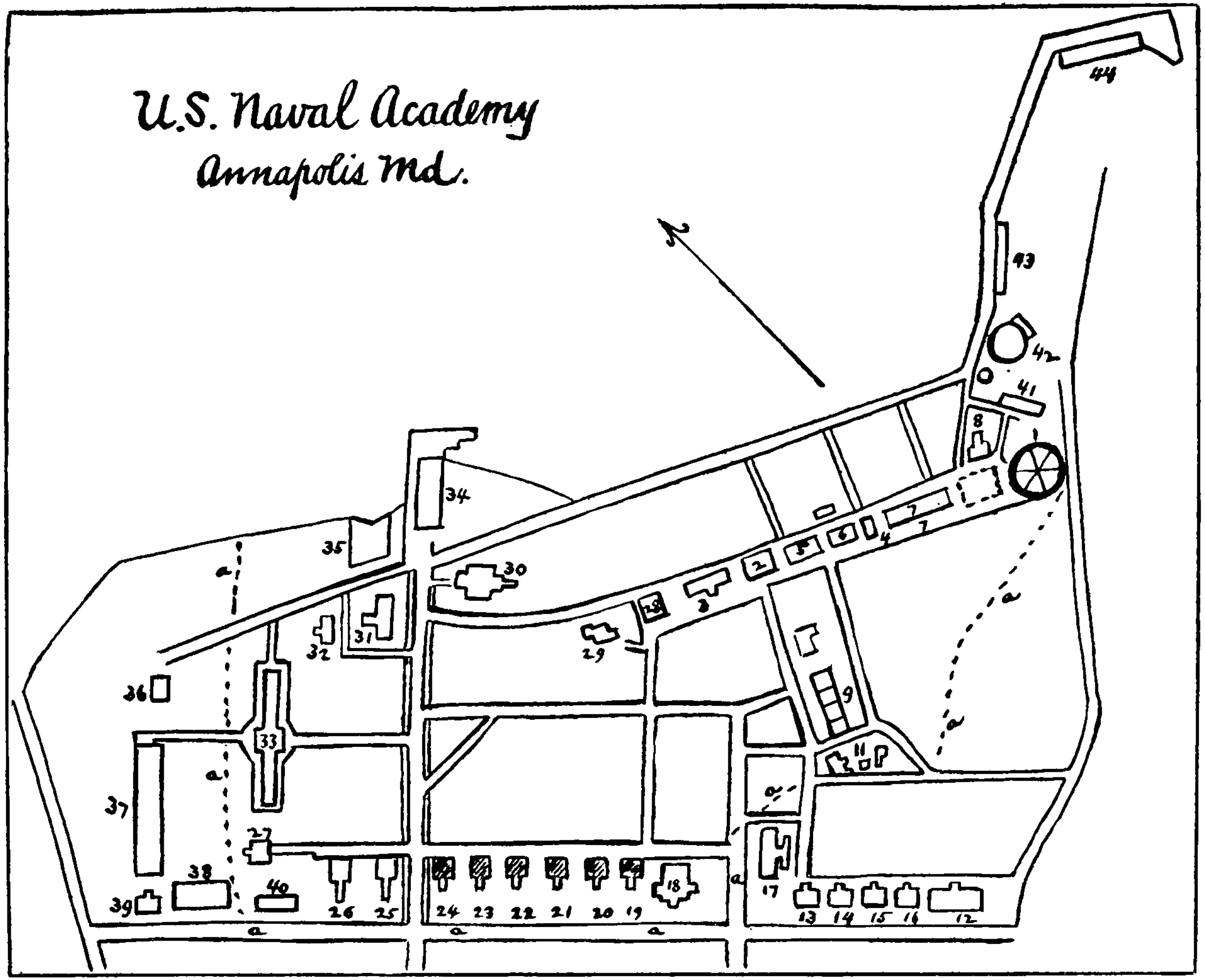
It was here, on the 23d of December, 1783, that Washington surrendered to Congress his commission as General-in-Chief of the American Army.

The St. John's College charter dates 1784. During the war the buildings were used by the government for hospital purposes. The grounds occupy 26 acres. One of the branches fits young men for the Naval Academy. The large poplar tree standing in front is worthy of mention. It is said to ante-date Annapolis itself. It is about 30 feet in circumference at its base, and is about 150 feet high. Beneath its branches, Washington, Lafayette, Greene and others have been entertained.

The Naval Academy was founded in 1845, by the Secretary of the Navy, George Bancroft, and the academic routine began October 10 of that year. The outbreak of the war caused its removal



1. *A., W & B. Station.*
2. *A. & B. S. L. Station.*
3. *Governor's Residence.*
4. *St. Anne's Church.*
5. *State House*
6. *Presbyterian Church.*
7. *First Methodist Church.*
8. *Lutheran Church.*
9. *Old City Hotel.*
10. *Market House.*
11. *St. John's College*
12. *Large Poplar Tree.*
13. *Old Grave Yard*
    (3d N. H. Camp).
14. *City Cemetery.*
15. *National Cemetery.*
16. *Old Fort Severn.*
17. *Naval Academy.*
18. *Steamboat Wharf.*



1 Gymnasium (old Ft. Severn).
2. Recitation Hall.
3. Seamanship Building (old Mess Hall).
4, 5, 6. Cadets' Quarters.
7 Officers' Quarters (1861, Cadet Quarters).
8. Store and Pay Office.
9. Officers' Quarters.
10. Supt.'s Residence (rebuilt since War).
11 Officers' Quarters.
12. Marine Barracks.
13, 14, 15, 16. Officers' Qrs.
17 Library.
18. Chapel.
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 } Officers' and Professors' Qrs. (occupied by 3d N. H. V., 1861).
25, 26. Officers' Quarters.
27 Hospital.
28. Museum (1861, Chapel).
29. ———
30. Steam Engineering (1866).
31. Physical Laboratory.
32. Chemical Laboratory.
33. Cadets' Qrs. (built 1869).
34. Boat Shed.
35. Carpenter Shop.
36. Natatorium.
37 Armory.
38. Laundry.
39. Bakery.
40. Boiler House.
41. Pistol Gallery.
42. Gas House.
43. Boat House.
44. Rigging Loft. (1861, Marine Barracks).

No. 10 used as Post Hdqrs. during War   a a a mark limits of Academy Grounds in '61.   Shaded bldgs. occupied by 3d N. H. '61.

to Newport in May, 1861, and it was returned in the summer of 1865. The grounds were added to in 1847, 1853, 1866 and 1874, and in 1888 included fifty acres. Lack of space forbids a description of the various buildings. All this and more may be found in a pamphlet entitled "A Hand-Book of Annapolis and the U. S. Naval Academy," published in 1888 by the Anne Arundel County Historical Society.

A National Cemetery was established in 1862, and there were laid the remains of such soldiers as died in the military hospitals at Annapolis and at Camp Parole, near by. The cemetery is half a mile westerly from the city, is beautifully laid out and surrounded by a stone wall. Total buried, 2,482, of which 211 were unknown.

The first theatre in America was at Annapolis, in 1752.

The old iron cannon, half buried on State House hill, formed (200 years ago) a part of the armament of St. Mary's fort. It lay under water more than two centuries, and when discovered was thoroughly encrusted with oysters.

Of the Academy, a private letter said: "It was instituted under Polk's administration. The yard contains nice avenues, trees and monuments. The houses are nearly new and very fine, but have suffered badly from use as barracks by a rough soldiery — nothing gets any mercy at their hands."

Mrs. Judge Brewer, a loyal lady resident, visited the camp frequently, with delicacies for the sick, and endeared herself to those unfortunates.

Some of the countersigns at Annapolis were: Oct. 12, Shenandoah; 13, Utah; 14, Washington; 15, Quebec; 16, Missouri.

A good story is told about the countersign "Shenandoah." It would appear that Co. A. (and possibly others) were on picket outside the camp grounds, and the hours were called thus, "12 o'clock, and all's well!" Just at this time, a Forty-seventh New York, (German) officer was going the grand rounds, being Officer of the Day; and as his horse pranced up to the redoubtable private of Co. A, who bears the name of Sam George, this gallant Officer of the Day, who was evidently a little "off" as to pure English, hoarsely whispered "Shinning up the Door!" Sam challenged him again and again, but with no better result, and would n't let him pass. That the German fired off some poor English it is needless to say; but after awhile Capt. Clark, who was in command of the picket, was found, and matters set right.

During our stay two men of one of the German regiments, either in trying to desert or to have a pleasure trip, got capsized and drowned in the Severn River, not far from our camp. Their bodies were recovered by oystermen, with oyster hooks, next day.

The *Annapolis Gazette* of October 17 said: "Mrs. Viele, the accomplished wife of Brig.-Gen. Viele, has forwarded from her home five beautiful flags for the five regiments of her husband's brigade. They were presented yesterday on the College Green with appropriate ceremonies. The presentation speeches were made by Gov Hicks and Brig.-Gen. Duryea, and responses by the colonels of the several regiments."

In preparing for the embarkation of the troops, Gen. Sherman appointed Capt. Clark Harbor Master. (See Capt. Clark's personal.)

Lieut.-Col. Jackson was appointed Provost Marshal at Annapolis, by Gen. Viele, October 11, with headquarters at the Assembly Rooms, State House. (See Col. Jackson's personal.)

Surgeon Cooper, U. S. A., in the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," page 230, Vol. I., says he "Reported to Sherman at Annapolis, finding there the following troops: Eighth and Ninth Maine, Third and Fourth New Hampshire, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York, Fiftieth and One Hundredth Pennsylvania, Eighth Michigan and Co. E. of the Third U. S. Light Artillery; and prior to sailing, the Seventy-ninth New York joined. They were all full regiments, except the Forty-sixth New York, which had less than 500. Variola appeared in the Eighth Maine, before sailing; and after sailing from Fort Monroe (on the *Vanderbilt*) the disease caused considerable alarm."

Gen. Sherman, evidently hopeful for an early embarkation, — though they do say he continued to use strong language about the non-arrival of the expected steamers, — issued on the 15th an order giving instructions as to how to embark and how to behave on shipboard. The latter included precaution against fire, prohibiting any fancy cooking, such as frying meat or frying doughnuts in fat (this was a shot at our Yankee doughnuts, we fear), and fixing the allowance of water at nineteen gallons per day per man and three gallons per horse. We were visited the same day by three gentlemen from New Hampshire — J. B. Eaton, Mr. Seaver and ——. A letter of the 16th said: "Eleven steamers in harbor;" and that Gen. Sherman ordered the troops to be put in readiness to embark. It must be borne in mind at this point (and previously, too), that the reader of this is quite well informed as to the probable destination; but the troops, it may be truthfully said, had no knowledge whatever on that point. Therefore we were speculating upon it. One diary even suggested Philadelphia! The expected order came on the 17th, for the embarkation to take place the 18th.

The reader may well say, Did the boys write many letters at this time? Yes, they did; not only sending them off at once, but writing another and taking it aboard the steamer, to add a post-script something like this: —

ON BOARD STEAMER ATLANTIC,
BOUND FOR SOMEWHERE, ETC.
18 Oct. 1861.

Dear Mother Though I wrote you yesterday, will add that our regiment embarked on this steamer this forenoon. There are several steamers lying here, taking on board the troops. God and Gen. Sherman only know where we are going; and perhaps Gen. Sherman is n't sure. Some say New Orleans, and some say Charleston. All sorts of rumors float through the air; and in trying to believe it all, is trying indeed to us poor soldiers. We shall soon start, — appearances indicate today or tomorrow, — so good-bye. We will try to do our duty, wherever it may be required; and until you hear from me again believe me to be your loving and loyal son,

JOHN.

P. S. (4 P.M.): There is a mail just going ashore, and said to be our last chance. Good-bye again. JOHN.

Under the peculiarly embarrassing circumstances which surrounded Gen. Sherman, it must have tried him sorely. He assigned troops to steamers by orders, and we give the list here; but it must be borne in mind that circumstances over which Gen. Sherman had no control conspired against him, and the troops did not sail in every instance in the steamer assigned, though very nearly so: —

FIRST BRIGADE — Brig.-Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE.

Third New Hampshire Volunteers	Steamer *Atlantic.*
Forty-sixth New York "	" *Daniel Webster*
Forty-seventh New York "	" *Roanoke.*
Forty-eighth New York "	" *Empire City.*

Horses and wagons on steamers *Belvidere* and *Philadelphia.*

SECOND BRIGADE — Brig.-Gen. ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Pennsylvania Roundheads	Steamer *Ocean Queen.*
Fiftieth Pennsylvania (five companies)	" " "
Fiftieth Pennsylvania (five companies)	" *Vanderbilt.*
Eighth Michigan	" "

Horses and wagons on steamer *Ben Deford.*

THIRD BRIGADE — Brig.-Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

Fourth New Hampshire	Steamer *Baltic.*
Sixth Connecticut	" *Coatzacoalcos.*

(Some mistake or omission here.)

Horses and wagons on steamer *Baltic.*

Hamilton's Light Battery	Steamer *Ericsson.*
Battalion Volunteer Engineers (N.Y.), now at Fort Monroe	" *Star of the South.*
Third Rhode Island Artillery, now at Ft. Monroe,	" *Cahawba.*
Division Headquarters	" *Atlantic.*

Division Headquarters' horses on steamer *Ericsson.*

Each brigade commander to select a steamer assigned to his brigade, for his own headquarters, and report it. No sutler but the one appointed by the Secretary of War will be recognized or received on board.

The writer is a day ahead of his story; but the times were stirring, and this fact is offered as an apology to the reader. On the 17th, the Secretary of War asked Gen. Sherman if he wanted the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, in case Gen. McClellan would consent to spare them. Sherman replied affirmatively, but Gen. McClellan replied as follows: —

CAMP GRIFFIN, 17 Oct. 1861.

I gave Sherman all the regiments he asked for. At least two of those originally intended for him, and promised to me, have been diverted from me. The artillery promised me to replace Hamilton's Battery have not been given me. I will not consent to one other man being detached from this army for that expedition. I need far more than I now have to save this country, and cannot spare any disciplined regiment. Instead of diminishing this army, true policy would dictate its immediate increase to a large extent. It is the task of the Army of the Potomac to decide the question at issue. No outside expedition can affect the result. I hope I will not again be asked to detach anybody.

Evidently McClellan had no faith in our expedition, and did n't mean that the Army of the Potomac should share honors with any other.

On the 18th of October Lincoln telegraphed Sherman: "Your despatch of yesterday received and shown to Gen. McClellan. I have promised him not to break his army here without his consent. I do not think I shall go to Annapolis."

Our marching orders were read on parade the 18th, and all passes from camp were stopped. We need not recite the movements incidental to packing up, striking tents, breaking camp, etc. The reader has been put in possession of at least one variety of such details. We embarked on the 18th, being taken to the steamer *Atlantic* by the smaller steamers *Mayflower* and *Massachusetts*.

The regiment soon found itself on board and assigned to quarters. The bunks were "three deep" and about 1,200 in all, and were numbered. Our horses and wagons were still at the wharf awaiting transportation. These included officers' horses and hostlers and wagoners of the companies. They had a unique experience, to be given later on. Our officers had a little unpleasantness, on their arrival on board, with the occupants of the very best state-rooms, who proved to be correspondents of New York papers. Our officers contended that to themselves belonged the priority of right to select. As Capt. Saxton, the quartermaster, was at Fort Monroe, he could not be appealed to till arrival there. Then a change occurred, and the officers of the Third New Hampshire were happy. We were safely stowed away and made fairly comfortable in our bunks, but lay at anchor waiting for we knew not what. The 19th found us still off Annapolis, and the embarkation of troops still going on.

Our Colonel issued an order on the 19th requiring daily two roll calls (at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.), and requiring the band and field music (fife and drum) to practice an hour three times daily in good weather. We had another opportunity the 19th to send letters on shore.

The 20th still found us at anchor. It was Sunday, and we had a sermon. Our Chaplain notes the fact that he had promised to preach at Annapolis that day for another minister. Gen. Sherman and staff came on board.

A paper published at Columbus, S. C. (20 Oct.), had a peculiar advertisement. A public-spirited citizen, owing to the poverty of the extremely poor, suggests the gift of meat, etc., to make soup to distribute. The advertisement read thus: "A Card — Soupery."

On the morning of the 21st the long-looked-for order was issued, and our boys readily assisted in weighing anchor, and we were off in a southerly direction. The day was fine and the scenery splendid, especially when coupled with the movement of a small fleet. As we have a fair start, let us go back to the horses and wagons and hostlers, etc., left on the wharf on the afternoon of the 18th. They staid and staid, and no notice was taken of them whatever. They staid all night on the wharf, and in the rain, too. They continued to stay, like Casabianca, and the whole day of the 19th passed away and they'd nothing to eat. In the evening they waited upon the Quartermaster of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, who got supper for them. They ate it. They had had no food for 30 hours.

Another night was passed on that wharf, and another day too. No breakfast or dinner had they on the 20th. At night, Capt. Clark of our regiment (Harbor Master) discovered their condition, and they were put on board the *Belvidere*, to which they had been assigned. They reached Fort Monroe shortly after the regiment did. The adventures of the *Belvidere* will be related separately

To return to the regiment and the steamer *Atlantic*. We were running all right, when a fresh breeze sprung up and the sea became very rough, and we had sea-sickness and plenty of it. As Fort Monroe was our objective point (temporarily, at least), we steered for it, and when not far from it we struck a fog, and so dense our captain (Oliver M. Eldridge) decided to heave to and drop anchor. We remained thus all night, starting again next morning (22d) for Fort Monroe, reaching it early in the forenoon, and anchored in the midst of what might be called a naval armada. Ships of war, ships of peace, big and little, steam and sail, large and small, were on every hand. But we were at Fort Monroe and the rendezvous. From this point the expedition was to sail, sooner or later.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE.

The scenes of activity will hardly bear description. There were on the 22d about sixty-four vessels safely anchored off the fort; and each seemed busy, not only within itself, but there were constant communications between, not only by row boats, but by signals and by the use of speaking trumpets. Several of the vessels have got to be supplied with coal, and with water, and with provisions. Boats go on shore to carry mail, to carry officers and for various other purposes. Some regiments are put on shore for no other apparent reason than to stretch their legs. Troops already there, embarked. Among them are the U. S. Volunteer Engineers, Col. Serrell (five companies). Those men had not yet arrived at the dignity of being called a regiment, though they were called so later. They were designated as a Battalion at that time. Their special duty was to sap and mine, dig rifle pits and build fortifications. They rendered valuable service in the field of operations. In the matter of taking in water, coal, etc., our men furnished many details (squads).

On the 23d, Gen. Sherman issued his order containing instructions about landing, etc., in our expected fray. The order (No. 19) announced that "the command will sail in a few days for its destination provides for sailing in three columns slow vessels to be towed gives instructions as to conduct in meeting the enemy disembarkation to be in three lines.

First line, Gen. Wright's brigade, flanked by two sections of Hamilton's Battery, accompanied by a squad of sappers and miners and two companies of N Y Engineers, with a sufficient supply of intrenching tools and sandbags. The *second line* will be Stevens' Brigade, and if necessary, accompanied by a section of Hamilton's Battery and two field pieces, to be manned by a company of the Third Rhode Island. The *third line* (reserve) will be Viele's

Brigade, the remaining part of Serrell's Volunteer Engineers and the Third Rhode Island, and will be disposed of according to circumstances the landing of the boats to be by command, abreast (surf-boats and lighters mentioned in the order). The general officers and commanders of battalions will be furnished in time with the place of descent, etc. The first line if opposed by greatly superior numbers, must manœuvre and perhaps momentarily intrench. The navy to furnish 300 sailors, to assist in commanding and manning the surf-boats. As soon as a landing has been effected, the boats will report at once to the Chief Quartermaster for supplies the sick and inefficient men will remain on board until provision is made for them on shore the inefficient to have charge of the sick. All medical officers, except one for each brigade, will land with the troops. Those afloat will have the care of all the sick afloat.
This order will be promulgated by Gen. Viele to his brigade on the 25th."

Here was richness. We were going coasting, but where? On the 23d of October the *Atlantic* took in coal, and we signed our first pay-roll (outside the State of New Hampshire). On the 24th we were paid off. The amount paid a private in Co. D was $5.63, at rate of $11 per month from muster-in. We also got a mail the same day, our Chaplain going on shore for it. This mail consisted principally of letters addressed to us at Annapolis and forwarded from there. They were welcome epistles, though, as by them we were once more connected with our friends, and 'twas a great treat for us, not knowing how long the interval would be ere we should get another. On the 25th, Cos. B and D were detailed to shovel coal (loading steamers) and the same day our gunboats brought in some prizes. Ordered to pack up (not much packing to do) and be in readiness to start.

On the 26th a few — very few — letters arrived, and our Major (Bedel) made a speech to the boys, full of patriotism and hope and cheer.

An unknown stole into the cabin of the *Atlantic* to see how it fared with the officers, and seizing a bill of fare, made his escape. Here is the bill of fare: —

Soup.	*Fish.*	*Boiled.*
Julien.	Broiled Halibut.	Corned Beef and Cabbage.
	Roast Pork and Duck.	
	Calves Feet, Parsley Sauce.	
	Baked Pork and Beans.	
	Assorted Vegetables.	
Ginger Pudding.	Apple Pie.	Cranberry Pie.
	Fruit, Nuts.	

"Ye Gods!" ejaculated every man who covertly saw this bill. We leave the officers and the aforesaid bill to struggle with each other for supremacy, while we of the "'tween decks" return to our *peas on a trencher* and our *salt horse a la mode*.

The rebel signal officer at Norfolk notified his Secretary of War thus: —

A Federal soldier's hat was picked up today at Col. Taylor's farm, near Willoughby's Point, three and one-half miles from Old Point. It contained two Boston papers, 19th and 21st inst. the great expedition to concentrate in Hampton Roads, and the transports are to repair to Annapolis and there embark a force of 25,000 men under Gen. Sherman. Several of the larger steamers are loaded with surf-boats expedition intended for Charleston and other places on the coast. At sundown the lookout reports over 100 sail of vessels in Roads. They are arriving and departing continually. Main part still at the Roads, and great activity prevails in the fleet. Capt. JAMES F. MULLIGAN.

Capt. Pelouze, of Gen. Sherman's staff, issued a circular letter the same day, calling attention to the unexpected delay, which he attributed wholly to the weather, and recommends cleanliness and economy of water, and directs all steam transports, while lying still, to condense as much water as is practicable. He suggested it possible that some of the troops would stay on board twenty or thirty days. He made other suggestions as to clearing all obstructions to quick landing, after putting to sea.

The *Wabash* left New York for Fort Monroe the 19th October, with the *Seneca*, *Ottawa*, *Pembina*, *Unadilla* and others. The last four named were built on a ninety-day contract and were called "ninety-day gunboats."

About noon of the 26th the expectant fleet was unnecessarily excited by the hoisting of the signal to start — the Union Jack at the *Atlantic's* fore; but we waited in vain for any movement under it. It appears that an accompanying signal — a gun from the *Wabash* — was to have been fired. The Union Jack was hauled down about 4 P.M.

On the 26th, the rebel authorities created a new department of the "State of Georgia," and also of Middle and East Florida. Evidently they were getting ready to meet emergencies. Some of the sailing vessels were towed outside during the early evening to a better position to start from.

On the 27th, with his headquarters on the *Wabash*, Gen. Sherman ordered a muster to take place on the 30th. On the 27th Gen. Sherman notified Gen. Meigs (Q. M. G. at Washington) of the delay, and said he feared a failure of the water supply. Said the horses had already been on board some thirteen days, and the men a week. Though all were loaded with all the water they could carry, some were then reduced to a supply of nine days. He further said that Maj. Belger had been written to, and 200,000 gallons required of him at once; and as the expedition would leave at first favorable opportunity, the Post Quartermaster would have sealed instructions for the water transports, directing to what point they should proceed. The resources at Fort Monroe (Gen. Wool in command) were not at his disposal, even if they have more water than they want themselves. DuPont considers it unsafe, said he, to put to sea in this weather.

Here was a revelation: Gen. Wool apparently was not in sympathy with expedition. Several sailing vessels went to sea the 27th, and later information showed that some of them belonged to the expedition and were sent ahead for cogent reasons. "Very windy

today — Sunday;" and, as the Chaplain expressed it in his diary, "It was too rough to preach, and no chance for a prayer meeting."

The wind on Sunday morning had increased to a gale, much to our disgust; but by noon it appeared to have spent its force, and the weather cleared up. An English brig, in attempting to leave, ran ashore and still remained there at night, though two tugs tried in vain to pull her off. The rebels came down to the water's edge to look at her. We were getting impatient, though we saw evident signs daily of an early departure.

On the 28th, Gen. Wool, still in command at Fort Monroe, wrote the Secretary of War thus (extracts): —

> By special messenger I inform you the expedition . is still in Hampton Roads. Gen. Sherman has been here since Tuesday last. To hasten his departure gave him supplies, among others, 350,000 rounds of cartridges. This ammunition stored at bottom of ships four days to get it out . when I gave it expected expedition would sail at once. It is now nearly seven days, and fleet still in port. Am now furnishing ten days' rations to the soldiers same reason as for ammunition. . . I will venture to assert that a worse managed expedition could not well be contrived. Every opportunity has been given the rebels to be prepared to meet them at any point on the coast. Among other opportunities was a desertion from the fleet: a petty officer [The party referred to, I find on inquiry, to have been Mr. Hale, a young officer connected with the Navy, and I believe a relative of Secretary Welles, a native of Virginia. — D. E.] carried with him the signal book and, it is said, a knowledge of the destination of the expedition.
>
> Gen. Wool concluded by asking for more ammunition, for small arms, and called attention to the garrison of Fort Monroe, saying he was deficient in artillerists, officers and men, and could not man more than ten guns.

By a return made the 28th of October, the entire force was as follows: —

PRESENT.

	Officers.		Men.		Aggregate.
	For duty.	Total.	For duty.	Total.	
Division Staff	26	26	25	25	51
First Brigade	185	192	3,682	3,796	3,988
Second Brigade	137	141	3,015	3,196	3,337
Third Brigade . .	147	153	3,574	3,747	3,900
Troops not brigaded	61	62	1,242	1,315	1,377
Total	556	574	11,538	12,079	12,653

ORGANIZATION.

First Brigade — Viele.	Second Brigade — Stevens.	Third Brigade — Wright.
Third New Hampshire.	Eighth Michigan.	Sixth Connecticut.
Eighth Maine.	Seventy-ninth New York.	Seventh Connecticut.
Forty-sixth New York.	Fiftieth Pennsylvania.	Ninth Maine.
Forty-seventh New York.	One Hundredth	Fourth New Hampshire
Forty-eighth New York.	Pennsylvania.	

Not brigaded: First New York Engineers, Third Rhode Island, Battery E, Third United States Artillery.

Our regiment was very much elated over the fact that our steamer and ourselves were honored in more than one way. Gen. Sherman and Staff were to remain with us, and our steamer was to

take the lead of the other steamers and sail at the head of the column, following in the wake of the magnificent *Wabash*. The *Atlantic*, Gen. Sherman, Third New Hampshire! The first effect of this information was to so swell us with pride that all other thoughts were for the time excluded, and it was a serious question whether if the enemy had appeared just then in any shape whatever, we would have had sense enough to fight at all.

During the evening our steamer took in a liberal quantity of provisions. 'T was the night of the 28th of October. The next morning's sun will shine upon us for the last time in Hampton Roads.

At this point we furnish the reader with a complete list of the vessels composing the fleet, with all obtainable data concerning armament, capacity and cargoes.

THE FLEET.

Wabash. Comdr. C. R. P Rodgers. Commodore S. F. DuPont on board, commanding the naval forces. Arm.: 28 9-inch, 14 8-inch, 2 9-inch pivots: total, 44. Steam frigate, 3,200 tons. Built 1855.

COMMODORE S. F. DUPONT.

Bienville. Comdr. Chas. Steedman. Arm.: 8 32-pounders. Did not start with fleet from Fort Monroe; joined fleet 1 Nov. Sidewheel steamer. Purchased, $161,250.

Augusta. Comdr. Enoch G. Parrott. Arm.: 8 32-pounders. Sidewheel.

Curlew. Acting Comdr. P. G. Watmough. Arm.: 6 32-pounders, 1 30-inch, rifled.

Isaac Smith. Lieut.-Comdr. J. W Nicholson. Arm.: 1 30-pounder, rifled. Screw steamer, 453 tons. Purchased, $50,000.

Mohican. Comdr. S. W Godon. Arm.: 2 11-inch pivots, 4 32-pounders.

Ottawa. Lieut.-Comdr. T. H. Stevens. Arm.: 1 11-inch pivot, 1 22-pounder, rifled, 2 24-pounder howitzers. Built for Government, $88,000. Screw steamer, 507 tons.

Pawnee. Lieut.-Comdr. R. H. Wyman. Arm.: 8 9-inch pivots, 1 20-pounder, rifled, 2 24-pounder howitzers.

Pocahontas. Comdr. Percival Drayton (whose brother commanded at Hilton Head). Arm.: 1 11-inch pivot, 4 32-pounders.

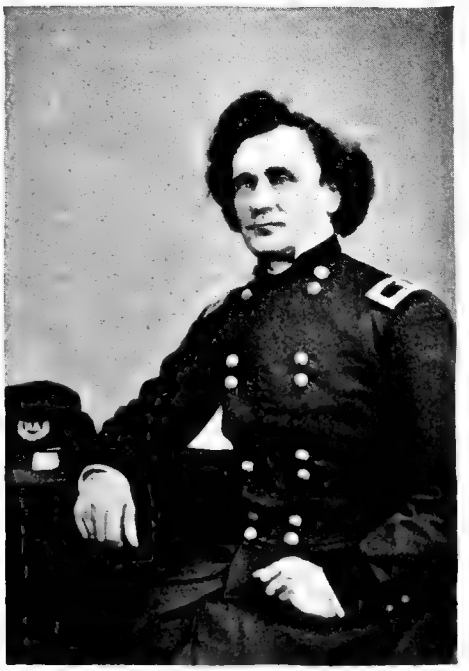
Penguin. Lieut.-Comdr. F. A. Budd. Arm.: 4 32-pounders.

Pembina. Lieut.-Comdr. J. P. Bankhead. Screw gunboat. Arm.: 1 11-inch pivot, 1 20-pounder, rifled, 2 24-pounder howitzers. Built for Government, $88,000.

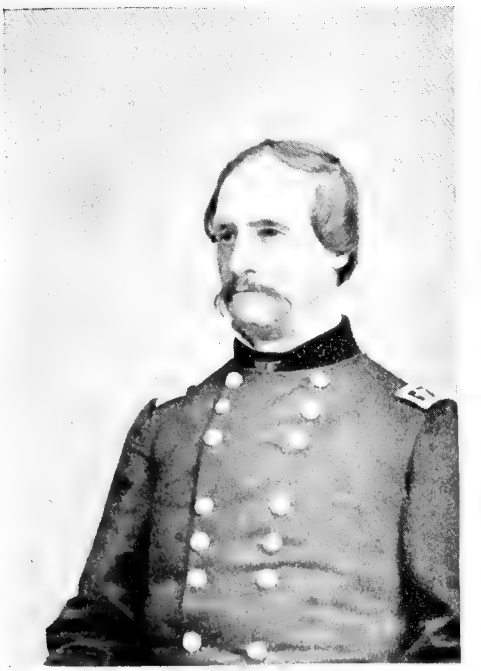
R. B. Forbes. Lieut.-Comdr. H. S. Newcomb. Arm.: 2 32-pounders (fired 43 shells). 329 tons. Purchased, $52,500.

Seminole. Comdr. John P Gillis. Arm.: 1 12-inch pivot, 4 32-pounders.

Seneca. Lieut.-Comdr. Daniel Ammen. Arm.: 1 11-inch pivot, 1 22-pounder, rifled, 2 24-pounder howitzers. Screw gunboat. Built for Government, $88,000.



Gen. Thomas W. Sherman.



Gen. David Hunter.

Gen. Ormsby McK. Mitchel.

Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore.

Mercury. A tugboat. 2 guns; 187 tons.

Susquehanna. Capt. J. L. Lardner. Steam frigate. Arm.: 15 8-inch. (Did not sail with fleet from Fort Monroe. Was temporarily detached from blockading squadron off Charleston, and joined fleet at Port Royal.)

Alabama. Gunboat. Comdr. Ed. T. Nichols. Sidewheel. 8 guns; 1,261 tons. (The *old Alabama* was a ship of the line, of 80 guns; built 1818; 2,633 tons.)

Unadilla. Lieut. N. Collins. Screw gunboat. Built for Government, $88,000.

Florida. Capt. J. R. Goldsboro. Gunboat.

Atlantic. Sidewheel steamer. Capt. Oliver M. Eldridge. Brig.-Gen. Thomas W Sherman and staff, commanding the land forces. Third New Hampshire Regiment, *New York Herald* correspondent (there were two — the other on the *Matanzas*).

Baltic. Sidewheel steamer. Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers. Horses and wagons of Third (Wright's) Brigade. Towed the *Ocean Express.* Had on board 40 cannon, 40 frames for buildings, wheelbarrows, shovels, picks, etc., and large quantity heavy canvas.

Ericsson. Sidewheel steamer. Hamilton's Battery (Regulars). Horses of Gen. Sherman and Staff.

Empire City. Sidewheel steamer. Forty-eighth New York (8 companies only: the other 2 companies on the *Matanzas*).

Daniel Webster Sidewheel steamer. Forty-sixth New York.

Vanderbilt. Sidewheel steamer. Fiftieth Pennsylvania, 5 companies (the other 5 on *Ocean Queen*). Eighth Michigan. Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders. Had camp and garrison equipage and quartermaster and ordnance stores. Towed the *Great Republic.*

Illinois. Sidewheel steamer. Towed the *Golden Eagle* (sail). Seventh Connecticut.

Ocean Queen. Sidewheel steamer. Towing the *Zenas Coffin.* Pennsylvania Roundhead Regiment. Fiftieth Pennsylvania (5 companies: the other 5 on the *Vanderbilt*).

Marion. Sidewheel steamer. Sixth Connecticut, 5 companies, right wing. Left wing on the *Parkersburg.* Sixth Connecticut originally assigned to *Coatzacoalcos.*

Parkersburg. Sidewheel steamer. Sixth Connecticut, 5 companies, left wing. Right wing on the *Marion.*

Belvidere. Sidewheel steamer. A part of the horses and wagons of First (Viele's) Brigade. Lieut. Dunbar, Forty-eighth New York, in charge. The others in the *Philadelphia*, chartered at Baltimore.

Philadelphia. Screw steamer. A part of horses and wagons of First (Viele's) Brigade. The others on the *Belvidere.*

Matanzas. Capt. Leesburg. Sidewheel steamer. Forty-eighth New York, Cos. B and K. The others on *Empire City.* (Correspondent *New York Herald* on board. See *Atlantic.*)

Roanoke. Capt. Conch. Laden with quartermaster's, commissary's and ordnance stores. Sidewheel steamer. Forty-seventh New York.

Ariel. Capt. Terry Sidewheel steamer. Eighth Maine.

Ben Deford. Capt. Hallett. Sidewheel steamer. Horses and wagons of Second (Stevens') Brigade.

Cahawba. Capt. Baker. Sidewheel steamer. Third Rhode Island. Embarked at Fortress Monroe.

Oriental. Capt. Tuzo. Sidewheel steamer. Gen. Viele and staff (originally on the *Empire City*).

Potomac. Capt. Hilliard.

Star of the South. Capt. Kearnley. Sidewheel steamer. Battalion New York Volunteer Engineers. Embarked at Fortress Monroe.

Peerless. Sidewheel steamer (formerly ran on Lake Ontario). Laden with stores, 87 beeves, 26 men. Chartered at New York by Col. Tompkins, quartermaster.

Osceola. Capt. J. F Morrill. Sidewheel steamer, built 1848. Joined fleet only a day or two prior to its sailing. 39 beeves and commissary stores. Chartered at New York by Col. Tompkins, quartermaster.

Union. Sidewheel steamer. Capt. J. I. Sawin. Quartermaster's stores and horses. (A new steamer.)

Winfield Scott. Capt. Seldy. Sidewheel steamer. 500 of Fiftieth Pennsylvania on board. Quartermaster's stores.

Ethan Allen. Ferry boat (sidewheel steamer).

Commodore Perry. Ferry boat (sidewheel steamer).

Locust Point. Capt. French. Stores. 462 tons.

Daylight.

Mayflower. Capt. Phillips. River steamer.

Young Rover. 418 tons. Purchased, $27,500. Propeller bark. 5 guns.

Coatzacoalcos. Capt. Bocock. Sidewheel steamer. Ninth Maine. (Sixth Connecticut originally assigned to this steamer.)

Governor Capt. Litchfield. Chartered sidewheel steamer. 350 marines under John G. Reynolds.

O. M. Pettit. Capt. A. S. Gardner. 165 tons. Sidewheel steamer. Purchased, $15,000. Tug. 2 guns.

Vixen. Small steam tug (Coast Survey). Capt. Boutelle and Prof. Bache. This did not start with the fleet from Fortress Monroe, but joined it next day. 2 guns.

Flag. U. S. steamer. Comdr. John Rodgers. (Comdr. Rodgers was on Du-Pont's staff temporarily.) 938 tons. Purchased, $90,000. Former name, *Phineas Sprague.* 9 guns. Screw.

Sabine. Capt. Ringgold. Sail sloop of war. Joined at (off) Port Royal.

Vandalia. Comdr. F. S. Haggerty. Sail sloop of war. Arm.: 4 8-inch., 16 32-pounders. Temporarily detached from blockade, off Savannah. Arrived at Port Royal 5th Nov. (Did not sail from Fort Monroe with fleet.) Was sent ahead, with coal vessels, 28 Oct., to anchor off Savannah.

Ocean Express. Sailing ship. Towed by the *Baltic.*

Great Republic. A clipper sailing ship. Towed by the *Vanderbilt.* Horses and forage.

Golden Eagle. Sailing ship. Towed by the *Illinois.*

Zenas Coffin. Sailing ship. Towed by the *Ocean Queen.*

SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION.

A little after five in the morning, Tuesday, 29 Oct. 1861, the long delayed and much desired signal gun was fired from the *Wabash*, and the Union Jack run up to the *Atlantic's* fore. To say that we were up and upon deck would be too tame a statement. Our bodies were up, our spirits were up, our hats went up, huzzas ascended, and all that. We very readily took a hand at weighing anchor, and we were off, sailing (steaming) seaward, who knows where? We instinctively cast a backward look, a loving glance, possibly our last one, toward the land and the scenes we were leaving behind. The last letter had perhaps been written home, to a loving mother, sister, or wife; the tug had taken it ashore, and we

were cut loose, to go where blood would be shed and lives sacrificed: but we went filled with a sense of duty, and that proved a most powerful panacea. The sky was without a cloud — no better day could have been selected. Our steamer was nearly, if not quite, the last to weigh anchor. No attempt was apparently made during the forenoon to take prescribed positions in the grand procession. During the afternoon, as nearly as could be, the various vessels took their positions. In that order the fleet covered about 12 miles each way.

On the same day the *New York Herald* correspondent (on the *Matanzas*) said he had heard the destination was Port Royal, S. C

The form of the fleet plan was like a harrow or an inverted V: in other words, a double echelon. The *Unadilla* became disabled, or her machinery deranged, at the start, and was towed for awhile by the *R. B. Forbes*.

Another account of the start says: "The order to sail was announced at sunrise on Tuesday, the 29th of October, by a signal gun; and the fleet got under way about 5.30 A.M. It was a beautiful day, and the fleet presented an interesting sight. It started very nearly in three parallel lines and covered some ten or twelve miles. This order of moving could not be maintained, owing principally to the various rates of speed of the several vessels."

It was said that on the day previous to the sailing of the fleet, some 25 coal schooners were sent to rendezvous at the mouth of the Savannah to deceive the Confederates.

Another account says: "3 war steamers, 6 sailing war vessels, 26 steam gunboats, 4 steam ferry boats, 30 steam transports, 6 sailing transports and about 27,000 troops."

The early morning of the 30th discovered the fleet in disorder, and the rising wind caused the smaller vessels to hug the shore in alarm.

On Thursday morning (31st) the wind had gone down, and it was a perfect calm, except a long swell on the sea. This proved to be a calm preceding a storm. As on the previous day, the fleet was spread over many miles, and some not in sight. A little before eleven the main body of the fleet, on the presumption that they had outsailed the others, hove to. At this time the *Atlantic* was sent in search of the missing ones and to lend aid if necessary. Sails were furled in the afternoon, on the fleet, so great was the calm; but towards evening black clouds appeared and the wind began to rise, and so rapidly as to cause alarm.

On the 31st October the rebel government received the very pleasant (?) information that the (their) steamer *Salvor* had been captured near Key West, laden with arms.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

The Department of the East was created October 1, comprising the six New England States, under Gen. Butler, with headquarters at Boston.

A general order of the 23d provided for paying the families of prisoners of war: 1st, to those who shall present a written authority; 2d, to wife; 3d, to guardian of minor children; 4th, to widowed mother.

Another general order, of the 26th, forbade the muster-in of any more regimental bands, and directed the immediate discharge by the regimental commander of all members of bands who were not musicians.

Still another order, 26th, provided that when troops were travelling in disaffected parts of the country on trains, they should alight and walk across the bridges.

The Monthly Return shows (on steamer *Atlantic*): —

Field and Staff	—	men,	–	officers.
Band	—	"	–	"
Co. A	98	"	3	"
B	97	"	3	"
C	95	"	3	"
D	93	"	3	"
E	95	"	3	"
F	93	"	3	"
G	88	"	3	"
H	94	"	3	"
I	89	"	3	"
K	89	"	3	"
Present aggregate	0,000		00	
Aggregate last Report	0,000		00	

Losses: By transfer — Field and Staff, 1; I, 1; K, 1. Discharged for disability at Annapolis and Fort Hamilton — A, 1; B, 2; C, 1; D, 1; E, 2; F, 4; G, 6; H, 3; I, 2; K, 5: total, 27 (see Jan. 1862 Supplement).

Gains: Enlisted in Co. A, 1; by transfer — Field and Staff, 3; B, 1.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	00
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	8	00
Present sick											20
Absent sick											17
For duty (men)											882

[NOTE.— The general appearance of this return shows a decided unfamiliarity with the subject, and the data of changes must not be relied upon as being correct. — D. E.]

It must be remembered that we were on board the *Atlantic* and on the Atlantic Ocean. One officer of B was reported sick, and that was Capt. Wilbur. The men left at Long Island, who were unable to rejoin at Washington, were sent to Fort Hamilton, to close up the camp at Mineola, and the greater part of them were discharged for disability. At Annapolis, when it became apparent that we were soon to embark, the several sick, not fit for service, were discharged.

NOVEMBER, 1861.

IT was a little singular that on the 1st day of November, while we were at sea, wholly lost to view from land, the Confederate Acting Secretary of War, J P Benjamin, telegraphed from Richmond to Gov. Pickens at Columbia, S. C., to Gen. Drayton, at Fort Walker, Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., and to Gen. Ripley at Charleston, S. C., as follows: "I have just received information which I consider reliable, that the enemy's expedition is intended for Port Royal."

The *Bienville* overtook the fleet on the 1st.

Incidents of 3d Nov.: The *Empire City*, having ten companies Forty-eighth New York, came alongside the *Matanzas*, having the other two companies on board. The boys cheered and the band played. All seemed thankful for preservation from the storm. At sunrise the main fleet had only nineteen vessels, and only two war vessels — the *Bienville* and the *Florida*. The channel was found about noon, and during the latter part of the afternoon the fleet went in over the bar, except the heavy draft vessels. These latter were the *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Wabash*, *Illinois* and *Oriental*. There were missing, at nightfall, the *Ocean Eagle*, *Zenas Coffin*, *Ocean Express*, *Great Republic* and other transports, besides several gunboats.

The first gun of the (our) campaign was fired on the 3d, from the northerly fort, at our gunboats, about 5 P.M., to which they replied.

THE SEALED ORDERS.

The sealed orders, showing destination, were opened the 3d, it being considered that the circumstances required it. They were found to read as follows: —

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY CORPS.
STEAMER ATLANTIC, 29 Oct. 1861.

Sir: In the event of your transport being separated from the fleet, you will proceed to Port Royal, S. C., and report to the Brigadier-General to whose column your transport belongs, or officer there in command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOUIS H. PELOUZE.
Capt. Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Now that the secret has become an open one, the account of Gen. Viele is worthy of insertion.

THE SELECTION OF PORT ROYAL.

Gen. Egbert L. Viele (see *Magazine American History*, Oct. 1885) says, substantially, that a council of war was held prior to sailing, in the inner cabin of DuPont, on the *Wabash*, and there were present Generals Sherman, Viele, Stevens, Wright, Commodores DuPont, Rodgers (J.), Rodgers (R.), and Davis. The meeting was for final instructions of the Government and to learn the destination. The outer door was securely fastened and a marine stationed several feet away, with strict orders to allow no listeners to approach. DuPont unfolded the document and read in a very low tone. The destination was Bull's Bay and Fernandina. Viele further says that he learned the destination a month prior, and DuPont admitted he had learned the same thing. "A woman in the case, probably," said Viele, "who probably obtained the points from some indiscreet cabinet officer." This conference held till nearly morning. Viele says that in the course of consultation he suggested Port Royal, and it was then thoroughly discussed; but an adjournment was had without decision. They assembled again in the morning, and decided upon Port Royal. Sealed orders were then prepared for each vessel, not to be opened till out of sight of land. This decision was made known to the President at the last moment, notwithstanding which, Viele says, a dispatch was found at Fort Walker, from Jeff Davis, informing the commander of that fort that Port Royal had been selected. "Probably another woman in the case," says Viele.

Turning backward a little in history, we succeed in finding that in June, 1861, a special board was convened in Washington to investigate as to the possible points of attack on the Southern coast. The board consisted of Capt. S. F DuPont, U. S. N., Capt. Chas. H. Davis, U. S. N., Maj. John G. Barnard, U S. Engineer Corps, and Prof. Alexander Bache of the U. S. Coast Survey. Precisely what they decided upon is not at hand, though it can be surmised.

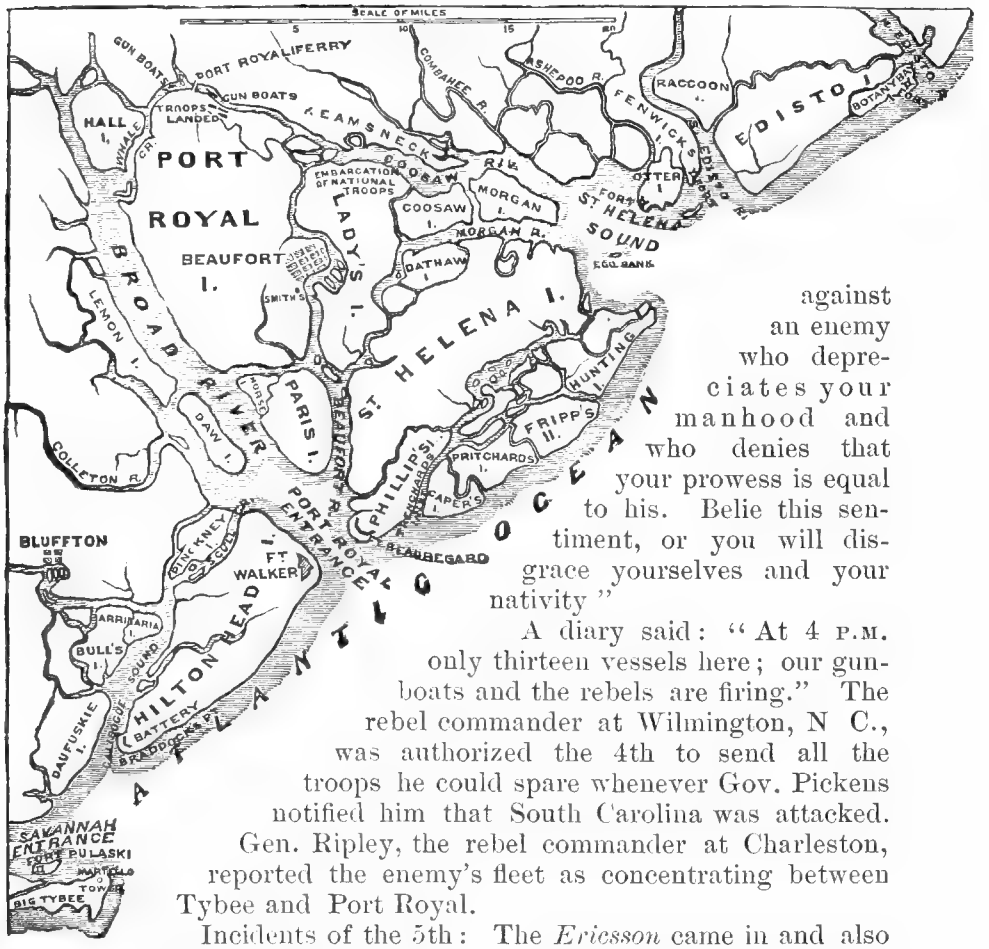
On the 12th of October, 1861, a confidential order to —— said: "In examining the various points upon the coast, it has been ascertained that Bull's Bay, St. Helena, Port Royal and Fernandina are each and all accessible and desirable points for the purpose indicated; and the government has decided to take possession of at least two of them. Which two shall be thus occupied will be committed to your discretion after obtaining the best information you can in regard to them."

On the 28th of July, 1861, a conference was held at Washington, in the Navy Department, as to the probable point on the coast, etc. Present, Generals Scott, Totten, Meigs, Col. T. W Sherman (our Sherman), Capt. H. G. Wright (our Wright) of the Engineer Department, and Col. Collum, Gen. Scott's aide.

Observe that Sherman's order to prepare the expedition was dated 2 Aug. 1861 (see his order).

We saw land on the 4th for the first time, and we, like Columbus, made a great ado about it. Gen. Sherman (temporarily

on board the *Wabash*, off Port Royal), announced in a circular the safe arrival of the fleet. He said he had "the unparalleled gratification to congratulate on our safe arrival. Soldiers! the eyes of your country are upon you. She expects you to conquer be cool and determined act only at the command of your officers, and be prompt to do so. Be not led away by enthusiasms some of you have not had proper opportunities for instruction Soldiers! you are contending



against an enemy who depreciates your manhood and who denies that your prowess is equal to his. Belie this sentiment, or you will disgrace yourselves and your nativity"

A diary said: "At 4 P.M. only thirteen vessels here; our gunboats and the rebels are firing." The rebel commander at Wilmington, N C., was authorized the 4th to send all the troops he could spare whenever Gov. Pickens notified him that South Carolina was attacked. Gen. Ripley, the rebel commander at Charleston, reported the enemy's fleet as concentrating between Tybee and Port Royal.

Incidents of the 5th: The *Ericsson* came in and also grounded, and fears were entertained for her safety; but she escaped injury. Gen. Sherman, together with Generals Viele, Stevens and Wright,— each with his staff accompanying,— went on a reconnoissance, in the little *Mercury*, early in the morning. The gunboats *Ottawa*, *Penguin*, *Isaac Smith*, *Curlew*, *Seneca* and *Pembina* had a little friendly (?) tilt with Tatnall's fleet, consisting of the *Savannah* (formerly the *Everglade*), the *Screamer*, *Lady Davis* and one other, whose identity could not be made out.

The battery on Hilton Head fired its first shot the 5th, during the little tilt between Tatnall and our gunboats. Tatnall retreated after an hour's pleasure(?) The *Pawnee* arrived during the scrim-

mage, and about the time of its close sent several iron compliments (68-pounders) from her rifled guns into and over the Hilton Head battery It was done so handsomely and in such an offhand manner that our boys were well pleased, and remarked that if they (the rebels) did not look sharp they would be served up on a spit for the *Pawnee's* lunch some bright morning. The *Vandalia* arrived under full sail; and a noble-looking craft she was, with every stitch of canvas set and filled. Toward night the *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, and other war vessels started in to fire a few shots, but the grounding of the *Wabash* completely stopped the diversion. The southerly battery fired two shots in direction of fleet about sundown. But why don't we go in? Are we waiting for the rebels to re-inforce, or are we waiting to be re-inforced ourselves by the missing portion of our fleet? Probably the latter.

The rebels were certainly putting themselves into shape to meet us, for on the 5th Gen. Robert E. Lee was assigned to command of a newly created department, consisting of the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and East Florida. On the same day we were again paid off, for the months of September and October, the privates receiving $26.

Incidents of the 6th: Evidently it was intended to attack on the 6th; but a high wind prevailed, and we could all see that it would be worse than folly to begin the attack. Preparations were going forward rapidly, and we all settled down to the belief that the morrow would sink us or land us.

On the 6th November, having been paid off and battle imminent, our desire to send money home was gratified in an unexpected way Capt. C. E. Fuller, quartermaster on Gen. Sherman's staff (on the *Atlantic*), being one of a firm of Boston bankers (Clapp, Fuller & Brown), very kindly offered to take the money and give drafts for the same on his firm. This kind offer was accepted, and many sent their spare money in this way. Quite like nearly all voluntary service, Capt. Fuller's course was severely criticised, not only by some of the staff officers, but by others as well. A reference of the question to Gen. Sherman settled the whole matter, for he gave it his unqualified approval. The writer has had several original receipts loaned him, showing that at least ninety-four different persons availed themselves of the opportunity. Later we had the convenience of Adams Express Company, of which something will be written later on.

On the same 6th November the rebel Gen. Gatlin, at Goldsborough, N. C., reported to his War Department the finding of a note near wreck of steamer *Union* (of our fleet), directing the captain to proceed to Port Royal if he got separated from the fleet.

The paying of our regiment was not completed until the 6th. A diary of that date said: "Nothing is yet heard from the *Ocean Express*, which has all our most valuable ordnance and ordnance stores on board." The captain and crew of the wrecked *Peerless* came in the 6th.

The attack of the 6th — hardly worthy the dignified name of attack — was promptly reported by the rebels to Richmond, and stated the fleet to be about fifty sail, etc. Gov. Pickens of South Carolina, in great trepidation, reported that the fleet had passed the batteries, and asked for more arms.

The *Seneca* was sent in to the blockading fleet off Charleston, for the *Susquehanna*, to assist in taking Port Royal; and the *Vandalia* was subsequently obtained from off Savannah.

The soundings for course of our fleet in the attack were made in the *Vixen* by Com. DuPont, Fleet Capt. Davis and Mr. Boutelle of the Coast Survey, and the channel perfectly located. All the buoys had been removed by the rebels.

An interesting account, by Capt. (then Lieut.) Ayer, of the trip from Fortress Monroe, is full of interest and worthy of insertion.

FORTRESS MONROE TO PORT ROYAL.

[Extract from letter of Capt. (then Lieut.) Ayer.]

OFF HATTERAS, Oct. 30, 1861 (Wednesday).

We are about 40 miles from land accompanied by the whole expedition. The whole number is 48, and 33 are now in sight. The old steamer *Governor*, that used to run from Boston to the Kennebec, is with us. . The great steamship *Vanderbilt* has one full regiment on board and several companies of another. She is towing the *Great Republic*, with 500 horses on board the sailing ships are towed by the steamers. The principal war ship . . the *Wabash* . is right ahead of us. . . It is getting rough, and the small gunboats are beginning to pitch and roll badly. One, the *Ottawa*, is rolling fearfully, and the sea breaks over her

Oct. 31: Great anxiety was felt yesterday for some of the gunboats that could not keep up . about 3 P.M. yesterday our ship turned right about and went back to look them up, and found them before dark took one in tow . the other refused. The latter, the *Isaac Smith*, is with us this morning. 12 M.: We are again on the back track to hunt up five more. . 1 P.M.: We have lost sight of the fleet. 4 P.M.: We have found the rest of our fleet found the great steamship *Illinois*, with part of her smoke stack gone and a sailing vessel in tow offered assistance and it was refused. Evening: We have all steam on and will probably overtake the fleet by morning. . . The *Atlantic* is said to be 288 feet long, 48 feet across, including paddle-boxes, and 50 feet deep in the hold.

Nov 1: We caught up with the fleet at three this morning. Reporters on board: *New York Tribune* — Mortimer Thompson, "Doesticks;" *New York Herald*, also [name not given—D. E.]

Nov. 3 — Sunday morning: . we have experienced a tremendous gale which has blown our fleet God only knows where. Only seven vessels of our fleet in sight yesterday morning the little steamer *Mayflower* . . was seen with signals of distress, and our ship at once steered in that direction and found her with upper works badly stove the sea sweeping clean over her main deck. We took her in tow and she is still at our stern. One gunboat had broken her rudder chains and lost her bow gun overboard, staving the bulwarks as it went over. This was night before last; and she has not been seen since. The sea was so rough we could not help her. The commotion was terrible; and if our ship had struck her it would have dashed her to pieces am sorry to say the measles has got among us.

Nov 4 — Monday morning: We have made the land, and the great . *Wabash* has anchored . vessels coming in sight and coming in at intervals. 1 P.M.: The fleet has nearly all arrived the *Governor*

has gone down with twenty marines on board the Fiftieth Pennsylvania threw their arms overboard, and one company of another regiment did the same. Evening: All our smaller vessels of war steamed in and fired one by one very soon three steamers came out and opened fire on our vessels they soon found more than they bargained for and retreated. About a dozen of our little gunboats chased them a short distance Gen. Sherman has sent to Charleston tonight for the *Sabine* and *Vandalia*, of the blockading fleet, and they are expected here by morning. 10 P.M.: The pilot of this ship has just returned in a small boat from the scene of action, and says one of the rebel steamers is a flat boat. She ventured up nearer than the others, as she could run in shoal water; and one of our shells burst directly over her, and probably killed several of her crew and one of the others was struck twice when out of range one was taken in tow by the others. . . .

Nov. 5: The two ships from Charleston have arrived . some of our gunboats in cruising about were fired at from batteries on shore.

Nov. 6: All quiet.

Nov 7: [the fight described] we put one regiment on shore tonight, and I went in charge of one of the boats could not reach the shore by 30 or 40 rods.

Nov. 8: There is a vessel of war going to New York this afternoon.

THE STORM.

[Extract from the Memoirs of D. E.]

Our fleet was scattered. A few put back to Fort Monroe. Some ran out to sea. Others went to the bottom, after nearly outriding the storm. The old *Atlantic*, which was considered the most staunch craft of the fleet, was tossed about like an egg shell. The barrels of pork and beef in the hold were thrown from side to side with such force that it really seemed as if we should be stove. During the day, the scene was a grand one. The waves ran mountains high. Sometimes, when upon a high wave, we could see several of the smaller crafts struggling for life with the invisible foe, with signals of distress flying that could not be answered — as no vessel could safely approach another in such a storm, lest both go to the bottom. This scene would be suddenly cut off by our noble steamer sinking below everything visible, and the walls of the sea upon either side would seem ready to fall inward, and engulf us; and again, as suddenly, we would be raised to a point overlooking the sad sight before mentioned. We were thus situated for two days and three nights, with death staring us in the face; and we knew He was working fearfully near us.

FLEET CASUALTIES.

Winfield Scott: A new iron steamer; barely escaped. 500 men of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania on board. Five feet of water in the hold. Two rifled guns and cargo were thrown overboard. The masts were cut away, and a boat sent to the *Bienville* with the wife of one of the officers, and three disabled soldiers. This boat had but just delivered its freight when it was swamped. A life-boat was then sent by the *Bienville*, and tried to save a load, consisting of the chief engineer and third assistant engineer and a few soldiers; but the boat swamped. The *Bienville* then came alongside, and about twenty men saved themselves by jumping on board. About forty were saved, after the storm abated. Sunday evening, the *Vanderbilt* took the *Winfield Scott* in tow, to Port Royal. The soldiers on board, when the order was given to throw guns overboard, misunderstood it, and some 300 threw over their guns and overcoats, too.

Mayflower: Capt. Phillips. Considerably injured. Taken in tow by the *Atlantic*.

Mercury: One of her two rifled guns thrown overboard.

Isaac Smith: Threw overboard her eight 8-inch guns.

Florida: Machinery disabled. Put back.

Union: A new steamer; Capt. J. I. Sawin. Went ashore off Beaufort, N C The crew, passengers and soldiers all (73) landed safely and were taken prisoners. The cargo in part was horses, a few of which were saved.

Osceola: Ran ashore on the Day Breaker, off North Island, near Georgetown, N C. Several of the 39 beeves reached the shore. The officers and crew (20) took boats to North Island, and were taken prisoners.

Governor: Taken in tow, about 10 A.M., by the *Isaac Smith*, and the tow lost by carelessness. Another hawser was made fast about 1 P.M. The propeller bark, *Young Rover*, offered to assist, but was unable to do so. Again the hawser parted. The *Young Rover* then signalled to the *Sabine*, which came near and anchored. The *Governor* also dropped anchor. A hawser was then made fast, and later in the evening the two vessels were brought near each other, stern and stern, and spars were rigged, and about 30 men were rescued. Afterward they came alongside and about forty saved themselves by jumping on the *Sabine*.

Peerless: Sunk, after colliding with the *Star of the South*, and crew saved by the *Mohican*.

Belvidere: Put back to Fort Monroe.

(A special account of this later on.)

Commodore Perry Put back to Fort Monroe.

Ethan Allen Put back to Fort Monroe.

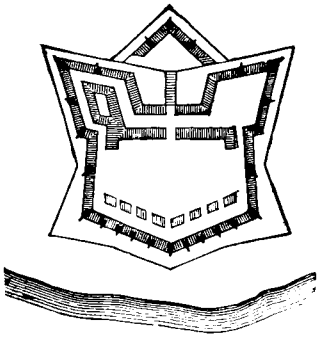
Great Republic: The *Vanderbilt* cast her off at 10 P.M., first night of storm. One poor fellow was crushed to death. Of the 350 marines, all were saved except one corporal and six men, drowned and crushed.

We have now reached the point where the evening shadows of the 6th of November have fallen upon us. Tomorrow, my dear rebels, will play havoc with your fortunes. Look sharp!

PORT ROYAL—THE FIGHT.

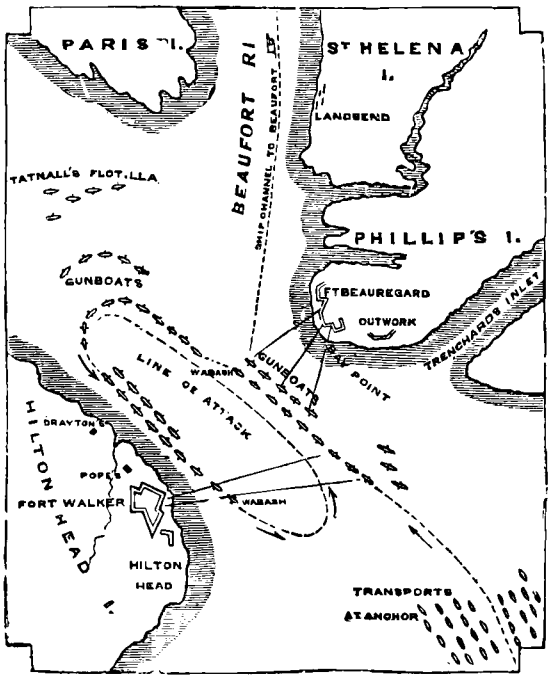
At the signal, on the morning of 7 Nov., that portion of the armed fleet previously selected, silently and quickly formed in line as follows, and proceeded to the work assigned (*i. e.*, that of reducing Forts Walker and Beauregard): *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Mohican*, *Seminole*, *Pawnee*, *Unadilla*, *Ottawa*, *Pembina*, *Isaac Smith*, towing the *Vandalia*. These formed what might be termed the advance. These were immediately followed by a flanking squadron, as follows: *Bienville*, *Seneca*, *Curlew*, *Penguin*, *Augusta*. These latter were of lighter draft, and were to be used outside of the "circular path" of the main squadron, should occasion require. As these various

vessels of war successively fell into line and moved majestically forward, the sight was a most beautiful one, and long to be remembered. The stately *Wabash*, with its heroic DuPont, as it almost silently moved forward, leading its train of war-bent ships, seemed to feel a conscious pride, and apparently to say, "I am the monarch of all I survey, and will soon deliver to you the forts you so covet."

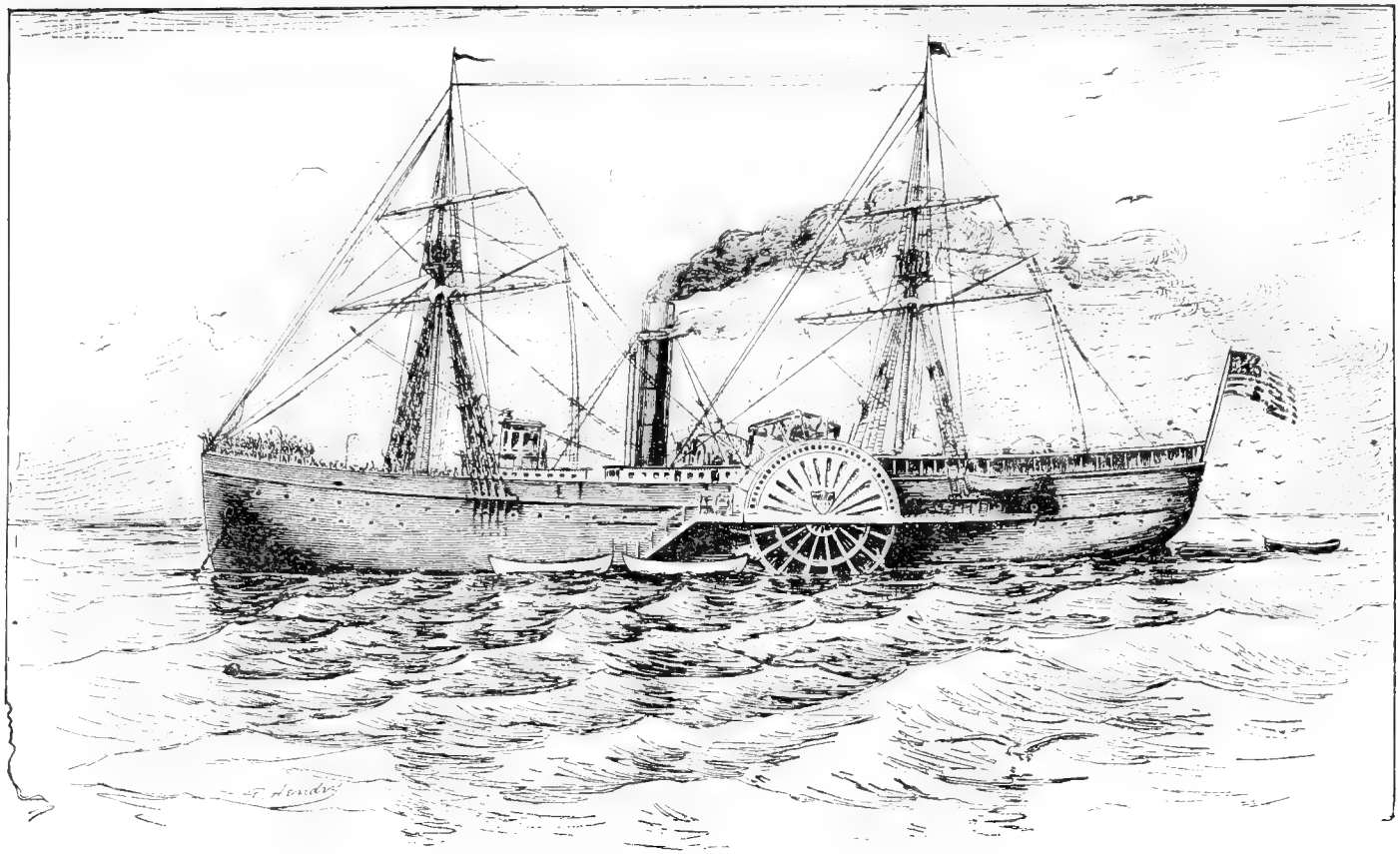


FORT WALKER.

How was it with the transports? Each fairly looked like a "swarming of bees." The troops, eager to see all, were upon every available part of the several vessels, from masthead to bowsprit, from paddlebox to martingale; and they struggled for place, too. To be sure, they felt a substantial safety; for we were anchored at a safe distance, beyond the reach of any rebel gun; but after the fighting was begun and the debris came floating past, borne upon the outgoing tide, not a few thoughts of possible torpedoes were given expression. The *Wabash* had a peculiar appearance that morning, to us who had never seen a naval fight. The boys said she had her "sleeves rolled up." All the extra spars, yards, topmasts, etc., had been taken in, and in some respects she looked like a partially dismantled ship. She was simply gotten ready for action.



Boom! How every eye was strained to see where and with what effect it struck. Broadsides that made the earth, and air too, tremble, interested us very much. The stately *Wabash* led the line, first up to Fort Beauregard, on the right or northerly side of the entrance to Port Royal, the particular spot being designated as Bay Point. When exactly opposite, a broadside was sent in, with DuPont's compliments. Each in turn delivered its shot and shell, making the sand fly. This was all the boys on the ships could see as to effect of the fire. After thus saluting Beauregard, the old *Wabash* gracefully turned to the left and swept around to Fort Walker, on the left or southerly side of the entrance, the spot being the northeasterly end



STEAM TRANSPORT "ATLANTIC"—OFF PORT ROYAL, NOV 7, 1861.

of Hilton Head Island. Fort Walker received the same treatment as its sister across the bay To be sure, both forts replied; but the damage they did was so slight as not to impede the progress of our fighting squadron. Again the majestic *Wabash* swept to the left and swung around to Fort Beauregard, the consorts following. This movement, it will be observed, was nearly in a circle; but an ellipse is more nearly correct. At first the men on the transports endeavored to give expression to their approval of each shot and what it had probably accomplished; but the shots became so frequent and abundant, too, that to individualize them were well-nigh impossible. Whenever during the fight there was a time the firing was slow, the men found their throats, and cheers went up almost sufficient to deafen the man at the mast-head. Language is entirely inadequate to faithfully describe the fight. To stand at a safe distance and fairly view a terrific fight, like that at Port Royal, was indeed an enjoyable feast and made a lasting impression. The bare mention of "Port Royal," or even the sight of the words in print, instantly awakens in the mind and memory of every man who saw that memorable battle unspeakable emotions.

Of the fight, DuPont said: —

> Sights adjusted at 550 yards. Signal to get under way at 8 A.M. at 8.10, the *Wabash* started at 9.26, the first gun from Fort Walker, and second by Beauregard then by *Wabash*, and next the *Susquehanna*, and so on, . at 11.30, Fort Walker's flag shot away, at 1.15, the *Ottawa* signalled that Fort Walker was abandoned . Signal repeated a few minutes later by the *Pembina*. Sent Comdr. Rodgers with flag of truce, and he hoisted the Union flag over Fort Walker at 2.20 at 2.45 the *Wabash* anchored, and Comdr. C. R. P. Rodgers was sent on shore with marines. The transports then came up rapidly, and Brig.-Gen. Wright's brigade landed by nightfall flag hoisted over Beauregard next morning, by Lieut. Comdr. Ammen. The *Wabash* passed five times between the forts.

THE CONFEDERATE DEFENCES.

FORT WALKER.

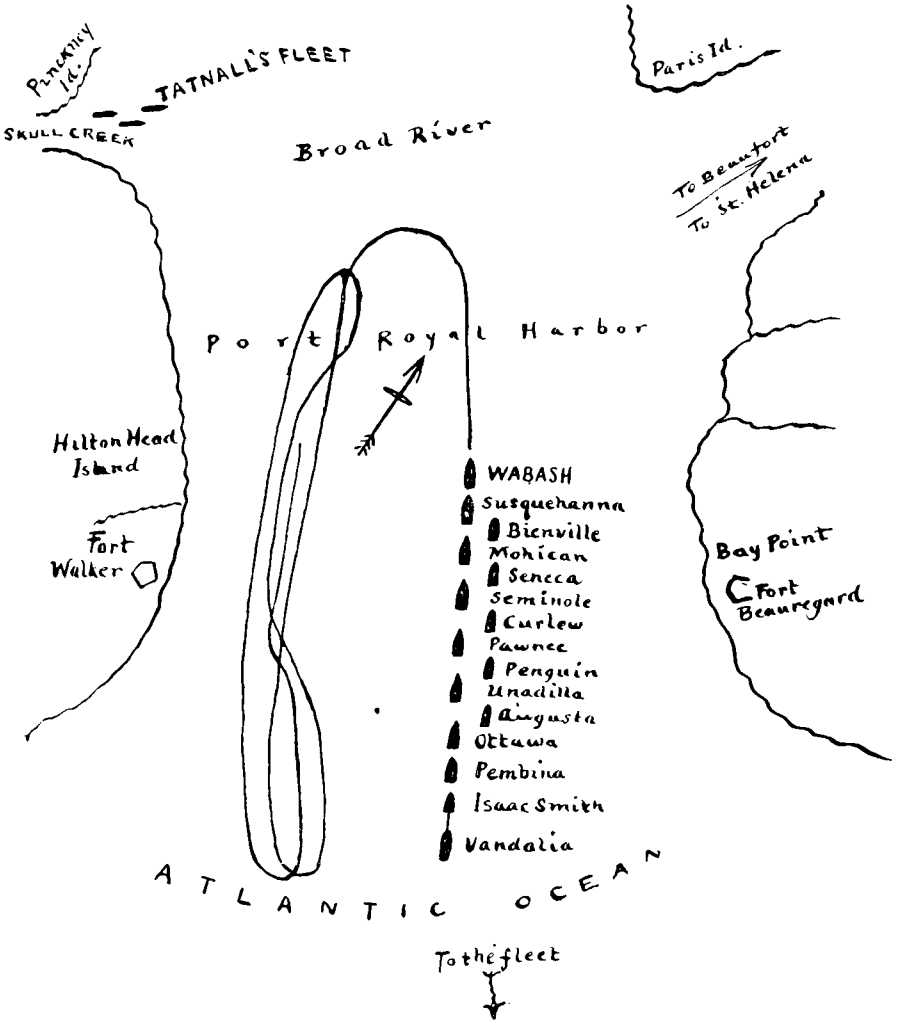
The commanding officer was Gen. T. F. Drayton. His brother commanded the Federal gunboat *Pocahontas*, one of the bombarding fleet. The troops in and about the fort were the Fifteenth South Carolina, three companies of the Ninth South Carolina, a part of the Twelfth South Carolina, the Georgia Volunteers, Capt. Reed's Battery, and two companies of Wagner's South Carolina Artillery.

FORT BEAUREGARD.

The commanding officer was Col. R. G. M. Dunovant. The troops in and about the works were 640 men of the Twelfth South Carolina, and the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery. Fort Beauregard had 24 guns, and the outer work 6 guns.

CONFEDERATE FLEET.

Commodore (?) Josiah Tatnall, with eight steamers.



THE PORT ROYAL FIGHT.

(Showing to a greater nicety the path of the attacking squadron.)

CASUALTIES AND INCIDENTS.

An 80-pound shot went through the mainmast of the *Wabash* without disabling it. Fleet loss, 8 killed, 23 wounded. The *Wabash* was struck 34 times, the *Pawnee* 9 times, the *Bienville* 5 times.

Note found at Bay Point: —

BAY POINT, Nov. 7, 1861, 5 P.M.

Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. I am compelled to leave some poor fellows who cannot be removed. Treat them kindly Let your motto be, "*ignaros mali miseros succurrere disc.*" After the other fort had fallen, we preferred leaving our untenable position, to assist in establishing the Southern Confederacy to better purposes than we can in Fort Lafayette. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Col. Com'd'g
South Carolina Vols. and Fort Beauregard.

The retreat from Fort Walker was so hasty, they scattered their arms and equipments all along the roads and about the steamboat landing at Seabrook, and hundreds were afterward picked up by our men. Several men were pushed overboard and drowned at Seabrook.

The steam gunboat *Pocahontas*, Comdr. Percival Drayton (brother of the rebel commander on shore), came in late, having been detained by the storm, but took part in the latter part of the engagement, the two brothers exchanging iron compliments.

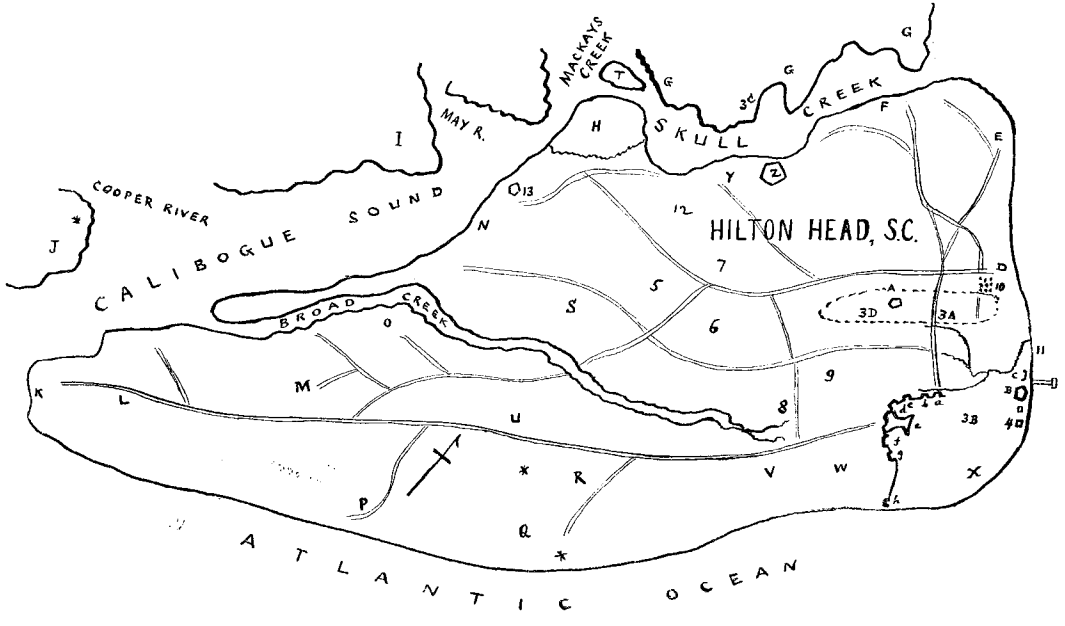
In the house used as the rebel headquarters, after Comdr. Rodgers had raised the American flag upon it, a sailor stumbled over and broke a wire leading to a torpedo. An explosion followed and the sailor was knocked senseless, though not much injured.

The first man killed in the fight was a sailor named Thomas Jackson, on the *Wabash*; and when the report of casualties reached the North, many erroneously supposed our Sergt.-Maj. Thomas M. Jackson was the man.

The rebel commander at Wilmington notified his War Department on the 7th that he had sent one regiment and one battery to Charleston.

From M. Quad, in "Field, Fort and Fleet," we glean as follows: —

Aside from the forts, Port Royal was defended by a "fleet" of six or eight nondescript craft, on which guns had been mounted, and which were, for convenience sake, called gunboats. The fleet was under command of Com. Tatnall. his title to "Commodore" was never justified by circumstances or surroundings. . . On the 4th of November . . Tatnall moved boldly down . . and gave battle. DuPont's flagship, the old *Wabash*, could have sunk Tatnall's whole fleet. Tatnall fired a few rounds, received a dozen or more shots in exchange, and concluded not to sink the Federal fleet that day. Again, on the 5th, he moved down, opened fire, and this time had splinters knocked about his ears before he retreated. After he was chased behind the forts he was not again thought of until after Hilton Head was in Federal possession. Had his fleet been in the way, it would have been sent to the bottom to save sailing through it. . . Confederate officials had inspected the forts and asserted that they could sink any vessel attempting to sail between, now came the test . infantry was stationed . along the beach to prevent Sherman from



a. *Battery Brannan.*
b. " *Brown.*
c. " *Viele.*
d. " *Wright.*
e. *Fort Sherman.*
f. *Battery Stevens.*
g. " *Terry.*
h. " *Williams.*
A. *Fort Howell.*
B. " *Welles.*
C. " *Hunter.*
D. *Drayton's Plantation.*
E. *Elliott's* "
F. *Seabrook's* "
G. *Pinckney Island.*
H. *Jenkins'* "

I. *Bull Island.*
J. *Daufuskie Island.*
K. *Braddock's Point.*
L. *Baynard's Plantation.*
M. *Lawton's* "
N. *Spanish Wells.*
O. *Point Comfort.*
P. *'Possum Point.*
Q. *Hill Plantation.*
R. *Lemington* "
S. *Muddy Creek.*
T. *Hog Island.*
U. *Brick Yard.*
V. *Cherry Hill.*
W. *Matthews' Plantation.*
X. *Springfield* "
Y. *Cotton Hope.*

Z. *Battery Mitchel.*
3A. *Third New Hampshire (first camp).*
3B. " " " *(camp 1862-63).*
3C. " " " *(camp 1863, Pinckney Id.)*
3D. " " " *(camp 1864, mounted).*
4. *General Hospital.*
5. *Otter Hole.*
6. *Gardner's Plantation.*
7. *Honey Horn.*
8. *Sand Hill.*
9. *Grassy Lawn.*
10. *Mitchelville.*
11. *Coggins' Point.*
12. *Fairfield's* "
13. *Battery Holbrook.*

throwing troops on shore. The few shot which fell among the fleet were aimed too high for serious damage . two guns in Walker and one in Beauregard dismounted themselves, injuring a dozen men, and the first broadside from the fleet dismounted two or three more. The shells in Walker were found to be too large for the Parrotts, and fuses were found defective . the fleet could throw grapeshot as far as the Confederates could throw shells and at a broadside from the fleet the Confederates had to fall flat to escape the iron hail. Fort Walker had a gun disabled every twenty minutes. In Beauregard, one shell from the *Wabash* wounded eleven men. The 38 guns in the two forts had been reduced to 30 in the first half hour, and of these only 22 could be trained on the fleet. At half-past one the officers of Fort Walker determined to evacuate. At that time not more than five guns were in working condition. The decision to vacate caused a panic and the guns were left without being spiked, as is usual. Even a large quantity of ordnance and quartermaster's stores, on the wharf, which could easily have been destroyed, were left untouched. One of the last shots from the fleet blew up the hot shot furnace of Fort Walker The *Wabash* alone could have whipped both forts. Nothing but shiftlessness prevented both forts from being fully garrisoned and provided with proper shelters. Sherman could have landed and captured every Confederate; and yet his orders were against it.

SHERMAN'S REPORT

Gen. Sherman made his report on the 8th, the substance of which was as follows: After repeating what may be found substantially repeated in other parts of the history, he says the original plan of attack — army and navy combined — had to be set aside in consequence of the loss, during the voyage, of the greater portion of the means of disembarkment; and, coupled with this, the fact that the only practicable place to land was found to be five or six miles from the anchoring place of the transports. He says: I was a mere spectator of the combat. I deem the performance a masterly one. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the science and skill exhibited by the Flag Officer [DuPont] and the officers connected with his ships. The island was strewn for miles with arms, accoutrements and baggage of the rebels.

Gen. Sherman issued a proclamation to the people of South Carolina, urging them to return to their allegiance.

Sherman's Supplementary Report (11 Nov '61) says, in substance: Fifty-two pieces of ordnance have fallen into our hands, all large, with fine carriages, except eight or nine injured [ruined] by our fire. Two fine 12-pounder howitzers were found abandoned near the ferry, about six miles distant. On clearing up the fort at Hilton Head, the dead body of the Surgeon [Buist] was found in one of the galleries. He had been killed and buried simultaneously by the explosion of a shell. He was formerly an Assistant-Surgeon in the U. S. army. Every white inhabitant has left the island. Am now in possession of the forts on Hilton Head [Fort Walker, and one at Braddock's Point, south end of island] and two on Phillips Island. The unloading of our vessels is very tedious, slow and difficult, owing to the extended shallow shores, there being no wharves. Expect to leave here with a large force as soon as our defences are fully under way, to carry out the grand objects of the expedition.

PORT ROYAL. — CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT

Gen. Drayton's official report has the following: Distance between Forts Walker and Beauregard, 25 miles. He left his headquarters at Beaufort by steamer, reaching Bay Point at 6 P.M., 4 Nov., passing Tatnall's fleet on the way. He remained at Bay Point till 1.30 A.M., 5 Nov., in consultation with Col. Dunnovant, commanding at that post. He then went to Tatnall's fleet, consulting with Tatnall, and thence to Hilton Head, landing at daylight. He then sent a courier to Braddock's Point to order up Capt. Stuart's company of the Ninth South Carolina, to be sent to Bay Point, via Fort Walker. This company did not leave till the 6th, arriving at Fort Walker same day. The company started on the morning of the 7th, on the *Emma* of Tatnall's fleet, for Fort Beauregard (Bay Point); but when half-way across were cut off by the advance of DuPont and driven into Skull Creek, where the company disembarked [and presumably returned to Fort Walker, via Seabrook. — D. E.]

On the 6th, Fort Walker — until re-inforced from Savannah — had 2 companies First South Carolina, 152 men; 3 companies Ninth South Carolina, 210 men; and 4 companies Twelfth South Carolina, 260 men: total, 622. 65 men of Capt. J. H. Scriven's mounted guerrillas, acting as scouts and couriers, were stationed on the beach, easterly of Fort Walker, at Camp Lookout. Fort Walker was re-inforced on the 6th, at 4 P.M., by 450 infantry under Capt. Berry, and a battery of two 12-pounder howitzers with 50 men. Two hours later the Fifteenth South Carolina, with 650 men, landed at Seabrook Wharf, Skull Creek.

Gen. Drayton then proceeded to describe the fight, and erroneously called the *Wabash* the *Minnesota*. The retreat began about 3 P.M., toward Ferry Point, about 6 miles off, the Fifteenth South Carolina and the battery bringing up the rear.

At 1.30 A.M., the 8th, by the aid of Com. Tatnall's fleet, the steamers *St. John* and *Edisto*, and three large flats, holding 150 men each, left the island, without provisions or ammunition, except what was in their guns or cartridge boxes. Some boxes of arms, which had been left on the wharf the night before by Col. Saussure's regiment — belonging to sick men — could have been saved, and also a box of swords; but the captains of the *Edisto* and the *St. John* refused to take them on board, after being ordered to do so.

The force on Bay Point was 640 men of Col. Dunnovant's Twelfth South Carolina, 149 of whom were in Fort Beauregard under Capt. Elliott of the Ninth South Carolina. Gen. Drayton says the wharf at Seabrook was nearly completed when the enemy began the attack, but in its incomplete state it performed successful service. The flat and two troop boats arrived at Jenkins Island Ferry in time to assist in embarking the troops in retreat. Three other similar boats were sent at the same time to White Hall Ferry and assisted to perform the same service for Col. Dunnovant's troops (Bay Point). Gen. Drayton says he had prepared a set of signals by flag, and only needed a few more days to complete the same, when the attack was made.

Notwithstanding the prompt measures adopted by Col. Dunnovant to effect his retreat, in the direction of the Narrows, it is surprising, says Gen. Drayton, that, with the knowledge possessed by the enemy — through Mr. Boutelle and others of the Coast Survey — Col. Dunnovant's retreat was not intercepted by gunboats passing up toward Beaufort; and mine (Gen. Drayton's) by steamers taking passage through Skull Creek, toward the ferry landings. Why they did not adopt this course, says Gen. Drayton, must be left to time to explain. He gives the losses: —

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Fort Walker	10	20	–
Outside of same	1	15	–
Fort Beauregard	–	13	4
Outside of same (3 sick).			

Total, 66.

Before the sun was fairly up on the 8th, Bay Point was occupied by Lieut.-Comdr. Ammen of the navy, with a squad of marines. They found no one there to oppose them. The rebels had destroyed their surplus powder by throwing it into the moat, and of the guns, about twenty-five in all, only three were found spiked.

The rebel Gen. Ripley officially notified the War Department, 8 Nov., that the enemy took Port Royal on the 7th, and that Gen. Lee had arrived. This of course was one day late for that remarkable gentleman to see the fun. Lee assumed command the 8th, and announced his staff.

The same day, also, Capt. Gillmore (afterward General) made a reconnoissance of Hilton Head Island with escort of Seventh Connecticut, 900 men, under Col. Terry (afterward General), under orders of Gen. Wright of same date, and proceeded first to Seabrook, six miles across the island, to ascertain best positions for batteries to control water communications, via Skull Creek, between Charleston and Savannah. They started at 11 A.M., and threw out skirmishers, reaching Seabrook at 2 P.M., without seeing any enemy or even a white man. They there learned that about 300 of the enemy, with wounded, passed over the same road during the previous night. There were found on the road, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, cartridge boxes, etc., scattered all along the road and on the wharf at Seabrook, where they embarked in retreat. A number of muskets and bayonets also were found at the landing. There was also found near the landing fifteen to eighteen large wagon loads of bacon, hard bread, sugar, rice, corn, vinegar, etc. Two loads were brought in by the party. Capt. Gillmore further said he found an excellent position at Seabrook for a battery, and said a battery of five or six guns would be sufficient to close the inland passage; but to insure it against surprise, he recommended an enclosed work, say for 1,000 men; and it should be begun at once. Thought fifteen guns would be enough. The wharf, he said, required repairs. No post office at Seabrook. The roads were good, but materials can best be taken to Seabrook by water.

A diary shows that our regiment had a detail rowing boats the 8th, in landing Stevens' Brigade at Bay Point.

On the 9th, Private Amasa Niles of Co. G died on shipboard, of fever. The Chaplain's diary of the 9th said: "We buried him today. We took his body from the steamer after all had left: and ten of us went in a boat; and far away on the beach, under a palm [he meant palmetto] tree, had services and buried his body I laid a green palm bush [palmetto] on his grave, and silently went away."

The Third New Hampshire landed the 9th, and went into camp in a cotton field, pulling up the cotton to make room for tents. To get on shore — to plant our feet on the other fellows' heath — was exhilarating, inspiring; and the boys capered about like young colts.

On landing, Co. E was sent out skirmishing, and visited two plantations, staying at one of them over night.

Capt. Saxton, Chief Quartermaster, reported the 9th to Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, in substance as follows: All the vessels chartered by him in New York have arrived safely After briefly summarizing the victory won, said all the stores have to be landed through the surf — a tedious operation — and detaining large steamers a long time. Said he had made requisition on Col. Tompkins, Quartermaster at New York, for a steamer, pile driver, scow and plank to build needed wharf, and asked the Quartermaster-General's approval. He suggested the keeping of two or three first-class steamers like the *Atlantic* and *Baltic* constantly running between Port Royal and New York. In two days, he said 150 contraband negroes had come in; and it would soon be necessary to furnish them with coarse clothing.

Gen. Meigs approved and endorsed all contained in Capt. Saxton's letter, under date of 15th, and the Secretary of War approved; and it was decided, under date of 16th (the Quartermaster-General advising it) that the *Atlantic* and *Baltic* be purchased instead of chartered.

Almost the entire regiment detailed on the 10th to work at beach in unloading vessels. Sunday could not be observed at that time as a day of rest. No sermon first Sunday on shore. Thermometer, 80°. The men worked very hard for forty-eight hours, — not continually, but nearly so, — and ate but little, as rations and cooking had not yet got into shape.

Gen. Sherman on the same day issued two important orders, the first directing the daily calls (routine) and forbade drill on Sundays; the second directed the First Brigade's (ours) pickets to cover from the shore north of fort to head of creek on its (our) left; the Second Brigade's pickets to cover from creek to the woods and marsh on its left; the Third Brigade's pickets to cover and observe the road leading to Braddock's Point, south of Broad Creek, also the shore on its left. The Third Rhode Island to furnish two non-coms. and fifteen men to observe the shore north of the fort. All guards to be mounted at 4 P.M. He further directed that

until the heavy details for fatigue duty are over, drills and parades will be confined to a company parade and inspection of arms at 8 A.M. daily, and then company drill till 9.30.

The rebel Gen. Lawton, at Savannah, said he had only 5,500 troops all told; also 3,000 men indifferently armed and drilled, near by and can be called.

The rebel Gen. Trapier, at Charleston, asked authority the same day to declare martial law at Charleston. This looked a little like demoralization.

HILTON HEAD.

A private letter written after landing, says: —

> Here we are, surrounded by cotton, sweet potatoes, corn, beans, mules, oranges, palmetto trees, Southern pines, niggers, palm and peanuts, with here and there a live oak. Our camp is a cotton field of some 300 acres a portion has been picked once or twice, and is now more than ready to be picked again negroes say four or five pickings, as it does not ripen evenly . we are a mile from the fort [Walker] . sweet potato fields near by took a party of four yesterday [Nov. 11] and went exploring, about 8 miles, to the Ferry . the island is one great pine plain, interrupted only by an occasional swampy run. All pine woods except here and there a plantation with its mansion house for the master and any number of huts for the slaves.

Under date of the 11th, Gen. Sherman made a further report, the substance of which was that 52 pieces, mostly heavy, have fallen into our hands, all with fine carriages except eight or nine, ruined by our fire. Besides the wreck of smaller arms thrown away in hasty retreat a light battery of two fine 12-pounder howitzers has been found near the ferry [Seabrook], six miles distant. The flight extended to Braddock's Point, fifteen miles distant. The fort there was deserted and its guns spiked. It has one 10-inch Columbiad and two 5½-inch guns. On clearing out the fort [Walker], the dead body of Dr. Buist, formerly an Assistant Surgeon in the army, was found [killed by a shell and buried by the falling earth]. He was the principal surgeon at the fort.

Gov. Pickens of South Carolina asked his Secretary of War for more arms, and predicted that Stono (Inlet) would be the point of (our) attack upon Charleston, and that it would not take place for weeks yet.

On this 11th day of November we will introduce Gov. Brown of Georgia to the reader, as that was the day he notified his Secretary of War that Savannah was menaced and asked for more men and guns. He was a *scarey* fellow, as will be seen later on.

THE RECEIPT OF THE NEWS AT THE NORTH.

The *Bienville*, a very fast gunboat (one of our fleet, and of the attacking squadron), was selected to carry the good news to the expectant North. Left Hilton Head Sunday morning, 10 Nov., and arrived at New York at 7 P.M., 13 Nov. (Wednesday evening), touching at Fort Monroe to land the Captain (who went at once to

Washington with despatches), Mr. S. S. Boutelle of the Coast Survey, and Lieut. Wyman of the *Pawnee*, on sick list. During Wednesday night, in New York City at least, type-setting, printing, telegraphing, etc., must have been very lively: for the next morning's papers were almost filled with the stirring, startling and cheering news.

The correspondents had done their work well and were deserving of much credit. To their very full accounts the writer is indebted for many important details, and this acknowledgment must stand as "giving them credit."

The *New York Herald*, 14 Nov. '61, said: "The complete success of our great naval expedition on the waters of Port Royal and Beaufort, South Carolina, marks, according to our anticipations, the beginning of a new campaign against this colossal, reckless and desperate Southern rebellion Not one of all the numerous battles, bombardments and skirmishes of this war presents a more inglorious running away than was in this case achieved by the self-conceited and blustering chivalry of South Carolina We may expect the immediate return of the transports of our great squadron to take down another column of ten or fifteen thousand soldiers to Gen. Sherman, and so on till he shall have been sufficiently re-inforced for an overland movement upon Charleston or Savannah We are now practically commencing to put down the rebellion."

How the news stirred the North! With what eagerness the papers were scanned! Many looked only at the cold fact that Port Royal was taken. But how eagerly and tenderly the mother, the father, or sister, or wife, looked hastily through the "casualties" list; for though elated at the victory, the bare thought that a loved one had perished in the storm, or had sacrificed his life in the fight, or would be borne home maimed, was uppermost; and they needed to know the worst. What a sigh of relief went up when it was fully shown that the casualties were so few! That so much had been accomplished and so little sacrificed! The storm itself had had its effect at home; and as the mere bits of news of this or that vessel lost reached the press, it would have created no great additional mental suffering had the news come that almost the entire fleet had gone to the bottom.

COL. JOHN A. WAGENER'S REPORT

Under date of the 11th, Col. John A. Wagener, who was in command at Fort Walker on the 7th, reported substantially as follows: He makes the report from Charleston, and begins by alluding [in sorrow, probably] to the fatiguing retreat from Hilton Head, and calls the 7th a disastrous day Said his right channel battery, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 guns, was served by the German Artillery, Co. A, Capt. D. Werner. Left channel battery, Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, was served by Co. C, Ninth [actually the Eleventh] South Carolina Volunteers, Capt. Joseph Bedon. These were the front batteries, and both under Maj. A. M. Huger, First Artillery, South

Carolina Militia. The flanking and rear guns were manned by detachments from Capts. Bedon's, Canaday's and White's companies of Ninth [actually the Eleventh] South Carolina Volunteers, all under Capt. Canaday. The reserve was under Capt. White. Said he directed the first gun himself (a 32-pounder), and had it loaded with a percussion shell; but it exploded in front of the muzzle. The enemy had chosen a day entirely propitious to himself. The sea was as smooth as glass; the air just sufficient to blow our smoke in our faces. Said the fleet fired with precision of target practice. His engineers made a great mistake in not doing as he had previously advised, *i.e.*, in placing a battery on the bluff, which commanded his flank [this probably means toward Drayton's]. Says the enemy took position there and raked him. He quoted from Maj. Huger's report at this point, which says of the *Wabash* (which he erroneously called the *Minnesota*): "She returned down our front, delivering a beautifully accurate fire at short range, supported at rather longer range by the fire of two other large ships of war." He then said: "So soon as these positions had been established, the fort was simply fought as a point of honor; for from that moment we were defeated," etc.

Col. Wagener then continued his own report, saying that at 11 A.M. it was reported to him that the Bay Point battery had been silenced; and from that time they (at Fort Walker) redoubled their exertions, etc. He said he was knocked down by a piece of shell, between 12 and 1, and stunned; and in consequence turned over the command of the fort to Maj. Huger, to get a few minutes' rest. A little after 1 P.M. Maj. Huger informed Col. Heyward, commanding the island, that the ammunition was nearly gone; and therefore it was decided by the general commanding to evacuate. Three sections of the German Artillery, under Capt. Harms, Lieut. Melchers and Orderly Bischoff, were detailed to continue a slow fire while the wounded were removed, and the garrison was ordered to retreat by *dispersion*. About 2 o'clock, Maj. Huger ordered the last detachment from their guns. "The fort was gone, but our honor was saved." [Precisely what was meant by this is not apparent.]

Of the channel battery only three guns were in condition to continue the fight. He mentioned, among others, for conspicuous bravery: Lieut. J. E. Heape, who saved a wounded man on the retreat; Mr. Carlsen of the German Artillery, who replaced the Confederate flag on the ramparts in a storm of shot and shell; Private Julius Wagener (his only son), a boy of 15, who replanted the Palmetto banner on the ramparts where it had been shot down; Private Geilfuss, German Artillery, who brought away the Palmetto flag; Lieut. Melchers, who fired the last gun. He further said the entire force on the works was 220 men; and these, he said, had to resist the overpowering array of 17 war vessels with nearly 400 guns of the best and heaviest calibre.

Under the circumstances of the retreat, nothing could be saved. The men had been working in their shirt sleeves, the sand had covered their knapsacks and muskets, sometimes two or three feet deep. Said his soldiers were entirely destitute, and should be cared for by

the State. The officers have lost all, some even their swords. The Confederate flag was rent into so many shreds that no piece could be found. The Palmetto flag was saved and carried home, decorated, as he said, with many a token of the enemy's wrath. In conclusion he said he defended for five hours a position against the most scientific and bravest seaman, which had been pronounced by one of our [his] best generals and engineers as untenable.

The times were peculiar. On the 11th, the Chaplain's diary said: "Sorted mail for whole expedition (our first mail). Completed my tent. Turkey for dinner; goose for supper. Must have been secesh, as I do not remember of bringing any. Our plaguey mule got away last night, and have had to *back* stuff up today."

The rebel Secretary of War authorized Gen. Lee, the 11th, to utilize the *entire resources* of South Carolina and Georgia under control of the government for his defence. It must be they must have thought we were likely to hitch a cable to the two States and that to our fleet and sail off with them in tow.

Gen. Sherman issued an important order on the 11th, to the effect that he found depredations on private property had been committed, etc.; and all such must cease. He probably referred to the unlawful seizing of hens, or to the misappropriation of pullets' eggs. He certainly could n't object to a soldier having a mule. One facetious fellow, on hearing of this order said, "Wat are we ere fur, anyhow?"

The burial of Jacob Bartells of Co. H took place on the 12th, with military honors. A sad time.

The Chaplain's diary of the 12th said: "For ten days I have been sick. The boys treat me very kindly; have brought me a feather bed; don't know where they got it; have fixed my tent up nicely, and stay with me nights."

The rebel Col. Dilworth, commanding at Fort Clinch, said he had on the 12th only 659 men for all Amelia Island, 20 miles long. The U. S. war vessels are in sight every day, he said. His armament was 8 32-pounders, 2 24-pounders, 1 32-pounder rifled, 1 10-inch rifled, 3 8-inch Columbiads; and he had 100 rounds for each gun.

As a sanitary measure, Gen. Viele ordered that the men of his (First) brigade should be sent to the beach successively in squads of 25, under a non-com., to bathe, but not directly after meals.

Gen. Sherman also ordered same day, owing to the general looseness about the camps, that all persons absent from their regiments without passes should be arrested and sent to his headquarters; also, that returns be made for October.

RECONNOISSANCE TO BRADDOCK'S POINT.

A report dated 12 Nov. shows that Capt. Gillmore, with Gen. Wright and staff, and an escort of five companies Seventh Connecticut, Col. Terry, went from Hilton Head on the evening of the 10th, and returned on the afternoon of the 11th. It says: "The party

reached Lawton's, 4 miles from Braddock's Point, about midnight. Halted till 4 A.M., 11th. The party reached the point where the road struck the beach, at daybreak, and halted. At daylight a company was sent to reconnoitre, and it reported everything abandoned; and then all went forward. They found one battery with a 24-pounder gun, old pattern, on a siege carriage; also a battery of one 10-inch Columbiad on a new wrought-iron carriage, on a wooden platform with iron transverse circle. The parapet at that point was 263 feet long and contained a good magazine and some ammunition. Three ordinary A tents were left standing, having been shaded by branches of trees set in poles. Braddock's Point could not," said Capt. Gillmore, "be held by us without a considerable force, except by the active co-operation of the fleet, so as to enable us to control Calibogue Sound."

The same day the rebel Secretary of War said to Gov Brown of Georgia, that to comply with his request would be suicidal. That the government could not scatter its armies into fragments at the request of each governor who might be alarmed. Ha! here was a cold shoulder! Gov. Brown frightened? Of course not.

To Gen. Trapier's request for authority to proclaim martial law in Charleston, the Secretary of War replied that the Governor of the State must take the responsibility of ordering it, if at all.

Quite a large detail, the 12th, cutting hard pine timber, probably for some of the works to be erected near by.

On the 13th, for the first time, we had a brigade guard mount at 4 P.M.

At this point the writer finds the first intimation of working on the fortifications, and first reference to a wharf. (It must have been an improvised affair at that early date.) "Took mail to wharf this morning, pulled cotton this forenoon, and shovelled tonight," said a diary.

Again Gov. Brown. He said 7,000 Enfield rifles had arrived (by blockade runners, of course), and he asked for half of them. The rebel government directed the same day that only men enlisted for the whole war should be armed with the Enfield rifles, which came on the *Fingal*, recently arrived at Savannah. The *Fingal* was an iron-clad steamer, and had a very valuable cargo of arms, etc. Gov. Pickens of South Carolina also heard of its arrival; and he at once asked for part of its arms, concluding his appeal with these words, "Arm us and we are safe." Gov. Brown was replied to thus: "Will give you all that can be spared. Remember the ten other governors are making just such remarks as yourself." Ten other governors alarmed! Truly the war was an interesting subject — for them.

On the 13th, Gen. Sherman, finding it did n't work well, countermanded his order requiring persons arrested for absence without passes to be brought to his headquarters. He also directed that a General Officer of the Day be appointed, and a Brigade Guard Mount; a General Police Officer and a Lieutenant to be appointed weekly; a Provost Guard to be established, and appointed Maj. Beard, Forty-eighth New York, Provost Marshal.

Again the *Fingal*. Gov. Milton of Florida asked for some of the arms, saying "Apalachicola is threatened."

As proof that the (our) government was ready to accord praise, attention is invited to the fact (previously stated) as to the arrival North of an officer with despatches. He was landed at Fort Monroe, and hastened at once to Washington with the good news. On the very next day (14th) a general order was issued, as follows: —

General Order No. 99:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, 14 Nov. 1861.

The Major-General commanding announces to the army with much pleasure: first, the brilliant reductions of the forts in Port Royal harbor, by the officers and sailors of our gallant fleet, under the command of Flag Officer S. F DuPont; the utter rout of the enemy; the capture of the town of Beaufort, and the landing of Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman's army on the coast of South Carolina. The Major-General commanding cannot too highly extol the steadiness, courage and admirable conduct displayed by officers, sailors and soldiers alike in these several engagements. He commends them to the imitation of the whole army.

By command of Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Gen. Sherman issued an order the same day referring to fatigue details, and directed that dress parade be in the morning, and that all orders be read at parade. He further directed that no sounds shall be made on the drums for calls, except such as the regulations require, and no drums to be beaten between taps and reveille, except the long roll call. All detachments, except the one at Braddock's Point, to be at once returned to their commands.

A diary says: "We were turned out last night by report of a gun, the result being the killing of a man in the Eighth Maine."

Trees were put up on the 14th all through the camp, for protection from the sun.

The Secretary of War (rebel) notified Gen. Lee the 14th, that the *Fingal* had 10,000 blankets and cannon on board; also, that he has a letter from a citizen of Charleston making complaint about matters there, and stated that the forts in the harbor were in incompetent hands. That one Capt. Wagner was incompetent, neglectful and dissipated, never spending his nights at the forts, but in the city, in excesses and with persons of immoral character. Rather serious charge; but we were not counsel for Wagner.

Gov Brown again to the fore. On hearing there were four rifled cannon on the *Fingal*, he said: "Do let us have two of them for fort [probably Pulaski.—D. E.] which lacks heavy guns."

The names of the forts taken by us on the 7th were changed, by Gen. Sherman's General Order 29, of the 14th: Fort Walker, Hilton Head, to be called Fort Welles; Fort Beauregard, Bay Point, to be called Fort Seward.

NOTE. — The former in honor of Secretary of Navy, the latter in honor of Secretary of State.

The whole of Stevens' (Second) Brigade was on the 16th assigned to duty with the Engineers, in constructing the out-works and trenches, and the brigade was relieved from all other duty

The *Fingal* again. What a cargo she must have had! Gov. Pickens of South Carolina said the *Fingal* had cannon powder, and asked for 30,000 pounds of it.

Gen. Sherman made another report to Washington, and we make extracts from it. He said that, in consequence of the difficulty and great amount of labor in landing our stores, some delay must occur in continuing operations. That it was as distasteful to him as to the authorities at Washington. In the meantime he considered it necessary to intrench, etc., and when completed would send plans. That in continuing operations two plans suggested themselves. First, to hold Hilton Head and Phillips Island with a strong force, and proceed with a sufficient force and navy and open another important harbor. This would be carrying out "the original and actual object of the expedition, and for which object only our means have been provided," said he. Second, to occupy the points first mentioned, as well as Beaufort, as a base of operations, and act thence on a line of operations embracing Port Royal Island and the road to Pocotaligo, the nearest point on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, into the southern counties of the State, threatening Savannah, etc., or to operate from the base of Hilton Head through the interior creeks and channels leading into the Savannah River below Savannah and near Fort Jackson, thus laying siege to Savannah and cutting off Fort Pulaski. These last would require more land transportation than he then had, and the latter an outfit of boats with which he was insufficiently supplied. The former would require a small cavalry force. In conclusion he said the original plan was apparently the only one open.

The resignation of Capt. O. Luduc was accepted on the 15th, by Gen. Sherman's General Order 31. [This to show how early (soon) Gen. Sherman was called upon to part with his officers.]

Lieut.-Col. Bell of the Fourth New Hampshire was appointed Inspector-General on the 15th, by Gen. Sherman; and Col. Brown of the Third Rhode Island was placed in command of the Military Depot at Fort Welles.

A large detail on the 15th from our regiment (66 each from D, E and G), digging ditches and building breastworks all day; and it is recorded that whiskey juice was passed around for the boys to smell of. The drafts upon the men for work of various kinds was telling upon them at this time, and many of us were "used up."

In addition to the large detail for fortification work of that day, there was a call for 600 men to build a wharf.

On the 16th Gen. Lee assigned Com. Ingraham, C. S. Navy, to the command of the forts in Charleston Harbor; to superintend the preparation and armament of the batteries for defence of Charleston, and assign naval officers to batteries; and to receive further orders from Flag Officer Tatnall.

The same day Col. Fellows was directed by Lieut.-Col. Bell, Inspector-General, to send to him the names of any intemperate or inefficient officers. The purpose of this was to order such before a Board convened to rid the Department of objectionable officers. As

the Third New Hampshire had no material coming within the requirements of Col. Bell's letter, Col. Fellows had no reply to make, of course.

Gen. Sherman, on the 16th, appointed Lieut. Keenan, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Signal Officer of the Department. We got another mail the same day.

Gen. Sherman reported again to Washington, in substance as follows: He said that the position of his forces necessitated the most active operations during the coming winter, the climate rendering it impracticable after April next. We have now, he said, the valuable harbors of Port Royal and St. Helena, and he predicted one other shortly. He recommended a fort on Hunter's [Hunting] Island, to secure the important roadstead of St. Helena. After securing these points, he said, and establishing a fine base for inland operations, he would not have many men left for such operations. Recommended an additional force of 10,000 men, some regulars among them, also artillery. The volunteer force was not, he said, adapted to artillery. We shall require three or four steamers, not over 9 feet draught, capable of taking 800 or 1,000 men, for operation in the rivers and creeks; and two ferry boats, drawing 5 to 6 feet. Also, about 100 row boats, capable of carrying 40 to 50 men each, with kedges and oars. A few of them should be large enough to transport pieces of artillery and siege guns. He asked to have the lightships off Port Royal replaced, and the lighthouse on Hunting Island be re-lighted. He wanted more engineer officers, and three ordnance sergeants, the two he now had being at Fort Welles and Fort Seward.

Co. D came in the 16th from picket at and near Drayton's Plantation. The men were laden with sweet potatoes and other necessaries. They reported a negro prayer meeting on the previous night at Drayton's, in which Capt. Dunbar and others took part. This was the first of the kind since we landed, and the boys appreciated it.

Gen. Lee sent Gen. Trapier the 16th from Charleston to Fernandina, and Gen. Ripley was assigned to Charleston.

On the 16th, as if in preparation for another expedition, the following troops were ordered to embark, though the order did not reach camp till the 17th: —

Third New Hampshire, 6 companies,	Steamer	*Daniel Webster.*
4 companies,	"	*Marion.*
Forty-seventh New York	"	*Star of the South.*
Forty-eighth New York	"	*Cahawba.*
Eighth Maine	"	*Ariel.*
Volunteer Engineers, 2 companies,	"	*Oriental.*
Third Rhode Island	"	*Matanzas.*

A very singular occurrence on the 16th. In burning off the wood from the east side of the island, to make room for our line of fortifications, four rebel soldiers were smoked out, who had secreted themselves since the 7th, and had meanwhile eaten sweet potatoes to keep their sweet lives — and it is said they ate them raw. They were taken immediately to the Provost Marshal, and did n't appear to be very unhappy at their discovery and relief.

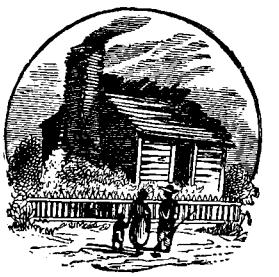
HILTON HEAD.

A private letter of 18th Nov. says: —

I was surprised to see the amount of property that had been brought ashore from the fleet in boats, and for the want of wharves had been thrown overboard from the boats on the beach, and laid in one indiscriminate mass all along the shore for a mile. Army wagons (in pieces), heavy siege guns, cannon balls, timber and lumber (tied into rafts and fastened to the shore with ropes), boxes and a host of other stuff. The tide was high and nearly covered everything that did not float.

On the 18th of November the order to embark was received; and of course we had no knowledge of proposed destination. Possibly we were to go to Charleston; and if so, we should not get off so easily as to fighting as on 7th inst.

Gov. Milton of Florida was in trouble again. He complained to Jeff. Davis that no one appeared to be in command in Florida, in a military line, and asked for a competent man — say Col. Richard F. Floyd — to be appointed at once, or he himself authorized, in which latter case he would himself take charge and defend the State from invasions. He asked for 1,000 each of Enfield sabres and pistols, and a few hundred bags of buckshot. Said the State's gallant sons and daughters would rather perish bravely, sword in hand, vindicating their rights, than yield submissively to or entertain a moment's thought of living under the same government with the people of the North. What a state of things!



NEGRO HUT.

The same day our Chaplain, with an assistant, struggled with a heap of parcels, mostly money, being sent home by the men, by express. 'Twas the first opportunity since landing; and the packages were numerous, and slightly enhanced by the proposal to embark, we knew not what for or where going.

We were having at that time the usual drills, dress parades and fatigue details.

As a reminder of the great storm, Gen. Sherman dismissed, on the 20th, "from all military connection with the expedition," Chief Engineer Hibbard Sabin, Third Asst. Engineer T. G. Smith, and Carpenter W H. Oderall, all of the *Winfield Scott*, for deserting the vessel, with five feet of water in the hold and five companies of Fiftieth Pennsylvania on board.

There had been so much mutinous conduct on board transports in the harbor, that Gen. Sherman the same day directed the Chief Quartermaster to procure a quantity of "cuffs, and ball and chain." He evidently meant to have order.

On the same day, also, there were only seven companies at parade, the other three being on fatigue duty

We had a general inspection the same day, with knapsacks on, by Lieut.-Col. Bell (Fourth New Hampshire), Inspector-General. In his report of it he said: "The regiment is in good condition of

police, drill and appearance the Quartermaster has on hand thirteen horses and five wagons one hospital stores wagon, one 2-horse ambulance, one 1-horse ambulance, with horses for same. Hospital admirably managed. Hospital fund, $80.01, with 653 rations due. Only three men have been tried by general court-martial since organization to complete the equipment of the regiment requires 936 pairs pants, 936 pairs socks 179 forage caps " That showed that at that early date our Concord (grey) pants had worn out, or that it was extremely desirable that we change to blue — perhaps both reasons existed. An extraordinary mail (also express) was sent North the same day by our Chaplain. 1,800 letters'

Our hearts were gladdened on the 20th by the arrival of the *Belvidere*, which we had mourned as lost in the storm with all on board. As the Third New Hampshire had about twenty on board, and the *Belvidere* had a peculiarly trying experience, it is given separately

On the 20th, also, Gen. Sherman, in furtherance of the contemplated movement, ordered the following officers, with their Departments, to embark, viz.: Capt. Fuller, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Scull, Commissary Subsistence; Lieut. Porter, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Tardy, Corps of Engineers.

Only 12 men sick in our hospital on the 21st, two of them dangerously so. Corp. Zeri Sager of Co. F died 21st. Seven companies at work at beach 21st, and only three companies on dress parade; and Capt. Dunbar was Officer of the Day

An order was issued the 21st from an unusual source. Our Surgeon (Dr. Moulton) with duty and the good of the men only in mind, issued an order, duly numbered, etc., and having in it all the solemnity and dignity requisite for the desired effect, requiring that every man should bathe twice a week, that each tent be swept daily, and the sides raised for two hours. This was duly approved by Col. Fellows and promulgated.

On the 21st, also, Gen. Sherman, having a desire to know all that was going on about him, directed that all orders to outlying detachments be sent through his Headquarters.

Gen. Lee decided, the 21st, that the only points to be defended were the entrance to Cumberland Sound and Brunswick, and the water approaches to Savannah and Charleston. Said he had put several naval officers on land duty as ordnance and artillery officers.

On the 22d the men who had returned to us from (on) the *Belvidere*, returned to it as it lay in the harbor (horses, etc., not yet landed), expecting to start with proposed new expedition.

Target practice was ordered by Gen. Sherman on the 23d, "but at present only for the guards, on being relieved." The 23d was one of the windiest since our arrival here.

Co. D was detailed on fatigue on the 25th; and we find the men were beginning to bank up their tents, for obvious reasons. This was forbidden later.

As a sort of supplement to the incidents of the 7th inst., we were startled and shocked on the 25th by the information that in

cleaning up the fort (Walker, now Welles) thirteen dead bodies of soldiers were found, having been buried with their equipments, etc.

As proofs of the pressing needs of the service in the matter of labor: while we were on dress parade, Co. E was ordered, 25th, to leave the line and go to the beach to work; and their dinners were carried down to them. A diary of that day said, "Co. E worked on the dock;" and it would appear that the new wharf had been at least begun. Our Chaplain took a ride over the island, the 25th, with Mr. Lane, and said, after it: "I saw slavery today in its full aspect, and am wiser tonight than this morning."

Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Ordnance Officer, reported to Gen. Sherman on the 25th.

Gen. Sherman, under date of 25 Nov. 1861, reported he had found stowed away on Ladies Island two lighthouse apparatus, including lamps and reflectors, and a large quantity of oil, and had turned the same over to Com. DuPont, as the better custodian, Com. DuPont already having one, found by him at Beaufort. He (Gen. Sherman) also said he found Tybee Island and its forts deserted, and Com. DuPont had on the day previous sent some gunboats down there. In another report of same date (21st) Gen. Sherman said his scouts had recently found a deserted work on Ladies Island, and spiked the guns, which would be brought in later. The scouts had discovered the enemy to have an outpost at Port Royal Ferry, and their main force to be at Pocotaligo.

On the same date Lieut. Wilson of the Engineers reported to Gen. Sherman that he had made an examination of the ferries leading from Hilton Head Island at two points — Ferry Point and Spanish Wells. Distance from Ferry Point to the White House opposite was 1.54 miles or 2,714 yards. He further stated that negroes said the ferry was only used at high tide, and men, horses, carriages, etc., could be crossed in scows. Spanish Wells was opposite May River and had a good landing, with deep water at 50 yards from the shore.

Com. DuPont reported the same day to the Navy Department that Tybee Island was in our possession, having been abandoned (no date named) Said the *Flag*, *Augusta* and the *Pocahontas* were at anchor abreast Tybee beacon, and the *Savannah* (another gunboat) was to be sent there too.

The first mention of fresh beef was on the 26th, when Co. D sent a detail to butcher for the Commissary Department, resulting in fresh meat dinners. We got our first frost that night. The boys began to bank up none to soon.

The rebel ordnance officer, Gill, at Savannah, reported to Gen. Lee, the 27th, the condition and armament of each of the forts on or below the Savannah, and recommends for the shot guns of his men a blank cartridge, with linen bag containing twelve buck shot. Just think of it! A round dozen at each discharge!

We got a mail the 27th. In the matter of mails, the writer will here state that a "mail" will invariably mean a mail *received*; and as each such was an event of no small importance to us, they will be

mentioned frequently, but without using (wasting) space. If the word "mail" occurs standing alone by itself, it will be sufficient.

On the 27th, too, another rebel reference. The rebel Lieut.-Col. Colcock, mounted regiment at Camp Marion (probably not far from Bluffton), sent word to Gen. Drayton that he had sent a detail of about 45 men to Bulls Island, and they had captured 38 negroes, belonging mostly to Joseph Baynard, who had tried to join the Yanks. He further said: "I neglected to inform you that Baynard's fellow (Pompey) had to be killed to prevent his escape." This little missive was endorsed by Gen. Drayton and sent to Gen. Lee, thus: "Gen. Drayton takes great pleasure in forwarding the enclosed to Gen. Lee, and trusts the next one may result in the capture of some of the Lincolnites."

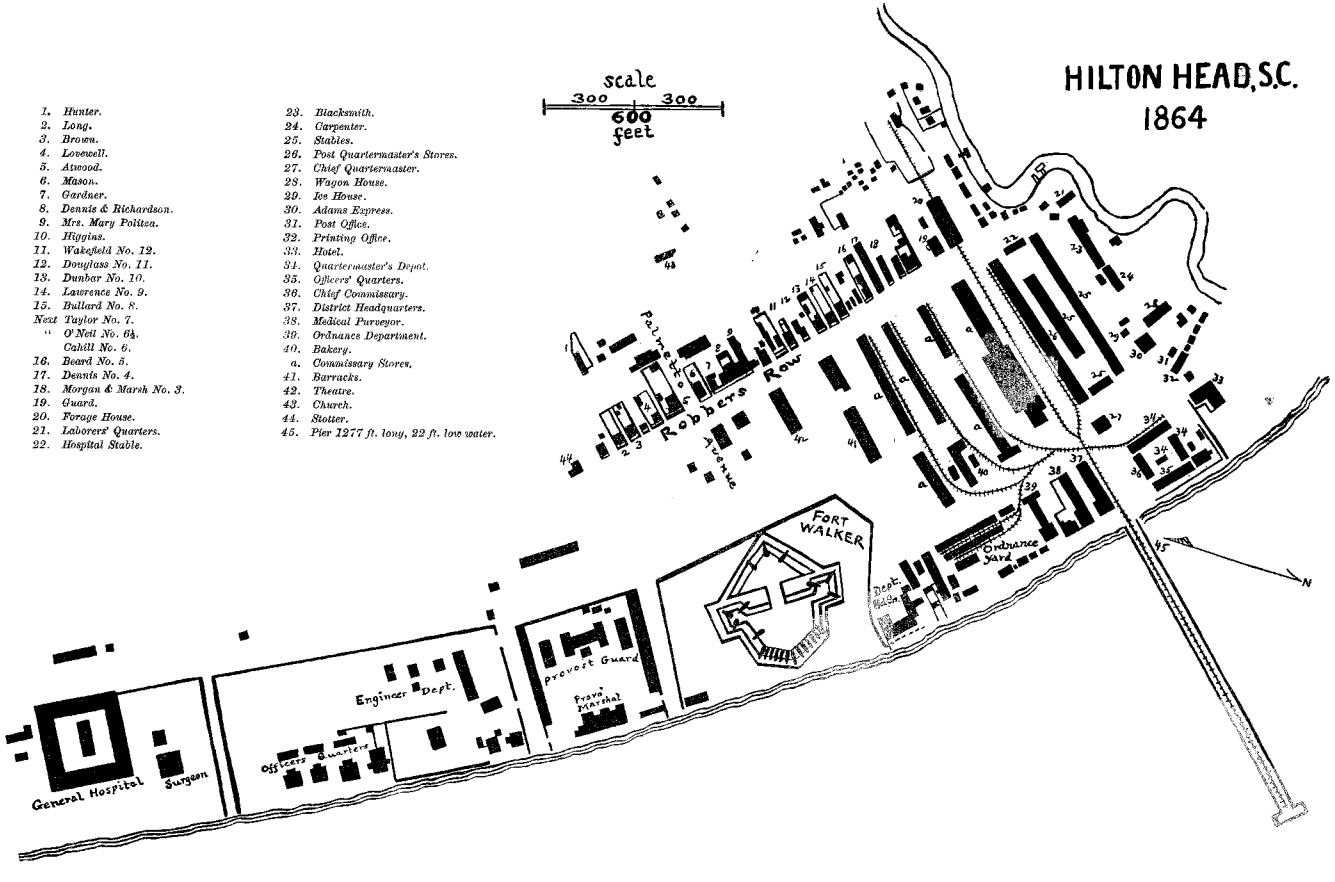
Capt. (then Lieutenant) Ayer, after reaching Bay Point, the 27th, said that he saw an earthwork up the beach, say a mile and a half from Bay Point, with six pieces of light artillery mounted. They had been spiked with three-cornered files. [This was usually done with rat-tail files. — D. E.] One piece was left loaded to the muzzle with grape. At Bay Point he saw a piece literally split through its centre by an explosion.

The same day a diary said, "Helped fix up a place for religious meetings."

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas (Washington, D. C.) instructed Sherman, under date of 27 Nov. 1861, to seize all cotton and other property which might be used to our prejudice. That part not wanted to be shipped to New York. The service of negroes to be used in picking, storing, etc., as well as in constructing defensive works. Four additional regiments have been ordered to join your command.

Under same date (27) Gen. Sherman reported that owing to the want of an engineer officer (one sick, one on reconnoissance and one already employed at Hilton Head), he had himself been to Tybee and made reconnoissance that day, with view to reduction of Fort Pulaski, and finds it practicable. He asked for ten regiments of infantry, not over one of cavalry, and one regiment of regular artillery, several ordnance, artillery and engineer officers, and a pontoon bridge.

The last Thursday in November arrived — the time when we were wont, at our peaceful homes, to lay aside the cares and duties of every-day life and give ourselves up to pleasure, relaxation or religious service, or perhaps a little of each. In accordance with the custom, Col. Fellows endeavored to cater to our wishes, and issued a Thanksgiving proclamation: and in it excused us from all unnecessary drill. He also very kindly invited the officers of the regiment to dine with him. The records fail to disclose the name of any absent officer who could not avail himself of the invitation, neither does the record disclose the bill of fare. They probably had "beef-a-la-reb" and "seceshers on toast." The table was graced by the presence of the wife of Dr. (Surgeon) Eastman of the Fourth New Hampshire.

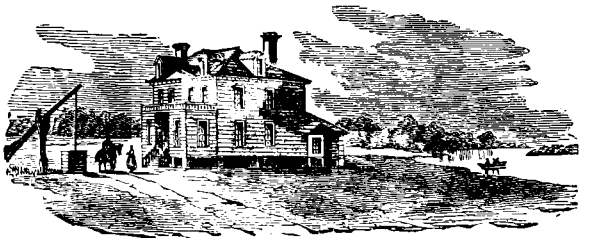


1. *Hunter.*
2. *Long.*
3. *Brown.*
4. *Lovewell.*
5. *Atwood.*
6. *Mason.*
7. *Gardner.*
8. *Dennis & Richardson.*
9. *Mrs. Mary Politza.*
10. *Higgins.*
11. *Wakefield No. 12.*
12. *Douglass No. 11.*
13. *Dunbar No. 10.*
14. *Lawrence No. 9.*
15. *Bullard No. 8.*

Next *Taylor No. 7.*
" *O'Neil No. 6½.*
Cahill No. 6.

16. *Beard No. 5.*
17. *Dennis No. 4.*
18. *Morgan & Marsh No. 3.*
19. *Guard.*
20. *Forage House.*
21. *Laborers' Quarters.*
22. *Hospital Stable.*
23. *Blacksmith.*
24. *Carpenter.*
25. *Stables.*
26. *Post Quartermaster's Stores.*
27. *Chief Quartermaster.*
28. *Wagon House.*
29. *Ice House.*
30. *Adams Express.*
31. *Post Office.*
32. *Printing Office.*
33. *Hotel.*
34. *Quartermaster's Depot.*
35. *Officers' Quarters.*
36. *Chief Commissary.*
37. *District Headquarters.*
38. *Medical Purveyor.*
39. *Ordnance Department.*
40. *Bakery.*
a. *Commissary Stores.*
41. *Barracks.*
42. *Theatre.*
43. *Church.*
44. *Stotter.*
45. *Pier 1277 ft. long, 22 ft. low water.*

After dress parade (in the morning at that time, though the usual time for parade was late in the afternoon) the Colonel gave us the day to ourselves, and we gave ourselves up to perfect relaxation. The day's serenity was marred only by the sad funeral of Private Sanborn of Co. I. A large number of the Fourth New Hampshire men came over in the evening.



POPE'S, HILTON HEAD.

Though we were ordered on the 17th to embark (promulgated the 18th), we did not embark till the 29th, and then only to return at once on shore and to learn later that we had embarked for practice, just to see how quickly we could do it in case of emergency! This may be, and probably is all right; but as individuals we did n't like it.

Gen. Lee reported, the 19th, the occupation of Tybee Island. He said: "On Sunday last, 24th instant, the enemy crossed Savannah bar with five of his vessels, and made a lodgement on Tybee. Subsequently three other vessels joined them, and the force on Tybee was reinforced. Five vessels (one a frigate, said to be the *Sabine*) were then inside the bar."

Gen. Sherman on the 30th made a reconnoissance on Tybee Island, having as escort three companies of the Fourth New Hampshire under Maj. Drew.

Corporal Joseph A. Peavey of Co. G was buried the 30th.

November was a month of great interest. Ushered in by a terrible storm, and the last act a military funeral.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

A War Department order of 13th authorized the issue of "Fielden's Pure Extract of Coffee" in place of sugar and coffee rations, and also provided that insane soldiers shall receive free treatment at the Insane Hospital at Washington.

To show the difficulties that the authorities at Washington were under, particularly during the earlier part of the war, in discerning how everything should be done, the following is given as a fair illustration: On the 25th of November an order provided that all missing in action or taken prisoners thereafter, or then prisoners, should be transferred to skeleton regiments then forming, in their respective States, to be formed entirely of such missing officers and

men. This was an attempt to clean up the rolls of regiments in the field, so that they would not be prevented from recruiting: because so long as these missing persons were borne on the rolls, their places could not be filled. This order was revoked entire on 20 Feb. 1862. This revocation did not accomplish the result intended, inasmuch as there had been some cases of compliance with the November order; and on 10 May 1862, to correct all the action under the original order, another order was issued, directing the re-transfer to their original regiments of all such as had been transferred under the November order. This straightened out the whole matter. The powers that were, had and should have our warmest sympathy.

The important statistics for the month, for the whole Department (not yet called Department of the South) are: Total troops 13,225; wounded and sick, 4,481; died, 56; hospital cases of wounds, etc., 118; died of wounds, etc., 2.

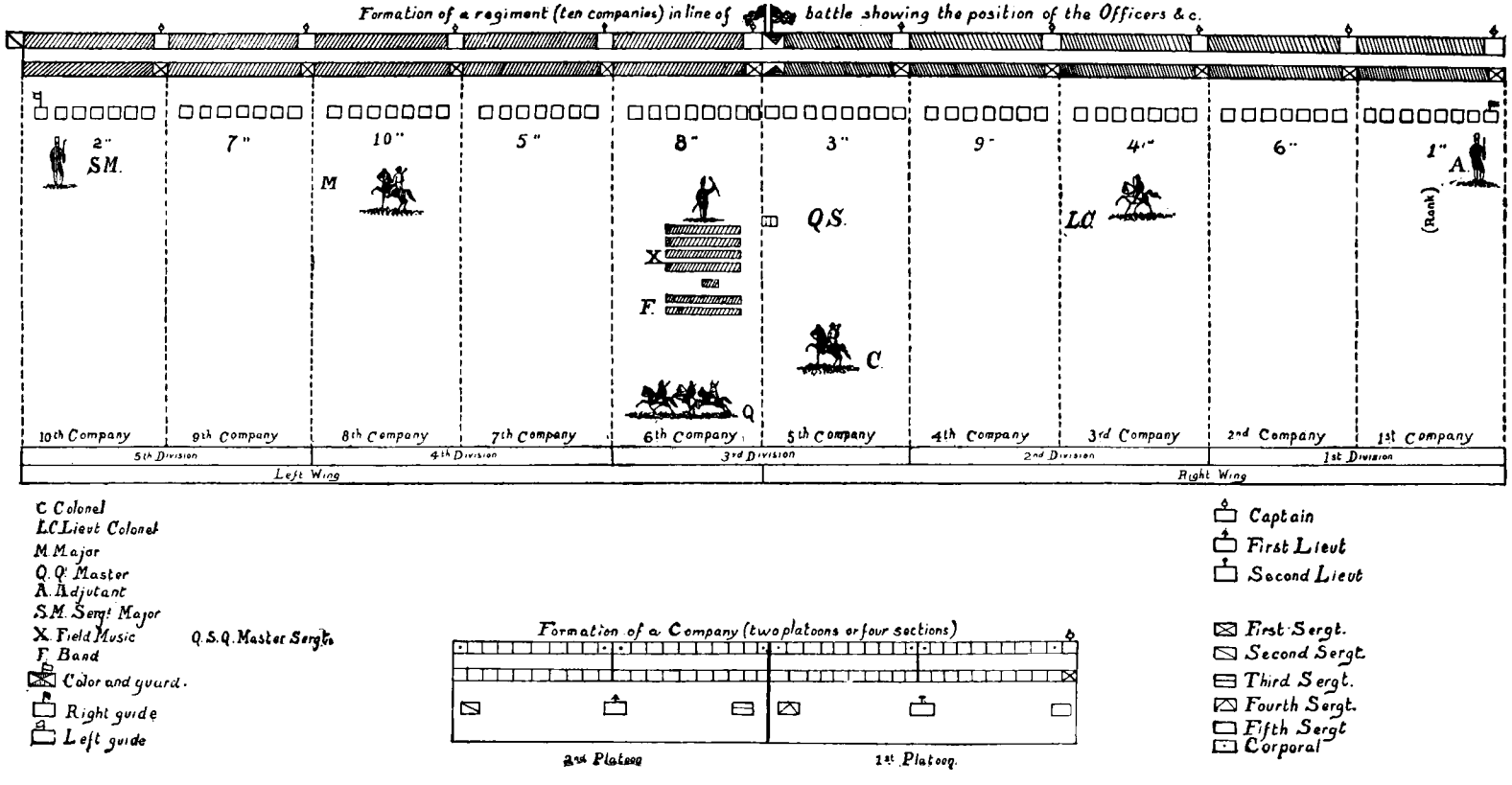
The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	—	men,	—	officers.
Band	—	"	—	"
Co. A	98	"	3	"
B	97	"	3	"
C	95	"	3	"
D	93	"	3	"
E	95	"	3	"
F	92	"	3	"
G	86	"	3	"
H	93	"	3	"
I	88	"	3	"
K	89	"	3	"
Present aggregate				994
Aggregate last report				999

Loss: 5 died of disease.

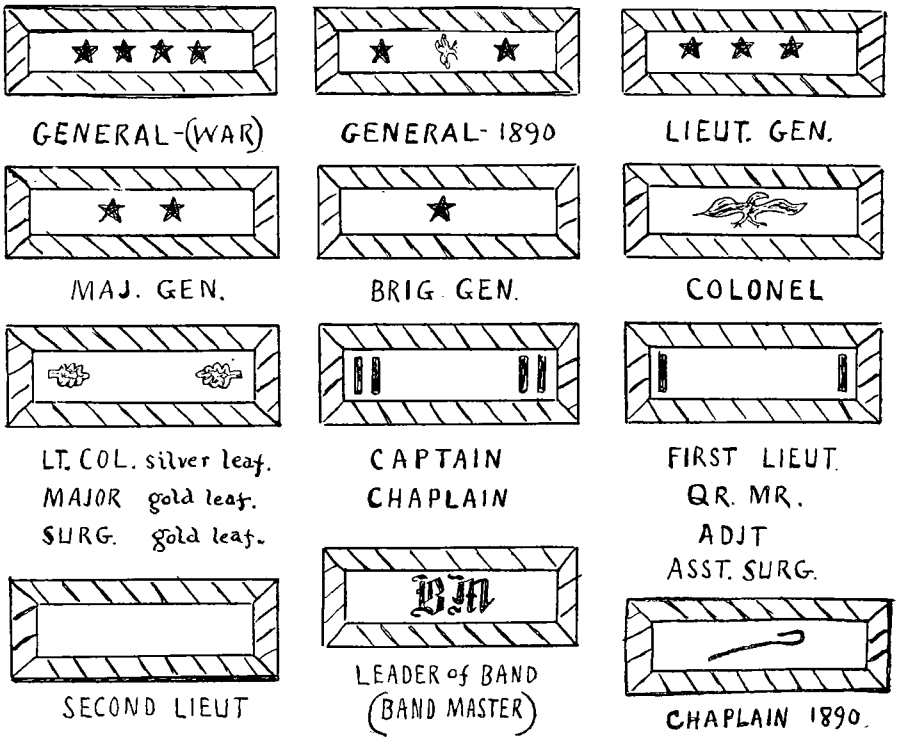
We have now entered upon an era when men, and officers too, will be detached from the regiment for duty elsewhere. The necessities of service required this. This report shows one from A and four from F so detached. None of the officers are absent, and but one (Co. F) reported sick.

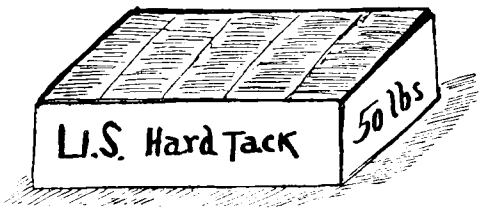
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	00
Corporals	8	8	6	8	8	7	5	7	8	8	00
Recruits required											54
Absent sick											17



INFANTRY REGIMENT IN LINE OF BATTLE (Cameron's Tactics, 1861).

SHOULDER STRAPS.





A BOX OF HARD BREAD.

DECEMBER, 1861.

IT WAS SUNDAY, the 1st of December, and we had our usual inspection and dress parade. Mail. Adjt. Hill was on sick list that day, and Lieut. Emmons of G acted as adjutant (and for several days following).

Capt. Gillmore reported, the 1st, to Gen. Sherman the result of an examination of Tybee Island. Said he went to Tybee on the *Ben Deford* 29 Nov. 1861, with escort of three companies Seventh New Hampshire, under Maj. Drew, landing next day. He fully described the island, and also the tower and field-work surrounding it. Said he deemed the reduction of Fort Pulaski from Tybee practicable, by mortars and rifled gun batteries. Said he thought, after range had been established, could drop five-eighths of all shells fired within the fort. Said he learned there were 700 men in Fort Pulaski, 200 of whom went there 30 Nov He suggested the occupation of Tybee by one full regiment at once and until plans were determined.

Another sad reminder that day of the fight of 7th ult. Five rebel officers came with a flag of truce, requesting the body of Dr. Buist, left accidentally buried in the fort. After the proper formalities, the body was disinterred and surrendered to them, together with his watch, etc., which had been removed previous to second burial.

There were seven companies detailed on duty away from the regiment on the 2d; and at night, for variety, we had the long roll call. A large number of men were butchering that day, and that looked like fresh beef for the troops. The cotton question was a serious one, not only for Gen. Sherman, but for the Government as well. Just what to do with King Cotton when captured, whether in one bale or one bag, disturbed many a loyal breast.

On the 3d Dec., Gen. Sherman undertook to dispose of the matter, by appointing Wm. H. Nobles an agent of the United States to collect cotton, and authorized him to employ negroes to collect, pick and pack it, and to be allowed six per cent on the market value of the cotton stored.

Deeming what Gen. Sherman reported to Washington to be important, we extract from his report of the 4th Dec.: He reported in substance that Tybee Island had been examined, and enclosed Capt. Gillmore's report of it. Said Gillmore and himself agreed as to the feasibility of shelling Fort Pulaski from Tybee Island, and thus demolish it or make it untenable. Said he was about to send a regiment there to occupy it. He enclosed a list of heavy guns, etc.,

that he would need to operate against Pulaski, and suggested the dearth of experienced officers to direct, and that possibly some other movement might be carried on simultaneously with that against Pulaski.

Capt. Randlett, with his company (F), went to Pinckney Island the 4th, for forage.

We were working very hard about that time. There were 350 men detailed on the 5th to work in the Quartermaster's Department. The camp was very quiet and almost lonely, all being detailed except two companies (I and E); and, in consequence, no dress parade.

Again, on the 6th, there was a heavy draft on us for men, 400 being detailed for work with the Engineers to wheel dirt; and Co. D was sent to Seabrook for a week's tour on duty at Battery Mitchel (then in process of building).

The Germans (Forty-sixth New York) left here (Hilton Head) for Tybee Island the 6th. (The Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania afterwards took its place in our brigade.) Stevens' brigade also went away. Capt. Clark, with his company (A) and the colors, escorted the Fifty-fifth a part of the way to the wharf.

King Cotton was apparently a large dose for Mr. Nobles (see 3d inst.), and he appointed, the 6th, one James Adrian Suydam as his assistant. Perhaps he could n't handle so many negroes, to say nothing about the bags of cotton.

Another large detail on the 7th, for Quartermaster's Department, of 350 men, and no dress parade.

A letter of the 8th said: "The Forty-sixth New York has gone to Tybee to erect a battery, just out of reach of Pulaski's guns, and mount long range guns to take the fort. Our Colonel has got a milch cow (captured) and I talk of getting a hennery and a piggery." Need it be said that the above was from the pen of Capt. Ayer?

On the 8th we had our usual Sunday inspection and dress parade; and to show how seldom some things occurred, a diary mentions "a woman on the field." The sight of calico was n't an everyday affair.

Reinforcements for Gen. Sherman arrived on the 9th — seven companies Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, from Fort Monroe, on the *Cosmopolitan*.

Hazeltine, a drummer boy of Co. G (originally in Co. K) was buried on the 9th. He died the 8th, after a sickness of ten days, during which time he knew nothing whatever.

[NOTE. — This boy and the writer were of a squad of seven, enlisted at West Lebanon, N. H. The writer and the other five felt an unusual tie of friendship in this case, and a long correspondence with the parents at home resulted in the taking up of the body and sending it home in a metallic casket, sent out for the purpose. The writer assisted largely in every detail, with all that that implies.]

Gen. Lee divided the coasts of South Carolina into five military districts on the 9th: " The Second from South Santee River to the Stono River and up Rantowles Creek, under Brig.-Gen. R. S.

Ripley; headquarters at Charleston. Third, the country between the Stono and Ashepoo Rivers, under ——; headquarters at Adams Run. Fourth, from the Ashepoo to Port Royal Entrance, thence through the Colleton River and Ocella Creek to Ferebeeville, under Brig.-Gen. J C Pemberton; headquarters at Coosawatchee. Fifth, the country between Port Royal Entrance and the Savannah River, under Brig.-Gen. T. F Drayton; headquarters at Hardeeville. The Third will be attached to the Second for the present."

On the 10th our regiment was further drawn upon for 700 men — hard to scrape enough; and it was said that these were to be considered as on "extra duty," entitling to extra pay and whiskey. The latter was really issued; but the former, oh, where was it? Certain accounts, reliable too, probably, said that at end of nine days the detail was discontinued. The rule that there must be ten consecutive days' work to entitle to extra pay was not permitted to work. There was a generous distribution of adjectives and some verbs cast upon the air; but no extra pay had we.

Gen. Sherman reported the 10th to Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General at Washington, that the great number of deaths was alarming; that he had directed the erection of a hospital for 300; that the negroes had proved to be of very little service — that they came in and ran off; and they were a very prolific race. He further said that DuPont had failed to do as agreed in matter of landing the troops, etc., and he did not wish to coöperate any more with DuPont.

King Cotton ran against a snag. U S. Agent Nobles tried to assume command over something which is n't cotton; and Gen. Stevens (at Beaufort) peremptorily told him he would not permit it, neither would he allow him to establish an agency at Beaufort.

Gen. Viele, by his order of the 11th, directed the establishment of a brigade band, composed of all the regimental bands in the (our) brigade, together with the drum corps of the Forty-seventh New York. The leader of our regimental band, G. W Ingalls, to be Leader, and the drum major of the Forty-seventh New York to be Drum Major. They were to assemble for drill daily at half-past two. That we would have music, concentrated and exhilarating, none could doubt, and we were highly flattered in the selection of leader.

The whole regiment at work on the 11th, on the intrenchments, in charge of Maj. Bedel. Mail. The President's message came in this mail, and the men, upon return to camp, had it read to them, by Maj. Bedel, from the top of a barrel.

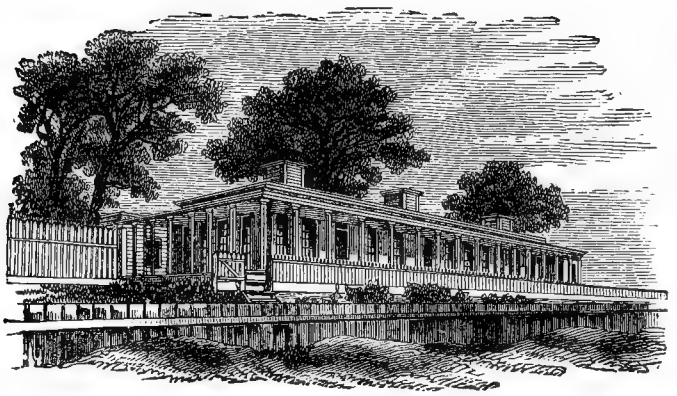
The Board (mentioned several days ago) to examine officers who may be considered incompetent, etc., was appointed today by Gen. Sherman, and consisted of: Gen. Wright, U S. A.; Col. Terry, Seventh Connecticut; Col. Brown, Third Rhode Island; and Lieut. J. H. Wilson, Topographical Engineers.

Beside a heavy detail for work on the intrenchments, on the 12th we had a call for 300 men for the Quartermaster's Department.

The several Chaplains about this time were using their best endeavors for the moral and religious welfare of the men; and one of the results was that on the 13th Gen. Sherman appointed a council of administration, — Col. Fellows (Third New Hampshire), Col. Perry (Forty-eighth New York) and Col. Rich (Ninth Maine), to assemble the 14th and consider whether a Chaplain ought to be appointed for the Post of Hilton Head; and if they decide affirmatively, to recommend one.

A heavy detail again the 13th, of 500 men.

Gen. Sherman, on the 14th, asked the authorities at Washington to amend his request for 1 regiment cavalry, 1 regiment regular artillery, 10 regiments infantry and one pontoon, so as to ask for 1 regiment cavalry, 1 regiment regular artillery, 20 regiments infantry and as many pontoon bridges as can be spared. He said all the work (which was immense), was done by volunteer soldiers; and it all dragged for want of a sufficient number of able directors, and added that negro labor was almost a failure.

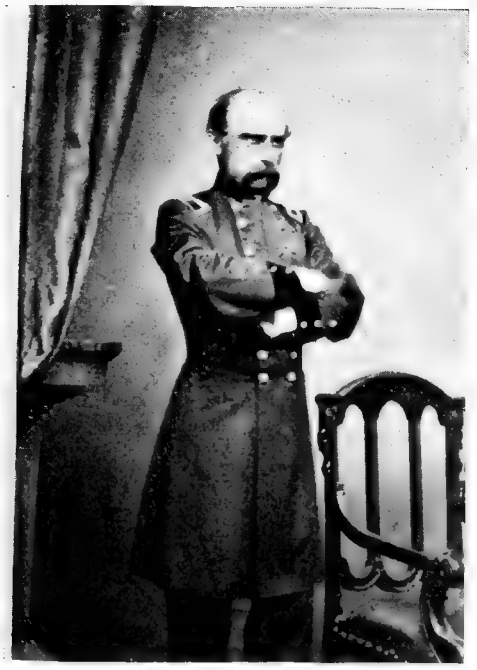


DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, HILTON HEAD, S. C.

There were five hundred men detailed again the 14th, and there were four men discharged for disability. 2d Lieut. Geo. W Jackson of Co. E resigned the 14th, and was the first officer to resign (he was discharged the 16th). An event of no small importance took place the 14th. The new bakery at the headquarters of the post was fired up and produced a batch of soft bread (see 18th) A diary said: "Only 13 sick in hospital today."

The negro question assumed a serious aspect, for on the 15th Gen. Sherman reported to Washington that of 320 recently come in, 60 were able-bodied and the rest were women and children. Wages had been paid, but of not much effect. They were naturally slothful and indolent, and were overjoyed with change of their condition. They would probably stay on the plantations till their supplies were exhausted, and then seek our lines for subsistence; and said, finally, that it was for the Government to decide what to do with the contrabands.

Last night there was an attempt to attack the force at Seabrook (some of the Seventy-ninth New York); and it was currently reported the 15th that the rebels were frightened away by the sight of a log mounted on wheels, which the Yankee officer had improvised as a means of defence.



Gen. Egbert L. Viele.

Gen. George C. Strong.

Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

As if to rest us from our fatiguing labors, we had a brigade inspection on Sunday the 15th (in the afternoon) and a review, Gen. Viele giving us a little double-quick by way of variety, which we did n't appreciate. This was in addition to our dress parade of the morning.

The liquor question began to assume proportions, for Gen. Sherman on the 16th ordered that no ardent spirits should be landed without authority and that no plunder (this was not his language) should be sent North by express or otherwise. The same day (though the order did not reach us for several days) Gen. McClellan, Commanding the Army, ordered a change in the uniform. Trousers to be sky-blue mixture for officers and men, the officers to have dark-blue welts, and non-coms. to have dark-blue chevrons. He also directed that there should be no further transfers from one regiment to another.

Gen. Lee reported, the 16th, to his War Department that there were 80 vessels of the enemy at Port Royal on the 12th.

We had a detail of 300 the 16th, and to be 500 on the 17th. It appears prior to the 17th that orderly sergeants had been calling the roll ahead of Army Regulation time; and on the 17th Col. Fellows ordered that thereafter the roll should not be called until after the last ruffle of the drum.

For picket, 72 on the 17th.

Soft bread was issued to us on the 18th for the first time, and we had it for supper. That was an event. A soldier with a loaf of bread! Soft, too, but twenty-four hours old, as required by the Army Regulations.

On the 19th, 2d Lieut. W H. Miles of Co. K resigned, but was not discharged till 6 Feb. 1862.

The stone fleet, of so much fame, was sunk off Charleston on the 20th.

THE STONE FLEET.

This remarkable fleet was sunk off Charleston, Friday, 20 Dec. 1861. The following is the list: *Amazon*, *America*, *American*, *Archer*, *Courier*, *Fortune*, *Herald*, *Kensington*, *Leonidas*, *Maria Theresa*, *Potomac*, *Rebecca Simms*, *L. C. Richmond*, *Robin Hood*, *Tenedos* and *William Lee*. These were all "New Bedford whalers," except the *Fortune*, *Robin Hood* and *Tenedos*, which were from New London. The tonnage of these vessels varied from 275 to 500 tons. They were loaded with large blocks of granite. Their cost was from $2,500 to $5,000 each. The rendezvous was at Port Royal, from which place they started for their burial places under naval convoy, consisting of the *Mohican*, *Ottawa*, *Pocohontas*; and these assisted by the *Cahawba*, *Philadelphia* and *Ericsson*. The sinking was under charge of Capt. Chas. H. Davis of the Coast Survey, and the knocking out of a plug, previously adjusted, completed the act. The *Robin Hood* served as a store-ship for the sails, etc.,

of the others, and was the last to be sunk. She remained upright, and at dark was set on fire, the effect being tragic in the extreme. Sumter fired during the sinking, but did not retard the movement.

Again King Cotton. Under date of 20th, Capt. Saxton reported to the Quartermaster-General that he had consigned to Col. Tompkins (Quartermaster at New York), by Steamer *Atlantic*, $30,000 worth of cotton; that the agent of the Government had just arrived on the *Vanderbilt*, and would have little else to do than take the credit for collecting about two million dollars' worth of cotton; and closed by urging Gen. Meigs to come to Port Royal — only 70 hours from New York.

Only 600 detailed on the 21st. Same day, Gen. Sherman announced in an order that Lieut.-Col. Reynolds of the Third Rhode Island had been appointed Government Agent for the collection and marketing of cotton. Also, on the 21st, Gen. Sherman wrote to Secretary of War that the newspapers of the country appeared in some degree dissatisfied that we have not moved ahead; and it may be, he continued, that the Government shares in the feeling. He further said he was ready to move on Fernandina; but the navy was not ready; that he was pained to believe that there was a growing distrust among a portion of the people as to the activity and usefulness of the portion of the army at Port Royal.

Though it was Sunday, and we were working very hard on other days, on the 22d we had dress parade and also brigade review and inspection, and in addition a brigade drill. This was the first time since landing that we had been deprived of Sunday services on account of drill.

Gen. Sherman reported again that DuPont had just informed him that the gunboats *Pawnee* and *Seneca* had discovered the abandonment of the rebel forts at North and South Edisto, and that a camp of 500 had fled at the gunboats' approach, leaving everything except their guns, and advised the occupation of Edisto for effect on Charleston.

On the 23d we had an excessively long battalion drill. Four men were detailed as bakers to work at the new post bakery.

Christmas was approaching; but how would it fare with us? The President signed a bill the 24th, authorizing allotments of pay (see allotments).

Gen. Lee, the 24th, complained that so many 12-months men would be ready for muster-out in the spring, while the troops of McClellan would be strong for active service. He said further: "Our enemy increases faster in strength then we do, and is more enormous. Where he will strike I do not know; but the blow, when it does come, will be hard."

Christmas day, 25 Dec. 1861. We had dress parade and a long battalion drill. After dress parade the Chaplain, by request of the Colonel (as he said in his diary), gave an address on various points. He also said he got a load of bricks that day, and the boys built him a fine furnace.

CHRISTMAS, 1861.

The night before, Co. — was detailed for picket duty. Circumstances requiring no explanation rendered one and all — regardless of rank — good fellows. And this too before the men were posted. The empty bottles lying about, seen at daylight, were only circumstantial evidence, and therefore not reliable as a basis of assumption that somebody had drank toasts to Christmas. During the night the officers, entering into the sport of the occasion, amused themselves and others by passing themselves off as the "Grand Rounds," which travels mounted. As they approached a post, they would stamp and jingle their sword scabbards to imitate mounted officers. Much fun was the result when the faithful sentinel directed that one dismount and approach with the countersign.

We had a black frost the 25th, and the 26th a white frost. On the 26th Gen. Sherman reported to McClellan that he had been unable to get DuPont to investigate with him the problem of Charleston, also that he had conferred with Capt. Gilmore. Said two modes of operation suggested themselves: First, to take Sullivan and Morris Islands, and reduce Sumter from these two points; then the navy pass in and shell the city, with possibly the assistance of the army via Mount Pleasant. Second, by Stono Inlet and Stono River, getting possession of James Island and shelling Charleston from upper end. Said he would require 20,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, 2 light batteries, 30 siege guns and some 8 and 10-pounder mortars.

On the same day, Secretary of War Cameron wrote to Gen. Sherman: —

> You are correct in your belief that there is a growing distrust, etc. I do not share in that distrust; for my confidence in your ability is very great . You refer to a want of cavalry. This is the first intimation I have had that any were needed by you. Let me know the number required, and they shall be sent at once, as well as any other force that you deem necessary. At this distance this Department will not attempt to give you specific instructions. You will have to rely upon your own judgment, in which I have every confidence.

These must have been very cheering words to Gen. Sherman; for he undoubtedly had a tinge of the blues — so much expected of him, and he (his force) too weak to accomplish it.

Here are rebel items of the 26th: The Colonel of the Seventeenth South Carolina reported to Gen. Ripley that he had 547 officers and men; that he also had 75 good muskets, and 415 flint locks utterly unfit for service; and no transportation. The Colonel of the Sixteenth South Carolina also reported to Gen. Ripley that he had n't a single bayonet, belt, scabbard or cartridge box in his regiment, and one company was entirely unarmed; and he had about three rounds of cartridges and caps. It would seem that the foe over on the mainland was not such a formidable foe as pictured.

We had a general review and inspection by Gen. Sherman on the 27th, and as a regiment got the highest compliment. Mail. On that day Gen. Sherman wrote to McClellan: —

The *Ocean Queen* arrived yesterday with a mail, but no news of cavalry for me It is absolutely necessary to do something here soon we are badly in want of boats these fellows (rebels) are getting stronger every day.

At 8 that evening a detail of 150 men went to the beach.

On the 28th we had battalion drill. Fifty men went on detail, with three days' rations, to Braddock's Point. It was rumored that a detail was to be sent North on recruiting service, and that Capt. Clark of Co. A was the lucky man to go in charge.

On Sunday, the 29th, we had another brigade review and drill. We were very much dissatisfied with that Sunday review and drill; but soldiers have no right to complain. The exigencies of the service demand the work through the week; and of course our discipline, etc., must be kept up, or we would soon cease to be "militious." That was the argument; and to it there could be no reply.

'T was time somebody was going North for recruits. Who would it be? The order was issued on the 30th, and said that in compliance with par. 3 of General Orders 105, Headquarters of Army, etc., "The following will proceed, etc., for six months, to 30 June 1862, reporting to Col. Seth Eastman at Concord, N.H.: Capt. R. F. Clark, Co. A; 2d Lieut. Orrin M. Dearborn, Co. D; Sergt. F. L. Morrill, Co. A; Sergt. J. W Akerman, Co. D; N. W Gove, second principal musician; Corp. J W Goodwin, Co. A."

Who did n't envy those men, each and all. Happy men! Lucky dogs! Six months at home!

That same day the rebel ordnance officer at Brunswick, Ga., reported to his superior at Savannah, saying it was his belief the batteries could whip off the fleet at first attack; but if they (the fleet) returned next day, the powder would be exhausted. Said his officers and men were both anxious to redeem the Port Royal disgrace. He closed by asking for 20 bbls. large grain, and 30 bbls. fine grain, cannon powder.

On the 30th, also, Col. Fellows ordered that thereafter rations be drawn for seven days at a time — 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d (to last of month)

Tuesday, the 31st, was muster day. By muster was meant that the pay-roll previously made out should be verified by an officer duly appointed, who should see and check off every man's name on the pay-roll. Sometimes this was done by the colonel of a regiment, though the order was generally issued by the brigade commander or commander of the post. In this case we were mustered by Surgeon Dalton of Gen. Viele's staff. One diary said: "Our field and staff officers were mustered by Maj. Bedel;" but if he did, it must have been as an assistant to Dr. Dalton. An inspection invariably accompanies a muster, and it was not omitted on this occasion.

It being the last day of the year, it must be made an interesting one. It started in with an eclipse of the sun, and was well-nigh ended when our new trousers came to hand. After muster and inspection, the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York went up

the river toward Beaufort, having with them our Maj. Bedel, they being short of field officers. (This was on a reconnoissance toward Port Royal Ferry.)

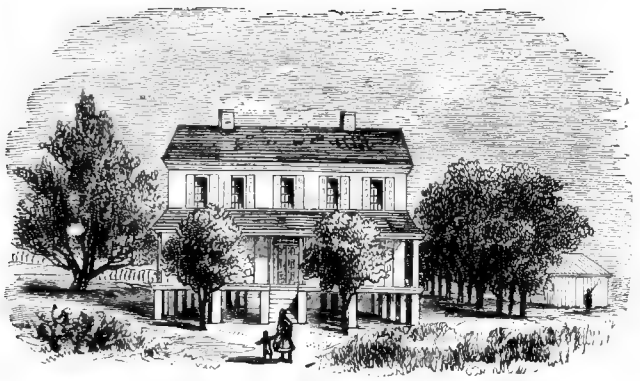
Gen. Sherman, the same day, directed that the troops keep on hand 100 rounds per man, 40 in the cartridge boxes and 60 with the company or regiment commander. This looked like business.

Gov. Pickens of South Carolina said to Gen. Lee, the 30th, that there was considerable unpleasantness amongst the officers under Gen. Ripley Impossible!

Before dismissing December, we will state that the rebel troops in the Department of Middle and East Florida were as follows: —

Brig.-Gen. J. H. Trapier, Commanding.

Aggregate present	3,972
" " and absent	4,527



GEN. DRAYTON'S, HILTON HEAD.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 105, from the War Department, 3 Dec. 1861, authorized the appointment of a recruiting party from each regiment — 2 officers and 4 non-coms. or privates, to report in person to the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for the respective States on 1 Jan. 1862, for a tour of six months' duty — (see Recruiting and Recruits)

On the 16th, a War Department order made a change in the uniform trousers (we did n't wear "pants" in those days): to be sky blue next time, the welt for officers and stripe (chevrons) for non-coms. to be of dark blue. The same order forbade the transfer of men from one regiment to another.

The Department statistics for December, 1861, are: Total troops, 17,016; wounded and sick, 5,872; died, 66; hospital cases, wounds, etc., 220; died of wounds, etc., 3.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	— men,		– officers.	
Band	—	"	–	"
Co. A	97	"	3	"
B	97	"	3	"
C	95	"	3	"
D	93	"	3	"
E	95	"	2	"
F	92	"	3	"
G	83	"	3	"
H	93	"	3	"
I	87	"	3	"
K	86	"	3	"
Present aggregate				000
Aggregate last report				000

One officer reported on extra duty: and this was Lieut. Thompson, our efficient Commissary, who really was an officer of Co. I, there being no provision at that date for a commissary. Though Lieut. Thompson has not always been reported on extra duty, he had served as Commissary since organization of regiment.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	00
Corporals .	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	00
Absent sick											15
Discharged for disability	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5
Died of disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Recruits	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Loss, officers	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

CALENDAR, 1861.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	....	....
FEB.	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	....	....
MARCH	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	....	....	....	....	....
APRIL	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	....	....	....	....
MAY	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	....
JUNE	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	....	....	....	....	....	....

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	....	....	....
AUG.	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPT.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	....	....	....	....	....
OCT.	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	....	....
NOV.	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	....	....	....	....

CALENDAR, 1862.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	....
FEB....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	....
MARCH	....	..	....	....	. ..	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	....	...	..	. ..	. ..
APRIL .	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	....	....	..
MAY...	....	....	....	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
JUNE ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	....	..	. ..	..	..

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY...	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	....	....
AUG. ..	....	....	....	....	.	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	.	....	....	....	....	....
SEPT..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	....	....	.	....
OCT. ..	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	....
NOV. ..	..	....	..	....	....	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	....	....	....	..	....	....
DEC. ..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	....	....	....

JANUARY, 1862.

NEW YEAR'S: and as a sequel to our Major's going away with other troops, and the order to us to have 100 rounds, we that day heard heavy firing up the river, toward Beaufort; and were ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to go to the scene of conflict. The affair was at Port Royal Ferry, and the (our) troops there were as follows: eight companies One Hundreth Pennsylvania (Roundheads), seven companies Seventy-ninth New York (Highlanders), Eighth Michigan, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York. The naval force was the gunboats *Ottawa*, *Pembina* and *Hale*, under Capt. Rodgers. Brig.-Gen. Stevens commanded the land forces. Reliable accounts give our troops at 2,500 and the rebel force at 3,000. The Third New Hampshire and others fell in about 11 A.M., and stacked arms on the color line ready to go; but were not called for.

Another event that day, of importance, was the substantial completion of our new church and the holding of services in it in the evening.

A general court-martial was ordered on the 2d by Gen. Sherman, to convene on the 6th, for the trial of such persons as might be brought before it. Detail for the court: 1, Col. Fellows, Third New Hampshire; 4, Maj. John Bedel, Third New Hampshire; 7 Capt. Donohoe, Third New Hampshire; 13, Lieut. Finley, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Judge Advocate.

The recruiting service detail went North on the 2d, with many a "Good luck to you!" and laden with messages and parcels for friends at home.

Gen. Lee, on the 2d, wrote to Gov. Pickens of South Carolina, referring to a recent resolution adopted by the General Assembly relative to employing slaves on works for military defence.

The Chaplain worked on the "new church" some on the 2d, showing that it was not then completed.

Gen. Sherman reported on the 2d to McClellan as follows: —

> I have made a dash on enemy's batteries opposite Port Royal Island. I want to make no real movement in that direction, yet I want the enemy to think I do I want to make a great dash on the north side of the Savannah river, thus occupying the road to that city . to do this must have regiment of cavalry circumstances are developing themselves wonderfully here the time has come to act . every day's delay now is a sad loss . I think Pulaski need not be shelled. I can cut it off, I think. You, general, are to be the savior of the country, if it is saved. Let me aid you in this work. But I must act militarily, and not to please the press.

On the 3d Gen. Sherman relieved every extra duty man in the Quartermaster's Department, except certain named men. (No Third New Hampshire man appears in the order.)

The Forty-eighth New York returned on the 2d, and the Forty-seventh New York returned on the 3d — our Major with the latter. The Major began a speech the same day to the men, but was obliged to cut it in twain, delivering the balance on the 6th.

Private R. F. Palmer of Co. E died on the morning of the 4th, and was buried same day, in early evening.

Our new caps were issued the same day. We were beginning to look like United States soldiers.

SWEET BRIAR PIPES.

The sweet briar wood grows on Hilton Head Island in great abundance, and was soon discovered by the Yankee soldiers. Pipes of various devices, carved well and ill, soon flooded the market; and nearly every man, whether smoker or anti-tobacco, had a sweet briar pipe, cut and carved by his own or some other fellow's hand. The sweet briar is a root and a climbing vine. The root is the part from which pipes are made. It grows in no regular shape, being composed generally of a series of bunches or bulbs of a variety of sizes, from that of a walnut to six inches in diameter, and of all shapes imaginable, so that one may find something from which to make almost any model. In its green state it is white, but as it grows old and partially dead, it is hard and of the color of a reddish brick.

A regimental order of the 5th required the adjutant to stand on the color line during roll call, opposite the center company, and that a commissioned officer of each company should report result of roll call to him. Also directed the placing of a bulletin board at the adjutant's tent, on which to stick copies of orders. Another departure was the requiring of roll calls to be by bugle, and the bugler to be stationed at the adjutant's tent. The bugler was Henry S. Hamilton of the band.

On the 6th the general court-martial convened (see 2 Jan.), and we got a mail by the *Atlantic*.

Gen. Sherman reported on the 7th to the Secretary of War that his force was 14,768 rank and file: which included say 600 at St. Helena Sound, 3,000 on Port Royal Island, 200 at Fort Seward (Bay Point), 1,400 at Tybee, leaving about 9,500 on Hilton Head. Available for field: say 9,000, all infantry except one company of light artillery. Estimated wants for operations: 10,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, one regiment heavy artillery, one or two light batteries. Had just heard there were about 20,000 men in and about Savannah, besides the works on Skidaway Island, at Thunderbolt and Green Islands and Fort Jackson. The city is being covered with a line of intrenchments. In concluding, he said, the force on our immediate front, on the railroad, is about 9,000 men.

On the same day Gov. Pickens said to Pres. Davis that he had been credibly informed that the telegraph operators at Wilmington, N.C., and Petersburg, Va., were untrue, and suggested a detective. That it would be difficult for the enemy to approach Charleston with less than 50,000 men, and that would be by North Edisto, John's Island or Stono, over James Island, and endeavor to reach the Ashley River, about one mile above Fort Johnson; but thought no attack would be made till toward Spring.

We got our new coats on the 8th: the original grey was fast disappearing. On the 8th, also, Gen. Lee said to his Inspector-General that he was aware they must fight against heavy odds, but trusted the spirit of their soldiers would be an overmatch to the numbers. Had thought the enemy would seize the Charleston & Savannah Railroad.

On the 9th we went on dress parade with our new (blue) uniforms. Were we proud? were we lifted above our fellows? No! we were simply lifted up to the level of our fellows. The inference was plain. Had brigade drill with double-quick sauce, and side dishes of skirmishing in the woods. We covered about six miles to a little church in the interior. This little exercise was closed by a review. After this, on our own parade ground, we formed in a hollow square and presented Capt. Eldridge of the Steamer *Atlantic* with a massive silver trumpet. Capt. Eldridge, by his affability and kindly attention to the wants of the officers and men of our regiment during its stay on board his steamer, had endeared himself to them to a degree that ended in the presentation as noted. The presentation speech was made by Col. Fellows, to which Capt. Eldridge very feelingly responded. The event brought many visitors to our camp.

The trumpet was made by Robert Rait & Co., New York. The recipient's initials, "O. E.," were engraved in Old English upon the tube, while on the side was chased a correct engraving of the *Atlantic*. Upon the opposite side was inscribed: "Presented to Capt. Oliver Eldridge of the U. S. Steamship *Atlantic* by the officers of the Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, for his gentlemanly and courteous treatment during the passage from Annapolis, Md., to Port Royal, S. C., from Oct. 15 to Nov. 7, 1861. Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 1, 1862." The cost of the trumpet exceeded $100. Resolutions were passed. Those and Capt. Eldridge's response may be found in New York *Herald*, 24 Jan. '62.

On the 10th, Lieut.-Col. Jackson (Col. Fellows being on a general court-martial), marched the regiment to Seabrook, principally for exercise. We arrived there about 1 P.M., and were dismissed for two hours, during which time the boys strolled where they liked, but chiefly among the negro cabins, in search of hoe cakes, fish and oysters. Somebody very unwisely discovered and appropriated some article of value; and the same being greatly missed, led to a ripple of excitement among the men when Col. Jackson was informed of it. And here was where one of Col. Jackson's characteristics was prominent. He at once became so indignant that he could scarcely wait

to have the offender discovered. The colored wench who represented the loser was very "shuah" she could pick out the thief; and so Col. Jackson and the aforesaid wench walked down between the lines, looking right and left as fast as she could move the bones of her neck. At the Colonel's command (and it was n't long in coming) we had fallen in and opened ranks ("Front rank, about face!") for the ordeal. She selected several (so says a diary); but all stoutly denied the allegation and inwardly defied the "alligator." Such was Col. Jackson's indignation (firstly), and (secondly) chagrin at not finding the guilty party, that we were at once put *en route* for our camp.

On arriving at camp we had a good mail, and our minds were soon cleared of Seabrook visions.

A little episode of the 11th, though not directly a Third New Hampshire item, is considered worthy of insertion. An officer of the —— —— had resigned, sending the document to Gen. Sherman direct. Gen. Sherman referred back at once to Gen. Viele. The resigning officer gave, as reasons for his action: that he was not a citizen of the United States; and that being the case, the political international troubles then existing between the European powers and the United States demanded his withdrawal from all military organizations whatever for the time being, he preferring to remain neutral in the troubles that might issue therefrom. He concluded his resignation in these words: "I therefore make this, my resignation, immediate and unconditional."

Gen. Sherman endorsed back as follows: "This communication is referred back to Gen. Viele, for proper notice to be taken of an officer of his command who has sworn to bear true allegiance to the United States, but who nevertheless forswears the same in this communication."

Gen. Viele at once required the offender to make a copy of the (his) oath of allegiance by his own hand, and on receipt of it proceeded to soundly "spank" him in a special order (No. 5). The closing language of the order was as follows: —

> It would appear, however, that Capt. ——— claims to have regarded the compact of honor and patriotism — the sacred pledge by which he has become one of the thousands who, forgetting every other tie, have come forward with a devotion unparalleled in the history of any other country, to maintain unsullied their country's honor, and uphold her laws — as a simple contract to be dissolved at his pleasure. It is hoped that he stands alone in this extraordinary view of his position; and let no other man who has pledged before heaven his life to this cause forget that pledge until victory shall have dissolved the compact. It is hoped that Capt. ——— will seek in future to show by his devotion to duty that he no longer misunderstands his position.

This order was read on parade to all the troops of the brigade, and created quite a stir.

Same day, Gen. Sherman appointed a Post Council of Administration, consisting of Colonels Fellows, Third New Hampshire; Perry, Forty-eighth New York; and Rich, Ninth Maine: to audit accounts of the Post Sutler (to assemble 13th).

On the 11th the first mention was found by the writer regarding a balloon. The process of filling it began the 11th. The intended use was obvious; but the writer has never been able to find that its service was of real value. It was seen by us at James Island in June, 1862, prior to the Secessionville fight, and was being towed up the river by a gunboat. It was intended to be a great factor in the Department, but probably was found to be impracticable, and was laid away and mourned itself to death (rotted).

Another brigade drill the 11th: Gen. Viele meant that we should be proficient in that healthful exercise.

An order that day from Headquarters of the Army (reaching our Department probably within a week thereafter) created a new Department: "Key West," embracing Key West, the Tortugas and the mainland from Apalachicola (west) to Cape Canaveral (east), and assigning Brig.-Gen. J. M. Brannan to its command.

As we had another review on the 12th, it would appear that we were being hastened into a state of proficiency, ready for some new movement. Although it was Sunday, we had a brigade drill and no sermon, though somebody had time to organize a Sabbath School in the Third New Hampshire.

On the 13th Gen. Wool, commanding at Fortress Monroe, was directed to send the Steamer *Constitution* (then hourly expected at Fort Monroe from Boston, with troops), on its arrival, to Port Royal with the troops, to reinforce Sherman. This regiment was the Thirtieth Massachusetts; but the order to divert was countermanded, and the regiment went to Ship Island, as was originally intended.

Brigade drill again.

All orders heretofore issued from Headquarters of Department had been written as emanating from "Headquarters Expeditionary Corps, etc.;" and in fact one of the 13th bore those words. That was Special Order 33, relieving Col. Fellows from the Post Council of Administration (he being on a general court-martial), and appointing Col. Brown, Third Rhode Island, in his stead.

We find on the 14th an order (General Order 1) — apparently an attempt to separate into minor districts; for the order appointed Lieut. M. S. James, Third Rhode Island, as Post Adjutant. A detail of 500 men on the intrenchments.

Gen. Sherman sent a report on the 15th, to Washington, calling attention to the negro question; and asked for instructions as to their future maintenance and instruction, and recommended that suitable instructors be sent; and asked for negro clothing, including stuff for women's and children's wear.

The 16th, items were brief. It rained; there was no drill or dress parade; and four men arrived from Annapolis (left behind sick 18 Oct. 1861).

Gen. Lee notified Gen. Trapier, commanding in Florida, on the 16th, that arrangements had been made for running into Mosquito Inlet, on the east coast of Florida, arms and ammunition, by means of small, fast steamers; and directed Gen. Trapier to place two

moderate-sized guns at New Smyrna to protect in case they were chased in; and said it was hoped that two steamers will arrive within ten or fifteen days; that two Parrott guns were at Fernandina, that could be sent to St. John's River.

The rebel capital also received word from its representative at Brunswick, Ga., that that post was continually blockaded by a heavy side-wheel steamer, and to warn away any expected blockade runners from Nassau.

A regimental hospital item of the 16th said: "On duty in No. 1 till 4 P.M., then in Log Cabin Hospital. Three men sick: two very sick, and both crazy."

The officers composing the general court-martial in session at the Head (as we then called the headquarters of Hilton Head Island) were changed on the 17th, the Judge Advocate — Capt. John Hamilton, Third U. S. Artillery — being relieved by Lieut. Noyes, Second U. S. Cavalry, and Capt. Hamilton being appointed Chief of Artillery of the Department. Maj. Beard, Forty-eighth New York, was that day appointed Provost Marshal, relieving Maj. Gardner, Seventh Connecticut. Mail.

Lee said further to Ripley that the enemy was evidently preparing to land on Bohicket Creek, near West Seabrook, and push forward to Rantoul's Creek or Legareville.

There were 500 men on the intrenchments on the 18th; thirty more were at work unloading vessels; and the Adjutant got a stove set up in his tent. The latter shows that we were not very close to the equator. Lieut. Van Brunt of the Forty-seventh New York was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal. The same day, Lieut. Wilson, the Chief Engineer of the expedition, reported to Gen. Sherman that he had made a reconnoissance of the channels, etc., from Tybee Roads by Bloody Point, through Bull River, Wall's Cut and Wright River, to the Savannah, and found the gunboats could pass at high water into the Savannah about two miles above Pulaski.

Gen. Sherman directed on the 18th that all able-bodied contrabands be set at work, and fixed their pay as follows: —

Mechanics	under 45	9 to 12 dollars per month.
"	over 45	8 to — " " "
Laborers,	15 to 20	5 to 8 " " "
"	over 45	5 to 6 " " "

The reader is now to be introduced to a Board of Survey. It is not a formidable or a dangerous body. Such Boards were frequent and to a certain extent unimportant to this history, and but few will be introduced lest the reader be "bored." A barrel of beef issued to Co. C by Lieut. Thompson, our Acting Commissary, was thought to be a little "off color:" and hence, Lieut.-Col. Jackson, by Special Order 10, on the 18th appointed a Board of Survey, consisting of Capts. Plimpton (E), Littlefield (K), and Carlton (I), to sit on that beef and say what ailed it. They sat, tasted, saw and were satisfied to report that the aforesaid beef was unfit for use, owing to excessive saltpetre. This condemned it; and it was thrown away, and better issued in its stead. This was the process in such

cases. A company or an officer cannot offhand say, "This is n.g.: bury it, boys," and be entitled to another barrel. It must be sat on officially.

Notwithstanding the 19th was the holy Sabbath, we had a brigade drill and review, and the usual dress parade. And notwithstanding all this, the religious element in the regiment, led by our Chaplain, that day fully organized the Sunday School (mentioned a week ago). There were four classes, and the leaders of them were Chaplain Hill, Dr. Moulton, Capt. Plimpton and Capt. Randlett. Gen. Viele the same day directed Col. Fellows to select from his regiment five active, intelligent young men, to be attached to Hamilton's Light Battery, Third U. S. Artillery, and report to Gen. Viele at 8 A.M. on the morrow. Who will they be? The 20th developed who were the chosen ones. They were: James B. Henry of B, Joseph W Damon of F, Geo. T Sessions of G, Myrick Burgess of I, and Chas. J. Andrews of K.

The other events of the day were, that Gen. Sherman directed that no improper information should be given to the press and thence to the enemy, and established rules governing such matters; and also as to the arrival and departure of persons on vessels. He also reported to Washington that he believed Savannah might be taken by combined operation of the army and navy by the river, and save slow and expensive process of bombarding Pulaski, and closed his letter to send on the *Atlantic*, which he had kept waiting.

Gen. Viele directed that no more bushes be cut down in the vicinity of camps, urged cleanliness, and directed a bugler to be at his headquarters to sound the calls.

Col. Fellows on the 21st directed that no officer should be absent from drills or dress parade without permission, except on duty or sick. We got orders that day to be ready to move, and knapsacks were packed. The Third (Wright's) Brigade began to move, and we surely expected to go. They embarked, but did not leave the harbor. A part of the First Massachusetts Cavalry were encamped within half a mile of us the 21st, having recently arrived within the Department.

The embarkation of the Third Brigade was completed on the 22d.

The rebel War Department notified Gen. Ripley the 22d, at Charleston, that an officer of the Confederate service, who had recently been a prisoner in Boston [Fort Warren, probably.—D. E.] had reached Norfolk, and said reports at the North were that two persons, prompted by heavy bribes, had left there to burn the principal bridges on the Wilmington & Charleston Railroad, and that the Burnside Expedition was to take the railroad and then both fleets take Charleston & Savannah Railroad, and thus isolate Charleston.

An unusual proceeding took place the 22d, and that proceeding actually fixed the date from which Quincy A. Gillmore began his rapid upward progress. He was then a Captain of Engineers and a very promising young man (see personal sketch). Col. Serrell of the New York Volunteer Engineers, by virtue of his rank, was

entitled to consideration. It was evident that he was n't liked — not only then by Gen. Sherman, but certainly later, by Gillmore; Gen. Sherman had pushed Gillmore ahead and was bound to push him forward. The unusual proceeding was that Gen. Sherman issued an order appointing Capt. Q. A. Gillmore "a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, subject to the approval of the President," and assigned him to duty in command of all the Engineer forces of the Department. And in the same order he appointed Adam Badeau, Esq., as a volunteer aide on his (Sherman's) staff. Mr. Badeau was a newspaper reporter at the time; but he got ahead so fast from this little start given him by Gen. Sherman, that we soon find him spoken of as Gen. Badeau; and he it was who had the unpleasantness, after the war, with the Grant family, the main question being, "Did Grant or did Badeau write the Memoirs of U S. Grant?"

The Third Brigade sailed on the 23d, Florida-ward, though it was a stormy day.

The general court-martial, of which Col. Fellows was president, was dissolved on the 24th. The court convened the 6th; and during the interval we find Col. Fellows had nominal command of the regiment and did some duty; but the actual commanding officer was Lieut.-Col. Jackson.

Another movement was inaugurated on the 25th: for the Forty-eighth New York (of our brigade) and Gen. Viele (our brigade commander) left the island via Seabrook, and went to Daufuskie Island, nearer Savannah than Hilton Head and on the right bank of the Savannah River. Detail that day, 500 men, though a part of them returned early in the day.

Co. F went off on picket. Upon Gen. Viele's departure, Col. Fellows, being the ranking officer, took command of the brigade on the 26th. Capt. Donohoe of Co. C, with 40 men of his company, were detailed as body guard to Gen. Sherman. On the 27th, we find Col. Fellows commanding the Post (of Hilton Head)

At this point there was a variation in dates. Two diaries said, under date of 27th, that the expedition sailed that day: *i. e.*, Wright's Brigade. One of the diaries added, "Our regiment regretted they could not go."

The *Matanzas* arrived the 27th, bringing a mail, in which was the first new commission. It was for Sergt.-Maj. Thomas M. Jackson to be 2d Lieut., *vice* Geo. W Jackson of E, resigned.

On the 28th we got the *Matanzas* mail; and we also got our ears cheered by rapid firing in the direction of Savannah. This was Wright's reconnoissance below Pulaski.

Additional hospital accommodations were being worked on the 28th by a detail of twenty-five men.

On the 29th Gen. Lee reported to his Secretary of War that the enemy was at work removing obstructions in Wall's Cut. [This cut is a link in the line of inland water communication between Charleston and Savannah.] Said the obstruction was a large schooner, with row of piles each side, and that a similar obstruction was in Wil-

mington Narrows. If the enemy succeeds in removing the obstacles, said he, there is nothing to prevent his reaching the Savannah River; and we have nothing afloat that can contend against him. He further said that the connections between Savannah and Fort Pulaski would then be cut off. The latter, he reported, had four months' provisions. Said he had sunk the floating dock of Savannah that day in Wilmington Narrows.

A. D. Hammond of Co. I died the morning of the 29th, in our hospital, and was buried at night. He had been taken to the hospital only the day before, sick with congestive fever. Co. H went on picket. We learned that Capt. Donohoe, with his detail of 40 men, were having a good time doing duty (!) on the Steamer *McClellan*, which plied the water thereabouts, with Gen. Sherman on board.

We heard heavy firing again in the direction of Pulaski on the 30th.

On the 31st Gen. Wright suggested to Gen. Sherman a descent upon Amelia Island, taking Fernandina and the railroad; the navy to co-operate.

On the 31st, also, Thomas M. Jackson was duly announced as a 2d Lieutenant in Co. E, and Private Elbridge J. Copp of Co. F was made Sergeant-Major, *vice* T M. Jackson, promoted. A detail went to Braddock's Point the 31st on a reconnoissance. The Chaplain and Surgeon Moulton accompanied the party. The drill and dress parade were under Maj. Bedel that day.

THE WATCH FEVER.

During the winter of 1861–62 our camp was visited with the "watch fever," so called; and it raged with such fury at one time that nearly every man was affected with it, and had a watch in each pocket. Many got nipped so badly by their first trade, that it also became their last one. The desire for watch trading ran so high that small knots of men could be seen hovering over a few embers, almost into the small hours of the night (morning), trading watches. The guards were finally instructed to arrest anyone who appeared like a watch fiend, after taps. The fever turned after awhile, as all fevers do, and soon thereafter disappeared, and with it the legion of watches, good, bad and indifferent, that had been scattered through the regiment. Where they all came from, or where they went to, no fellow could find out.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

The War Department instructed the recruiting parties on the 11th not to recruit for other than their own regiment.

Another War Department order of the 18th directed that guidons and camp colors be made like the U. S. flag, with stars and stripes.

Private letters to persons in the enemy's country, if received by officers of the army for transmission, are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, except for (to) prisoners of war (29 Jan.)

Department Statistics for January, 1862, are: total troops, 18,571; wounded and sick, 5,029; died, 52; hospital cases, wounded, etc., 180; died of wounds, etc., 4.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	— men,	– officers.
Band	— "	– "
Co. A	96 "	3 "
B	97 "	3 "
C	95 "	3 "
D	94 "	3 "
E	94 "	2 "
F	92 "	3 "
G	84 "	3 "
H	92 "	3 "
I	86 "	3 "
K	86 "	3 "
Present aggregate		982
Aggregate last report		985

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	00
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	00
Absent sick											11
Detached	3	44	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Died of disease	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Discharged for disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Loss by transfer	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Gained by transfer .	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Band, disch. for disability											1
Recruits required	2	1	3	4	5	6	14	6	12	12	65

FEBRUARY, 1862.

ON SUNDAY, the 2d, we had a review, inspection, etc. Co. A was at work on the fortifications, and Co. G on outlying picket. The Ninth Maine were ordered away that day, and we were expecting similar orders.

Next day our Colonel (Fellows), in command of the Post, directed the daily appointment of a Field Officer of the Day Gen. Wright, with troops lying on steamers in Warsaw Sound, reported that the storm had delayed him, but he would be ready to move the moment the navy was. The Ninth Maine went to Seabrook. Sanitation, and all that was implied by it, was apparently near the top in Gen. Sherman's mind; and he was deserving of great credit for it. He required us, on the 5th, to take down all our tents and clean up the ground, and let it dry before setting them up again. He reported to Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs the 5th, that the expected light draught steamers, wagons, boats, etc., had not yet arrived, and said further that the season had so far advanced he could do little except to garrison the coast. Said Savannah should have been in his possession by that time, "but not in the way expected by the anxious public on our arrival here: for of all the visionary and impracticable ideas," said he, "that could have been invented, nothing could have equalled that of marching on Savannah when we landed here."

Gen. Lee said to his Chief Ordnance Officer, the 5th, that O. G. Parsley & Co., of Wilmington, had bought a whole stock of iron of Weed, Connell & Co., principal importers of iron, at market price (and also government price — 12 and 16 cents), and had offered it for sale. And Lee said further that he had directed that all iron required by the Confederate States should be taken and paid for at the original price: for this seemed to him so palpable a case of speculation, that it ought to be stopped.

The *Baltic* arrived with a mail and a battalion of the First Massachusetts Cavalry.

2d Lieut. W H. Miles of Co. K was discharged on the 6th, on his resignation. Cos. B and D went on picket. Another detail went to Braddock's Point. Maj. Beard of the Forty-eighth New York reported to Gen. Sherman that he had reconnoitered in the Wright River and its tributaries, and found a rebel camp just below Fort Jackson, with about 700 men.

Gen. Sherman apparently received advice from Washington; for on the 6th he issued an order regarding the blacks, arranging for their government. He said there was to be volunteer instructors to teach young and old the rudiments of civilization and Christianity, their amenability to the laws of God and man, their relation to each other as social beings, and all that was necessary to render them competent to sustain themselves in social and business pursuits. He further said there would be two general agents appointed — one to superintend the administration and agricultural interests, and the other the educational. He closed by appealing to the benevolent people North to supply clothing, etc.

Lieut.-Col. Jackson on the 7th ordered a Board of Survey to sit on a lot of maggotty and rotten sides of bacon. They sat on the lot very effectually.

The rebel Secretary of War on the 7th directed Gen. Bragg at Pensacola to send 20 heavy guns to Savannah, as he understood from Gen. Lee that they could be spared.

Gen. Sherman again heard that some one had stolen a rooster, and issued an order on the 8th, forbidding all such unmilitary conduct, and directed all violators to be court-martialed. The same day Col. Fellows, Commanding Post, ordered that Maj. Beard, Forty-eighth New York, be relieved as Provost Marshal.

Gov. Brown of Georgia suggested on the 8th to Gen. Lee that if Brunswick and Savannah could not both be held, to hold Savannah at any cost and any hazard, and that if his home was in the city he would fight for it as long as possible, and if driven from it by an overpowering force, he would never permit its roof to shelter the enemy, but would leave it in smoking ruins when driven from it. These cheering words must have braced up Lee.

The sequel to the demand on Bragg for his guns, at Pensacola, was his reply wherein he said he could not spare a gun, but had made requisition for more.

From a letter of the 8th to the Exeter (N.H.) *Ballot*, the following new points have been gleaned: Chas. F. French of Co. H, John L. King of Co. F, and Harrison J. Copp of Co. A, were nurses in regimental hospital. Sergt. J. M. Head of Co. B was sick in same. 2d Lieut. Jackson went to Co. B (instead of E, as at first supposed). A photograph saloon had been opened at the Head by a lieutenant in the Engineer regiment. Lieut. Fogg had recently returned to Co. B, and "had a hill of potatoes nearly a foot high."

The reader will see that we were getting very domesticated.

We find Lieut. Jackson on duty as a 2d Lieutenant for the first time, on the 9th, as Officer of the Guard, while Capt. Dunbar filled the position of Field Officer of the Day. The Forty-seventh New York left Hilton Head the 9th for some island (probably Edisto) between there and Charleston.

For Gen. Lee's comfort, he got word the 9th from his Secretary of War that he would send him during the week five 8-in. Columbiads and one 24-pounder howitzer; and also said he had ordered for him 1,000 Enfield rifles and 20,000 lbs. cannon powder.

Here is more consolation from Gen. Floyd at Apalachicola, who reported it to be his firm conviction that but few of the troops there would enlist in the service of the Confederacy. Gen. Lee on the 9th was disturbed by an order from his Secretary of War to send immediately to Norfolk 10,000 lbs. cannon powder, and promising to send Lee 20,000 lbs. just received by the *Kate* (a runner, of course). Gen. Sherman estimated, in a letter of the 9th to Washington, that we had about 9,000 blacks in our lines, which of course meant the entire Department.

We find Lee in trouble again on the 10th; for he suggested to his Secretary of War his inability to hold St. Simons and Jekyls Islands, if the fleet should attack. [He referred to Wright's troops.] Said Brunswick had been depopulated, and suggested early notice to blockade runners, so they may not attempt to run into Brunswick.

We had no parade the 10th. Lieut. Ayer, with a large detail, was building a road, and Cos. C and E were on picket.

Lee communicated with Gov. Brown the 10th, relative to the removal of troops from St. Simons and Jekyls Islands.

Gen. Wright that day notified Gen. Sherman that he had landed his troops on Warsaw Island and had sent the *Marion* to Hilton Head for supplies, and that the rebels were very active on Skidaway Battery. We had a hard frost on the night of the 10th, also one on the 4th.

The *Baltic* left on the 10th with a mail, the first (mail) for three weeks. Such a long interval must have caused considerable anxiety at home.

Gen. Viele appears to have so far established himself at Daufuskie Island that on the 10th he issued his General Order No. 1, from "Headquarters United States Forces, North Bank of the Savannah."

Daniel F. Colby of Co. A died on the 11th and was buried the same day. The negroes were ginning cotton that day at Drayton's Plantation. The Mayor of Augusta, Ga., called the attention of Gov. Brown on the 11th to the defenceless condition of the city, that large quantities of cotton were stored there and that powder and arms factories were being erected near the city, and offering to obstruct the river. Gov. Brown also received word from the colonel of the Tenth Georgia Militia that some apprehension was felt in Augusta that the enemy would take Savannah, and then go up the river to Augusta. He said 82,000 bales of cotton were stored there, and suggested the erection of batteries along the river.

We began to sign the pay-rolls on the 12th. Lieut. Ayer was transferred to Co. E, and Lieut. Smith to Co. I that day. Capt. Plimpton was detailed to build and manage a saw mill, to get out lumber for various purposes.

McClellan to Sherman (12th): "Gen. Meigs informs me he has ordered a large number of small boats; and I have a despatch from Philadelphia today about shipping 48 surf boats to Port Royal." He suggested that by reducing garrison to minimum, a successful combined attack might be made on Savannah, as soon as Pulaski had fallen.

Our Major had the handling of the regiment on the 12th, both on drill and parade.

The General-in-Chief ordered Sherman to send 300 or 400 contrabands to Key West, for work on the public works there.

The 13th of February arrived, and every diary made a note of of it: for on that day we got paid off for two months. Some diaries even had an entry like this: "The boys got tight today." What could such ambiguous language mean?

The Eighth Maine was ordered, the 13th, to pack up. On that date our men were putting floors in their tents — a very wise movement. Cos. I and K were on picket.

Gen. McClellan to Gen. Sherman, under date of 14th, said he that day for the first time saw his (Gen. Sherman's) requisition for siege train for Savannah. Despatch received about your occupation of Daufuskie. He advised the close blockade of Pulaski and its bombardment, and said he did not consider Savannah worth a siege after Pulaski was taken. Said the greatest moral effect would be produced by a reduction of Charleston, "because there," said he, "the rebellion had its birth, and there the hatred of our government is the most intense. To gain Fort Sumter and hold Charleston, is a task well worthy your greatest efforts and considerable sacrifices. Study the problem. Meantime make no attempt on Savannah except by a *coup de main*, concentrate at Pulaski and Fernandina, taking St. Augustine by way of an interlude, etc." Stephen Bartell of Co. E was very sick on the 14th in regimental hospital. Taken with bleeding at nose — had to be plugged — mortification set in. Poor fellow! his time was short. Five companies of the Eighth Maine left Hilton Head the 14th for Daufuskie Island.

As we had been paid off, there was a great amount of money sent home, and our Chaplain was "taking it in" all day.

Gen. Lee's attention was called again, the 14th, to the defenseless condition of Augusta, Ga. He also says he was informed by Gen. Ripley that the enemy was landing at Edisto; and more troops should be sent there at once.

The following men were detailed the 14th by Col. Fellows, Commanding Post, to report to Capt. Plimpton for duty at the new saw mill: H. O. Squires, E. G. Brown, J. D. Leavitt, R. A. Chellis, J. Batchelder and Alden George of Co. A; Terrence O'Brien of Co. C; C. A. Barrett, Stephen Hadley, D. W Shaw and A. J. Hadley of Co. E: John Yelton and Abram Pearl of Co. I; Wm. B. Parker of Co. D; W H. Tyler, Edgar Wordsworth, Wm. Wilson and N Lindsley of Co. G

The Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania left Hilton Head the 14th to reinforce the Forty-seventh New York at Edisto.

The 15th was one of peculiar interest. Gen. Sherman notified Washington that Gen. Viele had erected a battery of six siege guns on Venus Point, Jones Island, Savannah River, on the night of the 11th, without molestation; and to erect another at the head of Long Island would make the blockade complete. [These were both above Pulaski and on opposite sides of the river.— D. E.] Wright's

troops, he further said, were yet in Warsaw Sound, waiting for the navy The delays since middle of January had grieved him almost to a state of mortification. We can work, said he, six weeks longer, probably twelve. We want at once all the transportation that has been asked for; also the mortars and siege guns — now gradually arriving — and 10,000 infantry. Savannah is out of the question with our present force, etc. The indorsement on the foregoing by Gen. McClellan was substantially "The 10,000 infantry not available. Recommend Sherman to reduce Pulaski in preference to attempting Savannah."

Col. Moore of the Forty-seventh New York (at Edisto) reported that his regiment was occupying the island, and confidently asserted that if 10,000 men could be sent there, they could be in Charleston in less than three days. Lee, at Savannah, was slightly disturbed; for he said to Ripley, on the 15th, that there was abundant evidence of the presence of the enemy, on land and water, in his vicinity. [This referred to Viele and the batteries.—D. E.]

Col. Fellows issued an order from Headquarters of the Post, on the 15th, regarding the improper divulging of the countersign to enlisted men, and enjoined all officers to see to it that the articles of war referring to it be strictly obeyed.

Alfred York of E died the 15th, after lying unconscious for 84 hours. Wm. Leavitt of Co. B also died the same day.

Gen. Viele, at Daufuskie, was chagrined by seeing a rebel steamer (the *Ida*) run past his batteries on the 15th, before the ranges could be obtained, and proceed to Pulaski with supplies. His brigade headquarters at Hilton Head were discontinued the 15th, and our regimental report had to be sent to division headquarters. Things were a little mixed just then, and that day it could hardly be stated what brigade we belonged to, if any The money was being poured into the Chaplain's lap all day, the 15th, for friends at home.

An order of the 15th, from headquarters of the army, provided that when chapel tents are purchased by regiments, they shall be transported the same as tents for soldiers. Truly they were not unmindful of our wants at Washington.

The 16th was also full of interest. Poor Stephen Bartlett of E died at 10 P.M., the Chaplain being engaged with him almost to the last moment. Alfred York of E, who died the 15th, was buried the 16th. He was followed to his last resting place by a twin brother, his father and an uncle (all of Third New Hampshire)

The rebel steamer *Ida* attempted to run back to Savannah the 16th, under cover of four gunboats sent down near our batteries for the purpose; but Gen. Viele was ready for them, and the *Ida* ran back to Pulaski, and the four gunboats to Savannah, the latter towing the flag boat, in a disabled condition. Bravo, Viele!

We laid Stephen Bartlett away on the 17th, and Wm. R. Leavitt of Co. B lay very sick with congestive fever. Our family of a thousand was being slowly but surely diminished by the fell destroyer.

Gen. Lee recommended to Col. Olmstead, commanding at Fort Pulaski, that certain changes be made in the positions of the guns

on the fort, and told him his communications with Savannah thereafter would be by light boats over the marsh and through Wilmington Narrows, to Causteus Bluff, or other mode at his discretion.

Gen. Sherman, by his General Order 11, forbade further flags of truce, except on emergency, without orders from his headquarters. All day long the Chaplain received money for the express company A diary of the 17th announced a startling occurrence of that date. It said, in language bold, "Beer for sale." It would appear that we had had no beer from 18 Oct. 1861, to that 17 Feb. 1862, with all the resulting evils of what might properly be termed a "beer drought."

Gen. Ripley, on the 18th, at Charleston, reported to Lee the recent success of the enemy at Fort Donelson, and said the probabilities were that Charleston and Savannah would be the next points. Said he had in his district only 4,569 effective men, and that Gen. Evans, whose district was next southerly, had only 1,500 effectives.

The same day Lee said to Gov. Brown that he was unwilling to order the burning of Brunswick without his approval; and the same day Lee asked his Secretary of War to approve a proposition to burn Brunswick, and informed him that the St. Simons and Jekyls Island batteries had been evacuated.

Wm. B. Leavitt of B died the 18th; and there was no dress parade. The Secretary of War directed the Assistant Quartermaster-General at New York to furnish transportation, etc., to Port Royal, to certain cotton agents and instructors, and also asked Gen. Sherman to furnish them with protection. On their arrival and afterward these latter were called "Gideonites."

To inspire the army with patriotism and to do its best, the farewell order of Gen. Washington was published in full the 18th, in a general order from Headquarters of the Army; and it was directed that it be read at every military post and at head of every regiment and corps. The approaching anniversary of the birthday of the "Father of his Country" undoubtedly had something to do with this.

Leavitt of B was buried the 19th, with military honors. Sergt. "Jonty" Dow (Jonathan N Dow) of D, our Color Sergeant, was very low on the 19th with typhoid fever.

Geo. A. Allen of F, Charles Robinson of E and Mitchell Bridge of I, went home the 19th on the *Atlantic*, discharged for disability.

On the 20th, at 10.30 P.M., poor "Jonty" passed from earth away. He was the first man from Hampton to die. He was beloved and respected by all. He left a wife and young daughter. A new guard-house was being built for the guard on the 20th.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts (reinforcements) arrived on the 21st on the *Ericsson*. Mail. One hundred men were detailed away from camp. We mournfully laid poor "Jonty" Dow in a soldier's grave. Gen. Sherman forbade the banking up of tents and urged cleanliness.

Gov Brown of Georgia said to Gen. Lee the 21st that he was willing and ready to have Brunswick burned. Col. Fellows, Com-

manding Post, issued an order wherein he said he learned with regret that officers were engaged in selling sutler's stores, and forbade all such in future. Could it be that a horrible rumor had reached him that the Chaplain was selling letter paper and envelopes to the men? Horrid thought! It cannot — must not — be forbidden!

About this time, Lieut.-Col. Woodbury, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Barnard (U. S. Army), outlined a plan, or series of plans, of operation against Charleston. Gen. Barnard was Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac. He at once sent the plans to Gen. McClellan, then Commander-in-Chief; but there was no evidence that they ever got beyond the latter's hands. The plans were very elaborate, and the details very minute. A portion of them were actually followed; but it is presumable that such acts were accidentally like Lieut.-Col. Woodbury's plan, in part.

Washington's Birthday, the 22d of February, 1862, arrived. The day was celebrated by salutes all over the island and in the harbor. We had no drill, but did have dress parade. Adjt. Hill was serenaded by the band. The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts landed. The following changes in D were made, *vice* "Jonty," deceased: Corp. Abram Dow to Sergeant, Privates D. Perkins and C. E. Johnson to Corporals, and Corporal Tucker reduced.

Though it was a holiday, Lee had occasion to say to Gov Brown that the railroad connection between Savannah and Charleston was very precarious, and suggested another by way of Augusta, involving only one-fourth of a mile of new road, or another involving more than twice the distance. An order of the 22d, from Headquarters of the Army, directed that regimental colors be inscribed with the names of battles in which the regiment had borne a meritorious part.

The Chaplain preached to us at 9 A.M. on Sunday, the 23d, and at a later hour to the Eighth Maine.

Gen. Sherman wrote that day to Gen. McClellan that the *Harriet Lane* had just arrived. We have now, said he, two batteries of six guns each, on the Savannah River, — one on Venus Point, Jones Island, and the other at upper end of Bird Island (Georgia side), — and the river is effectually blocked. He further said the navy was not quite ready for Fernandina, and that Pulaski was reported to have six to ten months' provisions, but only two days' ammunition.

Capt. Wilbur, 1st Lieut. Allen and 2d Lieut. Marsh were on the 24th appointed a Board of Survey, by Col. Fellows, Commanding Post, for service disconnected with the regiment.

Lee was notified the 24th by his Secretary of War, that owing to their recent reverses in Tennessee, it was a stern necessity that they withdraw their lines to defensible limits, and directed him (Lee) to send all the troops on the Florida seaboard at once, by quickest route, to Gen. A. S. Johnston, in Tennessee, only reserving enough to defend Apalachicola River. And Lee notified Gov. Brown that it would be necessary for the citizens of Florida to turn out to a man to defend their homes; and no troops would be drawn from

other States for the purpose. Lee also instructed Gen. Trapier that in withdrawing from St. Simons and Jekyls Islands he mount logs in imitation of the guns removed.

Gen. Sherman was apparently moving about with his staff, preparatory to some movement of troops: for on the 24th we find him on the steam transport *McClellan*, in the harbor of Port Royal; and from that vessel he issued an order that during his absence Gen. Viele or the senior officer present was authorized to act.

[NOTE. — Gen. Viele was at Daufuskie, Gen. Stevens at Beaufort, and Gen. Wright at Warsaw Sound.]

Capt. Dunbar, on the 25th, relieved Capt. Wilbur on the Board of Survey appointed the 24th; and the Board had added to its original duties the fixing of values upon certain articles of clothing which were to be furnished to contrabands. This is apparently ample proof that such clothing had arrived in response to Gen. Sherman's request.

The Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania left Hilton Head the 25th, destination unknown then, but proved to be Edisto Island, where the Forty-seventh New York previously went and then was. Three of their sick were left with us, in our hospital: one a little drummer boy of twelve years.

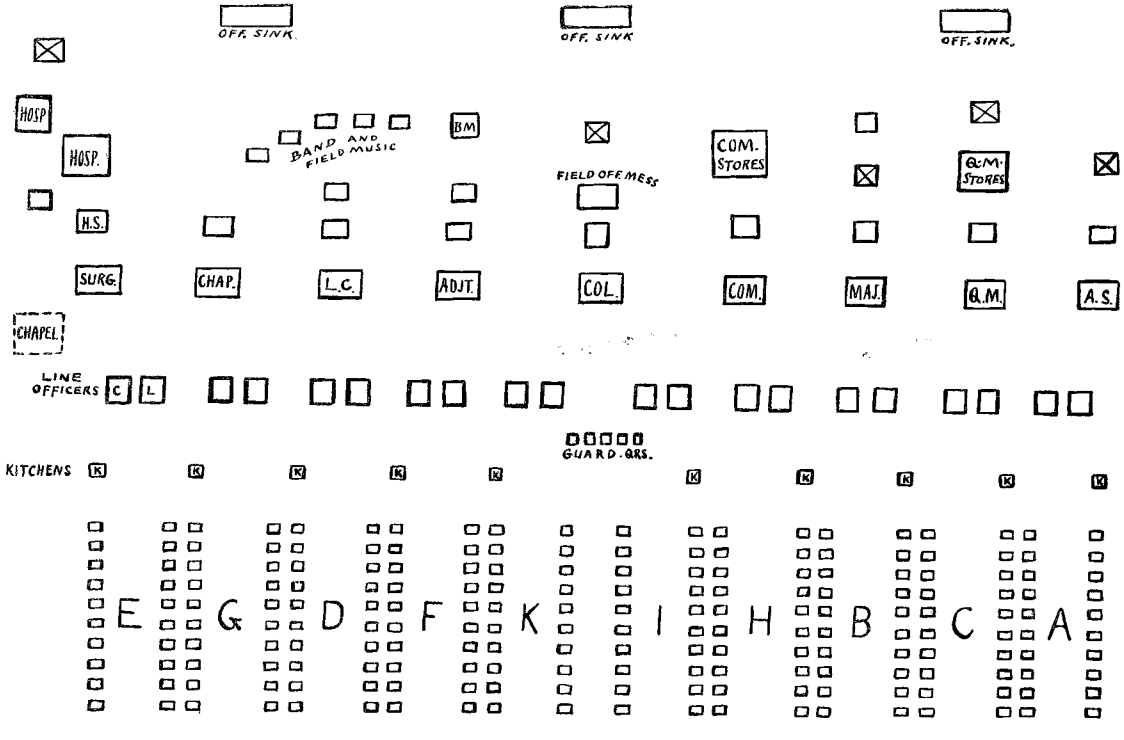
Col. Fellows, Commanding Post, on the 26th ordered a muster to take place on the 28th, naming in nearly every case the commanding officer as the mustering officer.

The *Wabash* left the harbor the 26th. Its absence, in connection with that of Gen. Sherman, probably was of import to us. We learned of the latter's whereabouts: for he was lying off Tybee, and said it was his intention to accompany Wright's Expedition to Fernandina; but hearing that Brunswick and the forts at St. Simons had been evacuated, had decided to return to Hilton Head. He reported the Savannah then closed as tight as a bottle between Savannah and Pulaski, and said preparations at Tybee for bombarding Pulaski were being pushed.

Gen. McClellan was notified by Gen. Sherman, under date of 28th: That deserters from Savannah said there were 65,000 men in and about that city, and they were well fortified on land and river; that the small forts had been stripped. That the Massachusetts regiment had arrived [probably Twenty-eighth Massachusetts (Irish), Col. Wm. Monteith.— D. E.] That he thought Savannah would have to be taken by way of the Vernon Railroad. The siege artillery was arriving. He flattered McClellan by saying he had heard of his successes, and that in his opinion McClellan had about crushed the rebellion, and that Savannah and Charleston papers showed a deeply saddened spirit.

We were mustered for pay on the 28th by our own Lieut.-Col. Jackson.

Mr. Moore, a photographer from Concord, N. H., began taking pictures the 28th, in our regiment, principally in groups, among them being one of Lieuts. Maxwell, Emmons, Thompson (the Com-



FIRST CAMP AT HILTON HEAD S.C. — VERY NEARLY AS REQUIRED BY THE REGULATIONS.

missary), Adjt. Hill and Adjutant's Clerk Dodge. The bands (of the brigade) serenaded Col. Fellows, and he entertained them. After visiting several plantations the 28th, the Chaplain entered up this: "I find the negroes contented and happy. They can do little without a boss."

On the 28th, the troops of the Department were as follows: —

ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPEDITIONARY CORPS.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. Egbert L. Viele	at Daufuskie.
Eighth Maine	" Hilton Head.
Third New Hampshire	" " "
Forty-sixth New York	" Tybee.
Forty-seventh New York	" Edisto.
Forty-eighth New York	" Daufuskie.
Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania	" Hilton Head.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. Isaac I. Stevens	at Beaufort
Eighth Michigan	" "
Seventy-ninth New York	" "
Fiftieth Pennsylvania	" "
One Hundredth Pennsylvania	" "

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. Horatio G. Wright	at Warsaw Sound.
Sixth Connecticut	" " "
Seventh Connecticut	" Tybee.
Ninth Maine	" Warsaw Sound.
Fourth New Hampshire	" " "
Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania	" " "

NOT BRIGADED.

Twenty-eighth Massachusetts	at Hilton Head.
First New York Engineers	" " "
Forty-fifth Pennsylvania	" Otter Island.
Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania	" Fort Welles.
Third Rhode Island	" " "
First Massachusetts Cavalry	" Hilton Head.
First Connecticut Battery	" Beaufort.
Third U. S. Artillery, Battery E	" Savannah River.

Aggregate present and absent	19,028
" " for duty	15,370

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

Very generously indeed the War Department provided, 1 Feb. 1862, that prisoners of war should receive same pay as if on active duty.

The Department statistics for February are: Total troops, 16,288; wounded and sick, 3,451; died, 34; hospital cases, wounded, etc., 121; died of wounds, etc., 2.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	— men,	– officers.	
Band	— "	– "	
Co. A	95 "	3 "	
B	95 "	3 "	
C	94 "	3 "	
D	92 "	3 "	
E	91 "	3 "	
F	90 "	3 "	
G	84 "	3 "	
H	92 "	3 "	
I	85 "	3 "	
K	85 "	2 "	
Present aggregate			969
Aggregate last report			982

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Absent sick											8
Present sick											26
Discharged for disability	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	6
Died of disease	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Deserted	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Officers resigned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Officers in arrest	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Officers detached	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Recruits required	3	3	4	6	7	8	14	6	13	14	78

MARCH, 1862.

GENERAL inspection and review, to be held on the 3d at 9.15 A.M., on the ground in our immediate front, was ordered by Col. Fellows, Commanding Post, on the 1st, the formation to be as follows: (Right) One section Hamilton's Battery; two sections Third Rhode Island Battery, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Third New Hampshire, Eighth Maine, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, New York Volunteer Engineers, Third Rhode Island, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Sixth Connecticut (Left)

Sergt. White of Co. A was detailed as clerk at Post Headquarters. Capt. Scull, Commissary of Subsistence, was appointed Brigade Commissary on the 1st, and was directed to serve all the troops on the island except the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Third Rhode Island.

On the 2d, Jeff Davis asked Lee to come at once to Richmond for conference. At our services on the 2d, after dress parade, fully half of Gen. Sherman's staff were present. We were reviewed by Col. Fellows. A diary says: "Saw three white women."

Gen. Wright, on the 3d, with headquarters at St. Andrew's Sound, notified Col. Guss, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, that Fernandina was reported abandoned, and to change original plan and proceed with only eight companies of his regiment, then on the steamer *Boston*, with a light draft gunboat, through the inland passage, etc.

On the 3d, Col. Fellows, Commanding Post, detailed four men to act as coxswains in express boats running between Hilton Head and Edisto, by way of Otter Island. The detail was Corporals Perkins and Burke of D, Corporal Thomas of K, and Corporal Harris of E.

On that date we find the first mention of men standing on barrels. This was a species of light punishment, resorted to by the officers for small offences, such as would in their opinion hardly be worth the trouble of bringing to trial by a general court-martial. There is nothing in the articles of war warranting such punishments; but it was a practice apparently engrafted upon the army, and so firmly that in the opinion of the writer it will never be entirely discontinued. As an illustration we will suppose that two men have a sudden quarrel, and one or both strike out from the shoulder, hitting somebody; and at once the quarrel stops because the cry is quickly raised, "Corporal of the Guard!" or, if any non-com. is near by, it is his

duty to stop the fight. To court-martial one or both these men may mean that one or both must be arrested and lie in the guard-house till charges and specifications can be formulated and forwarded and a general court-martial convened for the trial. This is not done generally until there are several cases for its consideration. It may be that the men will actually be off duty (in arrest) for months before it is finally decided what to do with them; *i.e.*, what their sentence shall be. At that time they may be mulcted in the sum of one month's pay. Now all this time some one else has had to do the duty which otherwise would have fallen to them. Excepting for higher crimes, the officers generally avoided court-martialing the men: and hence the practice of giving immediate punishment, and having the matter disposed of at once. The various forms taken are instructive and possibly amusing — some partook of the nature of cruelty. The barrel act was the most popular. An empty barrel was generally placed upon the parade ground of the company to which the offender belonged, and he was required to stand upon its head for a specified length of time, during which he was guyed more or less by his comrades; but this must be done covertly, as it was not permitted. To a person of any degree of personal pride, this was ample punishment. We had another barrel act at one time, soon after we landed at Hilton Head; and this was owing to the surreptitious entry of whiskey into our camp, it being sold by the fellow who had the exclusive right to the particular barrel about to be described. Both heads were knocked out, and he was put into it, the barrel made to rest on his shoulders, while for epaulettes empty bottles were suspended on each side. The barrel had a placard front and rear: "This is the man who sold whiskey!" and he was marched around the camp to the tune of the "Rogue's March," having a file of soldiers with bayonets fixed, to see that he played his lines well. Another method was to require an offender to drill with his knapsack on; another to march backward and forward within the company parade ground, with knapsack on, doing penance. In one of the more cruel forms, a log is procured, say six or eight feet long, sawed at one end so as to stand upon the ground, if poised. To this perpendicular log the offender is lashed, being wound "round and round" from feet to neck, thus becoming as it were a part of the log itself; and both could be easily pushed over by an infant. The offender while in this position must remain quiet, though he may suffer untold agony, as he knows that any struggle will cause his fall and add to his pain.

Another mode of punishment was termed "bucking and gagging." From the standpoint of a peace basis and at this distance (1889) from the war period, those words savor of the Inquisition. The "bucking" and the "gagging" may be done separately; but they are very appropriately linked together, as will be seen. This method was resorted to in cases of extreme violence, such as "fighting drunk" and otherwise in a condition of mind inducing beligerency, and where the offender absolutely requires binding to prevent injury to others. His hands are bound at the wrists, generally with the

palms together. The feet are then bound at the ankles, and the offender made to sit upon the ground, with his feet drawn well up to his body. Then his bound hands (arms) are passed over the upturned knees, slipped downward sufficiently far to permit the placing of a rod or other device under the back of the knees, and thus passing over (above) the two elbows. This holds the offender in a perfectly helpless position, which he has no power to change, except that by a struggle he tips himself over sidewise, which does not add materially to his comfort; and hence as a rule he does n't do it. This completes the bucking; and now the reader will be shown why the gagging appropriately follows. During the process already described, — the officer ordering it usually standing by, — the offender, whose flow of language has heretofore been limited, now pours forth such a volley of the language of our country as fairly to astonish everyone within hearing. He even goes so far as to express his doubts as to whether his captor's maternal parent was a biped or a quadruped. He otherwise makes remarks, not only unpleasant to the ear, but entirely inelegant and not becoming to one of our own country's defenders. One thing he does n't say — and this rule is invariable: he does n't repeat the ten commandments. For all this, or rather to bring his little dissertation to an end, he is "gagged" — in parliamentary language, the gag rule is applied. This usually consists of a handkerchief folded its longest way (corner-wise) and inserted in his unwilling mouth, and tied tightly around his head. He does n't talk any more — in fact, he does n't even express his desire to do so. He is silent. Sometimes a short stick, say six inches long, with strings upon the ends, is used for a gag. This is a little worse to wear than the handkerchief, as it binds the jaws open and rigid. This condition does not last a long time. Generally some one or more men are close at hand, to ask certain questions of the sufferer, as to whether he surrenders, as to whether he wants water and so on. He does n't generally remain bucked and gagged a long time, except that he wills it himself.

With a description of one more of the more cruel sort of summary punishments, we will dismiss the subject, as such a recital cannot prove entertaining if continued too long. This process is called "tying up by the thumbs." Methinks the reader says, "More Inquisition!" The refractory man is seized and his two thumbs tied together, palms facing, the tying point being at the small of the thumbs. The cord is then attached to some post, or tree — in fact, anything which is firm, and higher than the man would be with arms extended upward. The cord is drawn and the arms go upward until generally the victim's toes only touch the ground. It need not be said that this is a painful position, and the man soon gently intimates that he will (would) lay down his arms, if the opportunity should offer. Some men are built to bear pain, and will "grin and bear it" like heroes, for some time; but the surrender comes sooner or later. In many cases the victim is only tied with arms extended to their fullest, and both feet remaining on *terra firma*.

This is history; and we hope there will be no further occasion to refer to the subject, which is a painful one. One cannot surely predict what he would do were he an officer and had refractory men. His responsibilities are great; and who can say that a degree of discipline obtained and retained through measures bordering upon severity may not have been justified, and that an opposite course, with its probable resulting lack of discipline, may not have been the direct cause of disaster and the loss of many lives. We dismiss the subject, and ask to be excused for devoting valuable space to it. The reader must, however, bear in mind that the writer has not stated that the cruel punishments described ever took place in the Third New Hampshire. These descriptions are given as simply within the writer's knowledge.

We had the grand review on the 3d (ordered on the 1st), and also had a mail with cheering news from the West (Fort Donelson).

We laid away two more comrades on the 4th. During Lee's absence for consultation with Jeff Davis, Gen. Pemberton was in command, with headquarters at Pocotaligo.

Co. E had so few men on the 4th for duty (the details being large), that the few men left were attached to other companies during drill. The liquor question, which was a very important one, was manfully fought at Headquarters; but notwithstanding that, liquor was brought into the Department and sold and drank, with all that that implies.

Col. Fellows, Commanding Post, in an order of the 4th, said he was informed that officers gave enlisted men orders for liquor (officers were entitled, but not the men) and forbade a continuance of the practice. We find Adjt. Hill was sick on the 5th, and Lieut. Emmons acted in his stead. Heavy details again on the 5th. Capt. Dunbar, with 90 men, went to the beach at 1 P.M.; and at 1.30 there were 200 more sent. The same day Gen. Sherman announced that the appointment of Mr. S. F B. Barr as sutler to the Expeditionary Corps had been revoked by the Secretary of War, and that now we were entitled to a sutler to each regiment, under par. 214 of the Army Regulations.

Gen. Wright reported, the 5th, his occupation of Amelia Island, without opposition, and that he found there 14 large calibre guns.

Reader: Governor Milton of Florida. He objected, on the 5th, —to his Secretary of War,— to the evacuation of Florida to the mercy and abuse of the Lincoln government, and asked for an order to arm and equip 2,500 men in Florida, for service for the year, or for the war, if it be to the end of time.

Capt. Dunbar was off again with a large detail on the 6th; and on that day another of our boys was placed in his sandy tomb, the burial taking place in our new burying ground. [We did not call it "cemetery"— D. E.] This was to our right and rear, and was among trees, mostly oak, which lent shade and sadness, too. The regiment turned out, and the Chaplain gave us a short sermon specially adapted to the occasion.

The same day McClellan suggested to Sherman, that a certain disposition of the troops be made during the unhealthy season, and that Fernandina be promptly occupied; but not to disturb the plans for reducing Pulaski.

The Major drilled us the 6th, and was also in command at dress parade.

We were stirred greatly by two important events of the 7th: it snowed,—a few flakes only,—for the first time; and we were ordered to move. But where? It soon developed that only Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G and K were to go; so of course it's not much of an expedition, said the other companies. The day was devoted to getting ready, so we had no dress parade or drill. At sundown we started, marching to Seabrook, and embarking there in boats, and proceeding in the general direction of Savannah. The night was dark, and it would appear that all our pickets had not been notified of this little movement, and hence, as we passed along the winding ways of Skull Creek, we were challenged and fired at and into. Inasmuch as the regiment was divided,—a part at the camp at Hilton Head,—and other collateral matters are to be introduced all along the line of our story, we deem it wise to follow, first, the items by date, and then sum up the movements of the expedition as a whole, by inserting Col. Jackson's report of it in full, which he rendered upon its return.

Gen. Wright, on the 7th, directed Col. Whipple of the Fourth New Hampshire (8 companies) to proceed up to Jacksonville, and in conjunction with the navy, occupy it (but not permanently), and destroy the batteries along the river. Gen. Wright also notified Sherman of the above, and said the *McClellan* would probably return to Hilton Head next day with the marines (sent at request of flag officer). Our seven companies were in the boats substantially all night, some getting lost or separated from the main body and putting into Spanish Wells and other points on Hilton Head. We collected ourselves together on Daufuskie Island next morning (8th); and after getting our breakfasts, we started across the island to report to Gen. Viele.

At this point the writer divulges to the reader what we were going to do. It appears that Gen. Viele had, as he thought, discovered the constructing of a rebel battery, which if completed might drive him (his batteries) from the Savannah River; and not wishing to disturb the force he had with him, owing to their locations at desirable points of vantage, had sent to Gen. Sherman for the Third New Hampshire to be sent him for special service. Our Chaplain, ever anxious to serve us, started from Hilton Head, the 8th, with a mail, which had arrived soon after our departure. He took it to Braddock's Point, from whence it was conveyed to Daufuskie by boat. We got it, as will be seen later on. Gen. Sherman reported to McClellan, the 8th, that Pulaski was completely cut off, and no further preparations would be made toward the capture of Savannah. Said he was convinced that Charleston could be beleaguered in a very happy manner, without having to carry the forts near the mouth

of the Stono, nor indeed by turning them. Gunboats could go up the North Edisto and Wadmalaw Rivers, said he, and probably into the Stono itself, which would bring our forces within five miles of Charleston. Point Pleasant, he said, could be attacked by way of Bulls Bay, and Moultrie be carried by a *coup de main*.

Gen. Wright at Fernandina reported, the 8th, that the *McClellan* had left there for Hilton Head that morning, and the expedition to Jacksonville started at 11.30 A.M.

Sherman reported to the Adjutant-General at Washington, the 8th, that he had received his request for 300 or 400 contrabands to be sent to Key West; but found it impracticable to comply with promptitude, without incurring the risk of a panic, and that some of the negroes thought they were to be sent to Cuba into slavery

LIVE OAKS—SOUTHERN MOSS, DAUFUSKIE ISLAND.

That he was then waiting to hear from Edisto. Gen. Sherman also announced, the same day, the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of Mr. Edward L. Pierce (of Boston) as "General Superintendent and Director of all persons engaged in the cultivation of the land and the employment of the blacks."

The regimental report at (from) our camp at Hilton Head, the 8th, showed 575 men and 20 officers absent. Capt. Dow in command of camp. Capt. Dunbar had arrived (see Col. Jackson's report), and the Adjutant was present. The Chaplain was also there, as he did not accompany the expedition.

Our seven companies arrived before night at Gen. Viele's Headquarters. Daufuskie was a beautiful island. We marched through

groves where the southern moss hung in masses from the trees. To see it does not give one the power to describe it. It was a most beautiful sight; and that is all the writer will attempt to say. We bivouacked near Gen. Viele's Headquarters, which were in a large white house. We were on high land, overlooking the Savannah; and in the far distance Pulaski's square battlements showed themselves against the sky, while the navy rode at anchor still farther on. During the evening we got our mail, and the writer will never forget what arrived for him nor what associations it called up.

On the morning of the 9th, soon after our morning meal, we were called into line and directed to load. To load! What for? What's up? This was the first time we had ever been ordered, as a regiment, to load. Some of us loaded with more "times" and "motions" than were laid down in the tactics. Many of us were a little nervous, though of faltering there was none. We knew what we were there for, and where we were going. We knew that Savannah was not afar off and that the city was a desirable one for us, and we would not have been surprised at all had we been told then and there that before the set of the sun we would be in Savannah or dead. We were soon put on board small boats and proceeded up the creek toward the Savannah. To say we were not particularly hilarious just about that time would be strictly true. We only knew two facts: one, that our guns were loaded and we had 39 more rounds, and that we were going toward Savannah. Those were two "awfully solemn" facts, and we nursed them as such. We rowed to Bird Island, where we found the Forty-eighth New York were building batteries. A rebel gunboat came down from Savannah, but was driven back by a shell from one of our batteries (on an island). After looking around a little, we rowed back to Daufuskie; and at that we were somewhat disappointed, though none expressed a wish to die or lose a leg.

Next day (10th) we started again in the boats; but this time we were towed by the *Mayflower*, which took us nearly to the Savannah River. We then rowed to Elba Island on the Georgia side of the river, and landed (most of us) at our battery recently erected there. We returned at dark to Daufuskie.

Under date of the 10th, Gen. Sherman wrote to Gen. Viele, substantially, that a late inspection of the works convinced him that not all the measures were taken to avoid disagreeable things that should have been, and further that the *O. M. Petitt* and *Mayflower* (two steamers) were doing but little; also that the New Hampshire Battalion [he meant the Third New Hampshire.— D. E.], under Lieut.-Col. Jackson, was sent him for a particular purpose, and that purpose should be accomplished in three days, if at all; and expressed disappointment at the delay which had attended all of its (Third New Hampshire) movements. That same day the negro question was again forced upon Gen. Sherman, by letters from Gen. Wright, who asked as to their employment and their feeding. He further said the *Ben Deford* had arrived that morning with stores, and he

had "now 40 days' rations." That the *Boston* was to return to Hilton Head, and he would then have with him only the *Empire City*, *Belvidere* and the *George's Creek*.

Our regiment returned to Daufuskie. Much has been omitted because it appears in the report of Col. Jackson. The water of the Savannah River has a peculiarly yellowish appearance, but loses it upon being dipped up. We drank it, as we were far above tide water.

We struck tents about noon next day (11th) and in a pouring rain started homeward, marching across the island again to where our boats lay The tents mentioned were those kindly loaned to us through Gen. Viele. The island we found to be about five miles across. Bivouacked all night near where our boats lay At our regimental camp, Hilton Head, there were several men discharged for disability during our absence. Capt. Wilbur's trial begun.

We arrived at our camp before noon of the next day (12th), and in a rain, having with us two rebel prisoners sent by (with) us from Gen. Viele to Gen. Sherman. Mail. A part of the Fourth New Hampshire occupied Jacksonville on the 12th.

Without at all desiring to weary the reader or to dose him with repetitions, we venture to insert another account of the

SAVANNAH RIVER RECONNOISSANCE.

On the 7th March, 1862, we were sent up to the Savannah River to reconnoitre. Gen. Viele, stationed at Daufuskie Island (east side of river), had reported to Gen. Sherman that he had good reason to believe the rebels were constructing batteries at certain points, and advised measures to stop them. Gen. Sherman selected the Third New Hampshire for the important and dangerous undertaking of discovering the batteries and destroying them if found. We proceeded to the Savannah by march to Seabrook plantation (say six miles) and thence by lighters to Daufuskie Island. Our route lay through the crooked channels of Skull Creek. The night being very dark and the route unknown to most of us, several boats got lost and were obliged to put into the various points on Hilton Head till next morning. The plan was for the boats to follow each other, keeping near enough to see the preceding boat or hear the dip of the oars; but some boats had better rowers than others, and the plan did not work successfully. As the countersign was not known in each boat, we had to run the gauntlet when challenged by our pickets on Hilton Head, stationed at intervals along Skull Creek. Several shots were fired at us; but no one was hurt, although one bullet struck an oar and glanced upward and over the head of a rower. A high wind arose in the night, and this caused still further separation.

A part of this boat fleet put into Spanish Wells till morning, when a considerable part of the regiment concentrated and landed upon Daufuskie Island, and marched across it, say seven miles, to the end nearest Savannah, and in sight of that city and also of Fort Pulaski. At this point we found several regiments (the force of Gen. Viele) encamped there. On our march across the island we did not fail to observe the beauties of nature. A grove was passed through where the trees were hung with a natural draping of moss, reaching the ground. This moss, when boiled, makes a good material for filling beds and is often sold for curled hair, though the difference in value is about as five is to fifty.

A long narrow field we passed, seemingly about two miles long, had "broom grass" growing almost its entire length. This field resembled a field of grain, ready for the sickle. This species of grass was used considerably by the soldiers in their tents. Deer and other game was said to

abound on this island. The men who preceded us exhibited several skins of alligators, trophies of their valor. We bivouacked at this point and rested till the following day, when we were ordered to embark in lighters for some unknown point.

Prior to taking the boats we were ordered to load, and for the first time since our entry into service it really looked like fighting. The boats were taken in tow by the *Mayflower*, a small river steamer, and towed up the winding creek in the direction of Savannah. A landing was made on Mud Island, on the side opposite to that on the Savannah River bank. On this island had been erected by our forces a battery, close to the Savannah River bank, to prevent the rebels from reinforcing Fort Pulaski. A similar battery had been erected on the opposite shore on an island (Georgia side), and for the same purpose. These islands are nothing but marsh, and the soil therefore very miry. The only way to do any work on them was to lay down canvas, then wood, then boards, then planks lastly, to roll or drag guns upon. All of this work had to be done in the night, until one or two guns had been mounted. We marched across the island to the Savannah River bank — bad marching it was, too, for each man had to pick his way. After surveying the scenery awhile, we were ordered back to Daufuskie. It appeared afterward that we were not expected to do anything that day except to look about.

Soon after arriving back at Daufuskie we got a sharp shower and a mail. The latter contained a letter from a loving sister, enclosing, with the good advice only a sister can give, a small parcel of tea. These she sent often; and in many instances one reached me when far away from camp, while on the march, and even on the battle-field. After reading the letter by the dim light of the short piece of candle which I carried in my pocket, I lay down upon my bed of earth and pillow of boughs to dream of home, sweet home, whose pleasures and comforts I might never again enjoy — as the morrow might end my earthly career; for we all supposed that the morrow would see us in Savannah or numbered among the dead.

Embarked again next day, and proceeded in same direction as on previous day, and rowed till we found ourselves in the Savannah River and above our batteries; but we had been discovered by the rebels, who sent down a gunboat to ascertain our business. Before it got within range of us we had reached the friendly cover of our batteries, which then opened fire on the gunboat with such accuracy that it was forced to retire. We afterward visited the battery on the opposite (Georgia) side of the river; and as the stars and stripes had never been raised on Georgia soil since its secession, we planted our flag on the parapet of the mud fort, amid the cheers and huzzas of all present. This mud fort was composed first of sand bags from neighboring sandy isles, and the clayey mud of the island piled upon the bags. The latter, upon drying in the sun, becomes nearly as hard as brick.

After a brief stay here, we took to our boats again and rowed up the river toward Savannah. The water of this river is of a yellowish, muddy brown; but upon being dipped up to drink, it lost that appearance and proved quite palatable. The force at the batteries described had no other water. This place, where the reader finds us, was above Fort Pulaski — considerably so. We rowed our boats near the river bank (Georgia side), under cover of the tall marsh grass, so that we could not be seen from Savannah or the outer picket posts. Our course was toward Savannah, but could not continue long. We stopped at Elba Island and lay there ready for action, while Lieut.-Col. Jackson and Major Bedel, each with a few picked men, landed and went forward to reconnoitre. After an absence of nearly an hour, they returned with the report that they had been near enough to the rebel pickets to see them and to hear their conversation. We then returned to Daufuskie and, marching across it, took our boats back to Hilton Head, and to our old camp, without the expected fight.

RECONNOISSANCE UP SAVANNAH RIVER AND TO ELBA ISLAND.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. JOHN H. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT N.H. VOLS.,
PORT ROYAL, S.C., 13 March 1862.

I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions received from Brig.-Gen. T. W Sherman, March 7, I left this camp at 6 P.M. on that date, and proceeded to Seabrook, with 20 officers and 371 men, with Surg. Moulton and four hospital attendants. I arrived at Seabrook at 8 P.M. and found there six boats, two of them of small size. I made every effort to obtain more boats, and after waiting an hour, Capt. Dunbar arrived from Hilton Head with four boats, making ten boats with which to transfer my command to Daufuskie. The boats were crowded full, and I was compelled to leave behind Company A, with two officers, and a part of Company F, with one officer: a total of 91 men and two officers. Just as we were about to leave Seabrook, Capt. Dunbar was taken sick, and I placed the whole charge of the boats and boatmen with Lieut. Cornelius of Co. D, who discharged his duties in a prompt and efficient manner during the whole time of our absence. We left Seabrook at 10 P.M., some of the boats leaking badly. When I arrived opposite Buckingham's Ferry, and several times before reaching there, I was fired on by rebel pickets. I found we had lost our way, and having no countersign, were being fired on by our own pickets, as well as by the rebels. I thought it advisable to land and wait till daylight, it then being very dark. Quite a number of shots were fired at us, none hitting either the men or boats.

It was two in the morning when I landed, two of the boats not coming up till daylight, having lost their way during the night. At daylight I started again, having procured a guide—Private Alonzo Borden, Co. I, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. At 7.30 A.M. we came up with the two boats we had missed during the night, and at 9 A.M. I landed at Daufuskie, marched five miles to Gen. Viele's quarters, and reported to him at 12 o'clock. After landing, I sent the boats to Engineer's Wharf, at upper end of the island. Gen. Viele ordered me to encamp and wait further orders. During the evening Cos. A and F arrived from Seabrook on the *Mayflower*, she coming from Hilton Head with commissary stores, and having taken them on board when passing Seabrook.

The next morning (Sunday, the 9th) I was ordered to embark and proceed to Savannah River, with my command, on a reconnoissance. I proceeded to Savannah River, and some distance up the river, without seeing any signs of rebel pickets. I then returned and landed at the battery opposite Jones Island, letting the men leave the boats a short time to rest them. While there a rebel steamer came out of St. Augustine Creek in sight of our batteries, and steamed up the river towards Savannah. Our batteries opened on them, making some good line shots, though they did not appear to strike the steamer; but they quickened her speed. After resting a short time I crossed to Jones Island. As the boats were heavily laden and the tide low, I could not pass down Mud River. I therefore landed the men and sent the boats around to the opposite side of the island to join me there. From there I again embarked and returned to Daufuskie.

The next morning (Monday, 10th) I received orders from Gen. Viele to take one day's rations and, with all my command, make a reconnoissance of Elba Island; and I proceeded to do so, accompanied by Maj. Gardiner of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, and Capt. Liebenau of Gen. Viele's staff. We left the landing known as the Engineer's Wharf at 9.45 A.M., in small boats, which were taken in tow by the steamer *Mayflower* to the point of Jones Island (on Mud River) known as Sears' Landing, arriving there at 12 o'clock. From thence we proceeded in our boats, heavily laden as they were, against wind and tide, through Mud River, across the Savannah River, to a point on Elba Island opposite to and below the mouth of Mud River,

where I landed, accompanied by Maj. Bedel of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Maj. Gardiner, and Captain Liebenau. I at once saw the impracticability of landing my whole force, as the tall reeds and grass on the lower portion of the island had been burned, thus leaving us a fair mark for any of the enemy's steamers, should any of them (attracted by the large force under my command, in small boats, crossing the Savannah in daylight) have thought best to come down and attack us. I left the force there under the command of Capt. Plimpton, with instructions to the officers in command of the several different boats to allow no man to land, but each officer and soldier to remain seated in the boats, covered by the shores of the island, and instructing the officers in charge, as soon as any black, heavy smoke became visible beyond them, to pull directly for Mud River, so as to be under the cover of our guns from our batteries and those of the *Western World;* to leave a small boat for us, or if this was not practicable, to take all the boats, leaving us on the island.

After these instructions I divided our small force landed, by giving Maj. Bedel six men, and instructions to proceed across to the opposite side of the island, scattering his men, and thence to the upper end; while with Maj. Gardiner, Capt. Liebenau and six men, I proceeded on my course on this side, expecting to join Maj. Bedel at the upper end of the island. We separated to start upon our several courses at 1.45 P.M., and after travelling two hours and a quarter, and crossing several small streams, we came to a point of land, the extreme end of the island, looking towards the mouth of Wright River. On a point of land above the mouth of said river we saw a large store-house, or factory, with the windows closed and no sign of any picket, although two men were seen, apparently unarmed.

From this point we proceeded directly across the island to the opposite side. Here we found the ruins of two houses, with one high brick chimney standing. From this point we could look directly up a stream, across which there seemed to be a bridge, with heavy, strong abutments, as if intended for guns to be placed upon. Upon these abutments men could be distinctly seen at work; but what they were doing, or if guns were in position at this place, we were unable to see, as the afternoon sun shone directly against us and, shining upon the water, impaired our view. Near the bridge, on the side towards us, there were three steamers lying at anchor (these were black), and one white steamer under way inside of the bridge. On the right-hand side were two vessels, schooner rigged. It was impossible to tell whether they were steamers or sailing vessels. I then proceeded to the above mentioned chimney, from which point I plainly saw houses, appearing to be store-houses, apparently filled with men, some of whom were distinctly seen lounging in the windows; but could see no signs of a battery. While resting ourselves, we saw a sail-boat well filled with men — some sailors and some soldiers, about 20 in all — leave one of the steamers and shape their course for this point. We at once proceeded to return to our boats. After a fatiguing tramp of one hour and a half, one of the corporals who accompanied us saw a sail passing down the river. He reported the fact to me. We then ascertained that it was a boat from the Steamer *Western World*, with Capt. Gregory and Surg. Moulton of the New Hampshire Third, who were in search of us along shore, thinking from our protracted absence we had lost our way. The captain immediately took us on board, and we proceeded to join the force of my command, lying in boats at the lower end of the island.

On arriving there we found Maj. Bedel returned with the men of his command and four of those of mine. He reports that after crossing the island and proceeding up the southerly side opposite St. Augustine Creek (on the upper point of which he discovered a picket of five men), they were within range; but his instructions were not to fire upon any pickets, but to keep themselves hidden. After travelling an hour and a half he found a stream, which it was impossible to cross. He followed the course of the stream inland until he reached the head of the stream, where he lost his way, owing to the thickness and height of the rushes; when, finding evening approaching, he returned to the boats. Upon my joining the forces in the boats, we proceeded to camp, where we arrived at 8 o'clock P.M.

The next morning (Tuesday, 11th) I received orders from Gen. Viele to prepare to return to Hilton Head, with the understanding that the *Mayflower* was to bring the troops and tow the boats. Between 3 and 4 o'clock P.M., and after the men had been standing in the rain some time, we were notified that we must return in our boats; and as it was impossible to get all the men in the boats, I sent the boats around to the point (Egg Point), where we first landed on the island, and marched the men down there. It was dark when we arrived there, and the tide running out and a strong head wind blowing. I found it impossible to get home that night. I then took two companies across the river to Lawton's Plantation, on Hilton Head Island, and sent the boats back to join the other boats. I left Maj. Bedel with the remaining four companies, with instructions to return to Hilton Head as soon as practicable. The next morning, early, Maj. Bedel landed with two companies at Lawton's Plantation. The remaining two companies went to Seabrook in the boats, and marched from there to this camp yesterday noon. Between 9 and 10 o'clock A.M. I left the plantation, with the four companies there, and arrived here in camp at 1 P.M.

Every man that left the camp with me has returned. Five men are sick and in their quarters, and I was sent to the hospital on our return. The remainder of the men are in good health and spirits.

With great respect, this report is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. JACKSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Third N. H. Volunteers.

To Commanding Officer,
Port Royal, S. C.

Gen. Wright reported to Sherman, on the 13th, that he had not as yet interfered with the rights of the owners of slaves whom he found there, or have since come into the lines, but had permitted no slave to be taken out of the lines on any pretext whatever. [Gen. Sherman approved this on the 15th.— D. E.]

Capt. Carlton of Co. I, who was in poor health, obtained a sixty days' leave, on the 14th, in consequence of it.

We will now relate something of great historical value, and from it several inferences may be drawn. On the 14th, Col. Edward W Serrell (of the New York Engineers), being then at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., on a leave of absence, made a report to the Secretary of War, in accordance with verbal orders, as to the condition of matters in progress against Pulaski and Savannah, substantially as follows: After stating the condition, he recommended, among other things, an intelligent, vigorous and energetic general, in whom the entire army would have entire confidence; who would council with his principal officers and act promptly in any decision he might form; and who, having orders, would concentrate his efforts on some particular object and accomplish it. There should, said he, be harmonious action between the land and naval forces. There should be four or five reliefs: and, when ready, shell Pulaski day and night incessantly, allowing no time for the rebels to eat, drink or sleep till they surrendered. (As a matter of fact, which possibly the reader may say the writer has no business to go into, the Pulaski preparations were at that moment all as was desired by Col. Serrell in his report.) Coupled with the above, it must be remembered that in January last past, Gen. Sherman had, against all precedent, yet with the good of the service undoubtedly at heart, appointed Capt. Gillmore over Col. Serrell, by making or attempting

to make him a brigadier-general, and actually placing him in command over all the Engineers in the Department. Again, connect another fact with this group, that, the very next day after Col. Serrell made his report, the edict went forth from Washington relieving Gen. Sherman. This group of facts being given, we will proceed to the history proper.

On the 14th, a regimental order, by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, changed the hours for daily calls, so that dress parade should be at five in the afternoon. The same day, Col. Fellows, Commanding Post, ordered that all empty pork and beef barrels with two heads be at once turned over to the quartermaster of the Volunteer Engineers. These were for buoying purposes in connection with the landing of guns at Tybee.

The 15th of March was the date of the order for Sherman's removal, for it cannot properly be called by any other name. The order didn't arrive for several days. The order was as follows: —

> General Order 26. Washington, etc. The States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with the expedition and forces now under Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman, will constitute a military department to be called the Department of the South, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Hunter.
>
> By order Secretary of War,
>
> L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General.*

Short, but lacking in sweetness. It didn't even go through the usual form of saying that Sherman will be relieved by Hunter, or that Hunter will relieve Sherman. Does one wonder that Sherman was grieved upon its receipt? Though the purpose of this history is not to defend generals; yet it seems appropriate that at this point we may properly pause and think compassionately toward Gen. Sherman, now dead. Let it pass now. The same day Gen. Sherman reported to McClellan, by the *Atlantic*, that he was in a hurry for ordnance stores for Tybee.

Capt. Carlton, on the same day, turned over his company (I) and its property to 1st Lieut. Emmons, preparatory to going North on his leave. And here we will explain what "turning over" means. An officer in command of a company, whatever his rank, is responsible for the company property (really the property of our dear Uncle Samuel), consisting, first, of guns, equipments, ammunition, First Sergeant's sword and sash — these are called "ordnance and ordnance stores;" secondly, of tents, haversacks, canteens, knapsacks, mess pans, camp kettles, hatchets, shovels and the like — these are called "camp and garrison equipage." The ordnance and ordnance stores have to be "returned" (*i. e.*, reported) quarterly to the Chief-of-Ordnance at Washington, and whenever the officer in charge is relieved by another. The "return" specifies what was on hand at last return; what received during the quarter (or fractional part of term) and whom from, and date; what has been expended, or condemned, or lost, or turned over to any other officer; and what remains on hand at end of the quarter. The process is the same for camp and garrison equipage, save that that is a monthly return instead of quarterly, and to the Quartermaster-General. Each kind

must be specified in both cases. In Capt. Carlton's case, the turning over of the company meant that he was relieved from the command of it and another officer assigned to its command, to whom he must turn over the property; and also make his own returns to the government, showing that he had disposed of all the property he was responsible for. He went North entirely relieved of responsibility, as well as command. Before he was actually relieved from the responsibility of the property, the "returns" have to be passed through the Auditor's office at Washington, and a certificate sent him to that effect. This latter he files with his retained copy, for his own protection and information. The blanks for "returns" are furnished by the government and are very elaborate.

The New South made its bow to the public (*i. e.*, the troops) on the 15th March. This was a small newspaper, mostly of military news, principally of the Department, an epitome of every important movement in other Departments, and local gossip. The publisher and proprietor was Joseph H. Sears, who was for a considerable time postmaster at Hilton Head. The Third New Hampshire had a hand in its start; for several Co. A men who had been printers at home were invited to assist in setting up the matter, etc. The little paper was well received and had a large circulation. Large numbers of them were sent home by the officers and men as souvenirs. The writer met Mr. Sears in Boston in 1888.

Some of the First Massachusetts Cavalry arrived on the 16th, and we had a mail and an inspection. The rebel general (Trapier) at Charleston sent large reinforcements to Tennessee on that day. Gen. Sherman reported, the 16th, that Gen. Wright had taken Amelia Island and Jacksonville, and that Fort Marion (St. Augustine) had surrendered to the navy.

St. Patrick's day (17th) arrived, and with it the usual recognition; for we had a large number of sons of the Emerald Isle, and the others freely united to make it an agreeable occasion. Our band played appropriate music in front of the Colonel's tent while the regiment paraded there, and also serenaded Capt. Donohoe. A squad worked on our new graveyard under Capt. Randlett.

We had orders on the 18th to be ready to move on the morrow; but the order was silent as to where we were to go. A letter gives the information. It said: "Tomorrow nine companies, including mine (B), are to start on a reconnoitring expedition, to be gone anywhere from three to ten days. One company (and that was K, the writer's company), will be left to guard the camp. We are to go via Seabrook." Maj. Bedel had charge that day of the battalion drill.

The same day, also, the Inspector-General of Georgia (rebel) was informed that Gen. Pemberton approved a proposition to call out the militia to protect the invaded parts of the State; but before inaugurating a system of guerilla warfare, the removal of women and children was recommended.

We were up bright and early on the 19th, completing the "getting ready" process. Co. D started early in the forenoon, but the

(A) JOSIAH A. LADD (B) CHAS. FOGG Co G DIED DEC 6 1862 (C) W.F. KIMBALL Co G DIED NOV 15 1862 (D) PATRICK SHEA Co F DIED NOV 2 1862
(E) JAMES P. PRESCOTT Co K DIED OCT 13 1862 (F) J.B. MERRILL Co F DIED OCT 24 1862 (G) HENRY WALKER LIEUT. S.C.V. CHAS. BATLN. DIED JULY 4 1862
(H) STEPHEN HUBBARD Co K DIED JULY 9 1862 (I) WARREN KNOWLTON Co D DIED MAR 27 1862 (K) JOHN H. CLEMENT DIED DEC 3 1861

other eight companies did not go till about 2 o'clock. Co. K was left to care for the camp and property, though a few of its men went with the regiment as volunteers, attaching themselves temporarily to other companies. A few of the band also accompanied, it being understood that the party was not liable to go to Charleston nor suffer very much while away: They were J. A. Dadmun, G. L. Lovejoy, C. E. Burnham, D. A. Brown and H. S. Hamilton (bugler). The destination was Bluffton, a small village "on de main." The regiment took boats at Seabrook, and after rowing a long time and in the night, and also in the rain, they landed at Pope's Plantation, Hilton Head, remaining there till next morning. A diary shows that the Chaplain and Doctor Moulton were there.

Gov Milton of Florida very kindly suggested that day to his Secretary of War, that Gen. Trapier's official acts did not meet with his approval, and closed his complaint by offering to take command of the Confederate forces in the State himself, for a few weeks. Gen. Trapier recommended the same day, to his Secretary of War, that bands of guerrillas be raised and thoroughly armed and equipped, for purpose of holding the interior of the State. Gen. Trapier was relieved that day, and ordered to report to Gen. A. S. Johnston at Decatur, Ala.; and Col. Dilworth was temporarily assigned to command of Florida.

The President approved a bill on the 19th providing for sutlers. How thoughtful in him!

Very early on the morning of the 20th, the regiment took to its boats again, and rowed toward its destination, reaching Bluffton not long after daylight. Cos. A and F landed on the main land, some of the other companies going farther up May River (inland), while Co. E landed and captured four rebel pickets. We had with us some boat howitzers from the navy, and treated the rebels to a few gratuitous specimen shells.

A diary says: "The rebel pickets ran without firing. The six companies went up to some houses and sent out two companies as skirmishers. Co. E went around to co-operate with Co. F, Capt. Randlett (the two companies were A and E) Co. E headed off the rebel pickets and captured them. We had a 12-pounder howitzer. Got it ashore and fired three shells."

The diary of one who did not accompany the expedition says: "Sixth Connecticut ordered off last night. Hazeltine's body taken up."

This latter item is of interest. Hazeltine (originally of K) was the drummer of Co. G when alive. His father sent out a metallic casket, and the body was exhumed and sent home in it. The writer assisted largely in the exhuming, and was the principal correspondent with the grief-stricken parents.

To return to the regiment. Rain set in again, but the spirits of the men were superior to rain. They had taken four prisoners, and that was glory enough for one day at least. The regiment then went to Bull Island, where they remained all night, stopping at Gen. Seabrook's plantation. The name Seabrook is quite common in

this vicinity; but when the name Seabrook is mentioned without qualification, a Third New Hampshire man will at once determine that it refers to a plantation on Hilton Head Island, inland side, bordering on Skull Creek, as that is the one he is most familiar with. There were Seabrook plantations, — several of them,— and there was a Seabrook Island, too.

Let us see what other events of importance occurred that day near us. Gen. Trapier (not yet relieved) reported that by his orders eight steam saw-mills and large quantities of sawed lumber had been burned near Jacksonville, to prevent falling into hands of enemy; also an iron foundry and work shops owned by a Mr. Mooney, and a gunboat being built for the rebel government. The people of Jacksonville assembled that day at 10.30 A.M., and organized and passed resolutions of loyalty and a desire for formation of a new State government, and asked the protection of the military. Union forces then there: Fourth New Hampshire. The resolutions were signed by C. L. Robinson, Chairman; O. L. Keene, Secretary, and by Philip Frazer as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Gen. Sherman issued a proclamation on that day to the people of East Florida, and it was dated Jacksonville: so it is fair to assume he was there personally that day

The 21st found the regiment on hand for another adventure. In the early morning they saw the Kirk plantation houses, Bluffton, about 20 in all, on fire, having been fired by the rebels. The Chaplain was sent to Daufuskie with dispatches to Gen. Viele, being conveyed there, some 15 miles distant, in a row-boat, and having Cyrus (our Lieut.-Colonel's colored servant — a native) as his guide. The regiment went to Savage Island, and were shot at nine times going and four times on the return trip by the rebel pickets.

The boys found on Savage Island hogs, sheep and cattle. Did they wickedly convert the flesh of those critters to their own use? Several diaries say they did; and we have no desire to enter into any controversy about the matter. They probably found an egg or two; but what matters it?

Co. F was left with the boats that day, after we had approached the island in line of battle and landed without opposition. After securing the bodies of the slain (captured pigs, etc.), the boys returned to Bull Island for the night.

On the 21st, too, at Hilton Head, Col. Fellows, Commanding Post, issued an order, directing Provost Marshal Van Brunt to notify all parties selling liquor at the Post that hereafter they were forbidden to sell to any officer, soldier, employee of the government or negro, without a written permit signed by the Commandant of the Post. The order was promulgated by the Provost Marshal, and in his order he added "sailors" to the list, and said the penalty of violation would be confiscation of entire stock.

Gen. Pemberton, on the 21st, at Pocotaligo, informed Gen. Ripley that the enemy was preparing to cross Wall's Cut, with evident intent to make a feint from Jehossee on mainland. [This latter referred to troops at Edisto.— D. E.]

On the 22d we were up with the lark, and again went on the mainland and to Bluffton, and drove out the rebels, who fired on us as we landed. We chased them for half a mile into the woods, where we met them and had a little sharp firing, they retreating. The day's doings resulted in a deal of plunder, of such a varied nature and value that no attempt will be made to enumerate. Our approach to Bluffton (one diary calls it a *city*) that day was by skirmishing up to it by three companies and, when quite near, charging in line somewhat extended, as it was quite definitely known that the force to oppose was small: an old negro said 200 cavalry and 100 infantry. The boys were again covered with glory and laden with plunder. For our protection, we had one howitzer with us and another remained with the boats. Got back to Bull Island about 9 at night.

That day Maj. Bedel, commanding the camp at Hilton Head, issued an order (numbered eleven) about the filing and indexing of orders received. By a singular coincidence, Col. Fellows, commanding the Post, issued an order that day of the same number (11), announcing the arrival of the Lieut.-Colonel of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, and directing him to take command of the (his) regiment, then at Hilton Head.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the same day said to the Secretary of War that Mr. Pierce, the special agent at Port Royal, had reported his inability to cultivate, etc., as the army had taken all the horses, and he (Secretary of Treasury) suggested sending 90 mules and 10 horses at once to Special Agent Pierce.

The adventures thus far of the regiment had been of such an elating nature that each succeeding day the men were brighter and more full of life.

The morning of the 23d was Sunday; but we were on hand. We had a short sermon and prayer by the Chaplain, after which we went to slaying again, while the Chaplain again went to Daufuskie with dispatches. Co. F went after cattle, and shot eleven, besides calves, pigs, etc. The tide left the boats high and dry, and they had to wait till night. Some anxiety was felt for their safety.

The rebel Secretary of War informed Gen. Pemberton that day that the Steamer *Florida* had arrived with 64,000 lbs. powder, and arms: the latter for Louisiana. The parties bringing in the powder wanted $2.00 per pound for it, and he had directed it to be impressed (seized). To that Gen. Pemberton assented by directing Col. Walker to proceed to Columbus, Ga., and impress the powder, and test its quality and report.

Bull Island was again our quarters for the night of the 23d. On the 24th, apparently having fulfilled our "mission," we returned to our camp at Hilton Head, being towed down by the *Ben Deford*, and arriving at our camp about 7 in the evening. It is related, though not vouched for, that on the last day Gen. Viele chanced to be in the vicinity of Bull Island; and, seeing us in our grey (our old) uniforms, thought we were rebels, and at once sent a courier post haste to Hilton Head with an order for the *Third New Hamp-*

shire to come right up there! Mail. On our arrival at camp, there was the liveliest kind of a lively time till past midnight. Those who did not go insisted upon having the adventures of those who did go repeated o'er and o'er; and the latter were willing, no doubt.

Having arrived home, our Lieutenant-Colonel made his official report; and for purpose of further information, it is inserted in full.

OPERATIONS NEAR BLUFFTON, S. C.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. JOHN H. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLS.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., 25 March 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with Special Order No. 67, 18 March 1862, I proceeded on the 19th, with 24 officers and —— enlisted men, on a reconnoissance in force on May River, running between the islands of Bull and Savage, and the mainland. Accompanying the battalion from my regiment was a detachment from the Third Rhode Island Volunteers, with a 12-pounder howitzer, under the command of Lieut. Morrow, who conducted himself in a manner deserving my thanks and materially assisted me in all my movements during the five days I was gone.

I left my camp at this place at 2 P.M., and arrived at Seabrook at 3.30 P.M., and all but one company embarked at 4 o'clock, filling what boats I had — fifteen in number, one leaking so badly I had to leave it behind. The field-piece I embarked in a scow we found at Seabrook, and towed it with one of our large boats. Soon after leaving the wharf it began to look dark and to rain, and the wind blew hard, so as to endanger the safety of our field-piece, the scow being low in the water. After an hour and a half's rowing, I thought best to land a short time until the weather became somewhat calmer, and landed at Dr. Frank Pope's plantation, on Hilton Head Island. The men found shelter in the buildings; and at 2.30 o'clock in the morning, Thursday the 20th, we again embarked, and about daybreak landed on a hard beach at Dr. James Kirk's plantation, on the mainland and one mile from Bluffton.

I had previously sent two companies, under command of Capt. Randlett, to the White House, on Ephraim Baynard's plantation, opposite the lower end of Pinckney Island, to drive in or capture the picket stationed there. Immediately after landing the command remaining with me, I threw out Capt. Plimpton's company as skirmishers in the direction of the above plantation, to assist Captain Randlett and to ascertain what other pickets there were near there, and, if possible, to capture them.

Immediately after landing we could see cavalry pickets in the woods skirting the plantation. I immediately had the field-piece brought up, and fired three shells into the woods, scattering the enemy. As I had not made preparation to advance far into the interior, I drew off my command, and dropped down to Col. Seabrook's wharf and plantation on Bull Island, opposite the mainland.

After landing that portion of my command, I proceeded to Baynard's plantation, and found that four rebel pickets had been captured. Capt. Plimpton's company, under command of Lieut. Ela, had cut off their retreat; and, being hemmed in on all sides, they surrendered without resistance. On arriving, I disarmed them of their rifles and long knives, with which they were armed, and carried them to Buckingham's Ferry, Hilton Head Island, and delivered them over to an officer of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding the picket there stationed, and requested him to send them to headquarters, which he did. With my command I then pro-

ceeded to Bull Island. That afternoon I was notified that there was a strong force on the mainland; and having made up my mind to visit Bluffton, I sent to headquarters for another piece of artillery, which I received Friday afternoon.

Friday morning, having got some information that led me to believe there was a picket on Savage Islands, on the side towards the mainland, I determined to reconnoitre those islands thoroughly. I embarked my command and landed them on Savage Islands, thoroughly examined them, and found no pickets. On the mainland opposite, the cavalry pickets were visible, narrowly watching our movements, apparently expecting us to land on the mainland above Bluffton.

At 1.30 o'clock I started on my return to Bull Island. In the morning, before starting, I was notified by our pickets that the enemy had that morning burned all the buildings (about fifteen in number) on Kirk's plantation, where we landed yesterday. On our passage to Savage Islands we were frequently fired on by the rebel pickets. On our return they again fired on us; and when opposite Kirk's, I ordered my men to return the fire, which they did, firing as each boat came abreast the plantation. After passing beyond rifle range we could see a cluster of the horsemen apparently gathered around some wounded or killed companion, as they dismounted. Most of our shots reached the shore; but whether we succeeded in hitting the enemy or not I could not ascertain.

That night I received another piece of artillery from headquarters, with men to man it. Next morning, after putting one of the guns in a position to command the landing at Kirk's, I embarked the men and landed at the same place as on Thursday, the 20th, driving in the pickets. I then threw out two companies as skirmishers; and, after advancing a short distance into the wood, sent forward two companies more to support them, under command of Capt. Plimpton, Acting Major. Lieut. Morrow having got his field-piece in position, I left a few men, with an officer, to assist him, and advanced the remainder of my force towards Bluffton. In advancing I found cross-roads, where I left detachments to prevent the enemy getting into our rear.

We arrived at Bluffton at 12 o'clock, driving the pickets through the town a short distance (beyond); but finding it impossible to cut them off, abandoned the pursuit. I found the town entirely deserted, with the exception of three old negroes, who informed me there had been no artillery there, and there was no signs of any or of any earthworks there or some distance up the river. The nearest approach to artillery was an old dismounted iron gun on the bluff near the church and on the bank of the river. I examined the place thoroughly, to be sure there were none of the rebels secreted. I found none, and neither arms nor ammunition. The town has been apparently only occupied as a headquarters for pickets during the past three months.

One of the rebel pickets, in endeavoring to escape, could not get his horse to start, for some reason or other. He was in sight of our advance, but at long-range distance; and after endeavoring for a few minutes to urge his horse into a run, and being unsuccessful, left his horse and blankets and ran for the woods, which he reached without further harm from us. The horse was a good one, which, with a mule taken from Bull Island, I have turned over to Colonel Reynolds, Government Agent at this place, and have his receipt for them. After a thorough examination of the town, I drew in my command and retired rapidly and in good order without any attack from any quarter, and returned in the boats to Bull Island.

The officers and men behaved like good soldiers, moving steadily and quietly to and from the town, remained in ranks while in the town (with the exception of such squads as were ordered to examine the various houses), and in every way conducted themselves in a meritorious manner.

I visited the islands near Bull Island, finding a number of cattle, sheep and hogs, and evidences that the enemy obtained some of their fresh provisions from these islands. As we were short of rations, I had a few of the cattle killed and properly distributed among my command.

On Monday, at 3 P.M., I returned to Hilton Head. All the boats, with the exception of three, are at Seabrook, in good order. These three leaked badly from the start, and I had them sent to the wharf at Hilton Head for repairs. All my command have returned in good health and without one accident.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. JACKSON, *Lieut.-Col., Com'd'g Third New Hampshire Vols.*

To ENOCH Q. FELLOWS,
Third New Hampshire Vols., Com'd'g Post.

On the 25th, the rebel Gen. Pemberton directed the abandonment of Georgetown, and that logs be mounted in place of guns removed.

The following were summoned, the 25th, by Col. Fellows, to appear at Headquarters [probably as witnesses in court-martial cases. — D. E.] : Capt. Donohoe, Lieut. Cody, Lieut. Ayer, Sergt. J J. Donohoe, Corp. H. B. Keniston and Abraham Sanford, the sutler's boy. A postscript added F A. Lewis and W H. Choate of Co. I. A diary of that date says: "Wilbur in arrest;" and probably these summons may have been connected therewith. Gen. Wright, at Jacksonville, reported to Gen. Sherman that he left Fernandina on the morning of the 24th, with Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, on the *Cosmopolitan*, landing at Jacksonville on the evening of that day.

Again, on the 26th, Col. Fellows summoned, *as witnesses* on general court-martial [the summons states this. — D. E.], Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Maxwell and Sergt. Dow. A diary of 26th says, "Court-martial resumed."

Gen. Sherman reported under date of 26th to Washington, that he had received the direction to confine himself to siege of Pulaski, and said his plan had been to carry Pulaski and Savannah at same time; but he humbly bowed to the decisions of his superiors in Washington, and said the material was then rapidly arriving for siege of Pulaski. It appears that he did not yet know he had been superseded.

Gen. Lawton, at Savannah, was directed the 26th, by Gen. Pemberton, to investigate a report from the Governor of Georgia, that the *Gladiator* recently landed a cargo of arms at Savannah which had been seized by Confederate officers. [The arms were by mistake shipped at once to Tennessee, Richmond and other places; and it was agreed that they should be replaced out of next arrival. — D. E.]

Warren Knowlton of Co. D died on the 27th, and was buried at night. On that day, Gen. Hunter was at Baltimore, on the Steamer *Adelaide*, ready to sail to Fort Monroe and thence to his new field. He wrote the Secretary of War that he wanted more troops, and suggested that 20,000 to 25,000 be added; and if Sedgwick's Division could be sent him, with that alone he could almost guarantee to have our flag waving over Sumter by the anniversary of its capture. Poor, misguided Hunter! How you do talk! Sumter won't let you capture it!

Gen. Pemberton notified his Secretary of War that he had directed the abandonment of the batteries on Cole's Island. Capt. Plimpton, the ranking captain, drilled the regiment on the 27th, 28th and 29th.

The bodies of Color-Sergt. Dow and another were exhumed on the 28th and sent North.

Gen. Wright's force at Jacksonville was in danger on the 28th; but he said he thought he was to be attacked, and had sent the *Cosmopolitan* to Fernandina for two sections of Hamilton's Battery. He also said that Lieut.-Col. Bell, Fourth New Hampshire, at St. Augustine, was constantly calling for reinforcements, which he was unable to give.

The Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania were surprised on the 28th, by the rebels, on Edisto Island, and lost 23 men captured. The rebels burned the bridge connecting Edisto and Little Edisto.

We insert a rebel order which is self-explanatory: —

28 March 1862.

Brig.-Gen. EVANS to Col. P. F STEVENS:

Colonel: Proceed tonight to Edisto Island, with the infantry force of your legion, the Enfield Battalion, a section of the Washington Artillery and a small detachment of cavalry, and attack the companies of the enemy said to be on Little Edisto Island, at the Old Dominion, and also at the places (plantations) of Moses Bailey and Whaley. You will attack these companies vigorously, charge the force on Little Edisto, destroying the bridge over Little Edisto after your passage, and drive the enemy off the island

The writer has report of Col. Stevens, with list of prisoners taken, etc.

On the 29th, Col. Fellows, still Commanding Post, made a detail for nurses in the General Hospital, then recently completed at Hilton Head. The selections were from several regiments. The Third New Hampshire detail was Private Perry Kittredge (Co. B), Private Arthur Brigham (Co. F), and Private George Murdough (Co. H). The latter was sick and was excused from serving by the Medical Director. This Hospital was under charge of Asst. Surg. J E. Semple, U S. A. The hospital itself will be treated of separately Our boys were getting careless at this time in firing their pieces when coming off guard, being a little indifferent as to the direction the bullets took. On the 29th they sent a few leaden messengers to Headquarters of Col. Fellows, who called the provost guard to his assistance; and we were politely informed that the direction must be changed. Not being desirous of shooting Col. Fellows, we changed direction.

The writer has an impression that he has not mentioned the prevalence of sand storms. When the wind was high, or a fairly stiff breeze was blowing, and the sand dry, it was almost impossible to drill or otherwise remain out long without weeping — not for sorrow, but to "flush" our optics and force out the rapidly gathering sand. The sand was fine — very fine; and in fact we used to scour our watches with it: *i. e.*, the fine grades. This sand proved to be very injurious to the eyes, not only by actual contact but by its "glare" on a sunny day.

We find Capt. Plimpton in command for a few days, owing to the fact that Lieut.-Col. Jackson was on duty on a general court-martial at the Head; and Major Bedel was temporarily away at Edisto Island, visiting the Forty-seventh New York.

Sunday, the 30th, we had inspection by Capt. Plimpton. [Col. Jackson and Adjt. Hill away, on visit to Bay Point. — D. E.] Mail. Maj. Bedel returned, and, calling the boys out, gave a graphic description of his adventures at Edisto. The thermometer stood at 90° that day. The Chaplain preached to us, much to our pleasure, after which he attended a negro funeral at Drayton's.

We have now arrived at the 31st of March — a memorable day with us; for Gen. Hunter arrived, much to the surprise of everybody, to relieve Gen. Sherman, in whom, apparently, all had great confidence. The event was the "talk of the town," and the subject was discussed and discussed; but only one conclusion was arrived at: *i. e.*, that of sympathy for Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Hunter assumed command by his General Order No. 1, dividing the (new) department into districts, viz.: The Northern District, under Brig.-Gen. H. W Benham, with headquarters at Port Royal; the troops to be designated as the First Division, and the district to comprise South Carolina, Georgia and all of Florida north and east of a line from Cape Carnaveral northwest to Gulf coast north of Cedar Keys and its dependencies, and thence north to the Georgia line. The Southern District, under Brig.-Gen. J. M. Brannan: the district being the remainder of Florida and the islands of the east coast south of the line of the Northern District. The Western District, under Brig.-Gen. L. G. Arnold: the west coast of Florida, with headquarters at Fort Pickens.

Gen. Hunter's staff was as follows: —

* Maj. Chas. G. Halpine	Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. E. W Smith	Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Col. J. W Shaffer	Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. J. W Turner	Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Maj. R. M. Hough	Aide-de-Camp.
Maj. Edw. Wright	"
Capt. R. W Thompson	"
Capt. W R. Dole	"
Lieut. S. W Stockton	"
Lieut. Chas. E. Hay	"
Lieut. A. M. McKenzie	"
Lieut. A. O. Doolittle	"

* "Miles O'Reilly."

On the same day, General Hunter issued his General Order No. 2, in which he said, in relieving Gen. Sherman, by War Department Order of 15th March, he desired to express his thanks to Gen. Sherman for full, reliable and valuable information, etc., furnished him, and to express his appreciation of the expedition under his command. Gen. Sherman also issued an order turning over the (his) command to Gen. Hunter, the substance of which was, that he was all ready to open on Pulaski, when the material, then on the *Atlantic* (just ar-

rived), was unloaded and landed at Tybee. Savannah had been cut off since 11 Feb. by the batteries on Jones and Bird Islands. He had begun preparations for Savannah, but had been directed to discontinue by McClellan. He had laid a plan to take Savannah by a *coup de main* about 20 Jan.; but the navy failed to co-operate, and at date it was too late to do so.

This was the substance. No reference to his relief by Hunter, no regrets were expressed — nothing but entire submission was expressed or could be implied: and yet Gen. Sherman must have been exceedingly sorrowful while penning the final words which separated him from his command.

The day was exceedingly warm, though it was a "cold day" for Sherman. Thermometer 92° in the shade. No drill or dress parade, there were so many men away at work. Gen. Wright, the same day, asked Gen. Sherman for reinforcements [he was at Jacksonville. — D. E.], as the rebels were concentrated on his front. Gen. Pemberton suggested to the Governor of Georgia that the large quantities of cotton stored in and near Augusta should be removed rather than wait for its destruction by fire, if the enemy should take Savannah.

Before closing the month of March, we will state that on the 26th Feb. the Post Office Department at Washington issued a sort of proclamation [received 31 March. — D. E.], recommending the appointment of a trustworthy agent in each regiment and brigade to handle the mail. The postage to be prepaid, and each piece to be registered (five cents). Under this our Chaplain was duly appointed postmaster for the regiment, though he had previously acted as such.

We are now in the Department of the South. Up to the present time all orders have emanated from "Headquarters E. C." (Expeditionary Corps). This name now goes out of existence.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

On the 3d the War Department provided for a postmaster for each regiment or brigade (see Chaplain Hill's personal sketch), and on the 21st sutlers were regulated (see Sutler).

The Department of the South was created, and Gen. Hunter assigned to the command of it, as noted.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Gen. Hunter issued his first department order on the 31st, assuming command, announcing his staff, and dividing the department into three districts,— the Northern, the Southern, and the Western (under Brig.-Gen. L. G. Arnold),— as already noted.

This arrangement continued till 21st June, — after battle of James Island, — when the district system was abolished. It may fairly be assumed that this abolition of the district system was in part to relieve Gen. Benham from his command, he having given offence in the management of the James Island battle.

Gen. Hunter's next order (No. 2, same day: 31st) thanked Gen. Sherman for his valuable services and for information, etc., turned over to him as his successor.

The Department statistics for March, 1862, are: Total troops, 17,821; wounded and sick, 3,764; died, 41; hospital cases, wounded etc., 147; died of wounds, etc., 4.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	— men,	— officers.
Band	— "	— "
Co. A	95 "	3 "
B	95 "	3 "
C	94 "	3 "
D	89 "	3 "
E	91 "	3 "
F	91 "	3 "
G	83 "	3 "
H	88 "	3 "
I	84 "	3 "
K	84 "	2 "
Present aggregate		960
Aggregate last report		969

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	
Died of disease	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Discharged for disability	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	1	1	9
Recruits	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Absent sick	2	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
Officers in arrest	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

APRIL, 1862

ALL FOOLS' DAY! And the boys had a little fun, just to show their remembrance of the fact. In the evening a burlesque band was gotten up and serenaded our Band Leader (Ingalls), in fine style.

The Chaplain was that day regularly appointed agent to take charge of our mail matters. So large a number were away at work that no drill or dress parade was inflicted on those in camp.

The same day our oldest captain, Israel B. Littlefield of Co. K, an old Mexican War veteran, was honorably discharged on his resignation. His general health was not good, and his eyes were very much affected by the sand. His company parted with him with great regret.

A rebel officer reported to his superior that the enemy had retired to the other side of Port Royal Ferry, and that they landed that morning at Page's Point and burned some houses.

Capt. Littlefield turned over his company on the 2d to his 1st Lieut. (Butterfield); and 2d Lieut. Marsh, of F, was assigned to be his assistant. And that day Gen. Wright (not knowing that Sherman had been relieved) again asked for reinforcements. He also was notified later in the day, by Gen. Benham, that the Major-General Commanding directed the evacuation of Jacksonville, but to make special provision for holding Fernandina and St. Augustine.

We received orders on the 3d to be ready to move at noon; but that was soon changed to three o'clock, and later the important event was postponed till the morrow. Packing up and speculating as to where we were going, etc., fully occupied our hands and minds during the day. The vacancy in the position of color bearer was that day filled by appointing Sergt. Converse D. McDonald of E to the responsible position. A letter of that date says, "I think we are going to Edisto;" and it proved true. Gen. Hunter announced his staff that day, as follows: Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, Medical Director; Capt. Louis H. Pelouze (Fifteenth U.S. Infantry), Acting Inspector-General; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Shunk (Ord. Dept. U. S. A.), Chief of Ordnance; 1st Lieut. James H. Wilson (Top. Eng. U. S. A.), Chief Topographical Engineer; 1st Lieut. E. J. Keenan (Eleventh Pennsylvania), Chief Signal Officer.

Lieut. Cornelius of Co. D, who had been located at Seabrook in charge of a detail of men, whom he had been instructing in the use of boats, was that day relieved, and the men too, by another detail under an officer of the Eighth Maine. Gen. Hunter reported to the Secretary of War, the same day, as to number and location of troops in his Department, and asked for 50,000 muskets with 200 rounds each, and authority to arm such local colored men as could be used advantageously; and to distinguish them, he asked for 50,000 pairs *scarlet pantaloons*.

The troops reported by Gen. Hunter were as follows, and scattered from Edisto to St. Augustine: —

St. Augustine	200	Jones Island	300
Jacksonville	1,400	Hilton Head	4,500
Mouth St. John River	70	Bay Point	80
Fernandina	900	Beaufort	3,600
Tybee	2,200	Otter Island	450
Daufuskie	1,600	No. Edisto River	1,400
Bird Island	300		
		Total	17,000

Too much scattered, he said, and liable to be cut off in detail. Said he should abandon Jacksonville and reinforce Forts Marion and Clinch. Said he was nearly ready to open on Pulaski. [He should have said, "I found Gen. Sherman substantially ready to open on Pulaski."— D. E.] He further said the light draft steamers ordered for Sherman had put into Hatteras in a storm, and Burnside was detaining them. He reminded the Secretary of War that upon leaving Washington he was kind enough to promise whatever force he might ask for, and said that it distressed him to be in such a beautiful situation for striking strong blows without the arms to strike, and begged that the Secretary of War send him at once as many men as he thought could be used.

Our Lieut.-Col. (Jackson) issued an order the 3d to the effect that, being ordered to Edisto, those who were unable to go would remain, and Dr. Moulton take charge of the camp.

We slept but little that night, and on the morning of the 4th (early, too) we struck tents and went to the wharf and on board the Steamer *Ben Deford*. Leaving Hilton Head about 9, we reached Edisto wharf about dark; and nearly all went on shore and went to Hopkins' plantation. Another diary says we staid at the Wm. Seabrook plantation; both were correct. The Hopkins place was about a mile from the wharf.

We were in a new country again, where everything was strange; and we didn't "wander" very much, but kept near the main body.

Next morning (5th) we started inland, marching about ten miles to the Dr. Mitchell plantation, where we apparently were to stop for awhile. We had artillery and cavalry with us. Co. E quartered temporarily in a church on the road and did not join till next day.

THE OCCUPATION OF EDISTO ISLAND, S. C., BY UNION FORCES.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
NORTH EDISTO, S. C., 5 April 1862.

General: I have the honor to report that the reconnoissance contemplated last evening for today has been made and proved very satisfactory. I have taken possession of the entire island, and have not as yet seen the enemy. The Third New Hampshire Volunteers and two pieces of artillery are stationed at the farther part of the island. I think our position is secure, and do not apprehend any danger. The Third New Hampshire Volunteers will be reinforced immediately by the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers being held in reserve. Two gunboats of light draught would be of great value to us here as a means of defense. The *Crusader* draws too much water to be able to run around in the creeks. Gunboats of light draught will be able to pass around the island, therefore keeping the enemy at bay and securing all necessary positions. The Steamer *Boston* arrived at this post this afternoon. The Sloop of War *Dale* is still in Saint Helena Sound. I am not fully prepared to give you a full detail of the different positions now held by our forces, but will make a full report soon. Col. Moore has permission to visit Hilton Head, leaving Maj. Kane in command, who is fully competent. The *Ben Deford* returns to Hilton Head early tomorrow. A line of communication is kept up with the outposts by means of the cavalry. I will make a further report tomorrow

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. Q. FELLOWS,
Col. Third New Hampshire Vols., Commanding Post.

THE MARCH TO MITCHELL'S PLANTATION.

It was said that the cause of our removal to Edisto was that the Forty-seventh New York and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, previously stationed on the island, had been attacked by a superior force and driven back to the landing, and we were to reinforce them. Next morning after landing we started for the interior of the island. We were soon joined by several negroes, and our men were not slow in chartering them to carry their knapsacks; and some carried three or four upon their heads — their peculiar method of transportation.

Our march was about eight miles, and a tedious march it was; for the day was exceedingly warm. This was our first long march with knapsacks packed.

When we had covered half the distance our ranks began to grow thin, many falling out completely exhausted, although we made frequent halts. We arrived late in the afternoon where we were to quarter.

The mansion house was soon occupied by the officers; and it was made headquarters. The Chaplain says: "In the march found no rebels. Made headquarters at Dr. Mitchell's place. I got fine quarters in the old mansion." The men were mostly quartered in the negro cabins. The Steamer *Boston* came up to Edisto the same day with several of our men, and baggage, etc.

EDISTO — FIRST NIGHT ON PICKET.

[By a Co. K man.]

Co. K was ordered on picket and proceeded to our post after dark. 'Twas so dark we knew not whether the rebels were in our front or rear, right or left, near or distant. Orders were given that no one would be permitted to lie down. The mosquitoes soon began their revelling; and such mosquitoes we never saw before, they being of a larger variety and more numerous than any we had ever encountered. They were, in fact, so numerous that a nervous person would almost have fits if obliged to stay out of doors with them over night.

About midnight the men began to lie down in spite of the vigilance of the officers. Exhausted nature was superior to orders. When found necessary — absolutely so — the orders were modified, and one-half the men permitted to lie down at a time, but not to sleep. Soon a snore was heard; but an investigation, in the extreme darkness, revealed no one asleep! Thus passed our first night's picket on Edisto. At daybreak we returned to Mitchell's plantation.

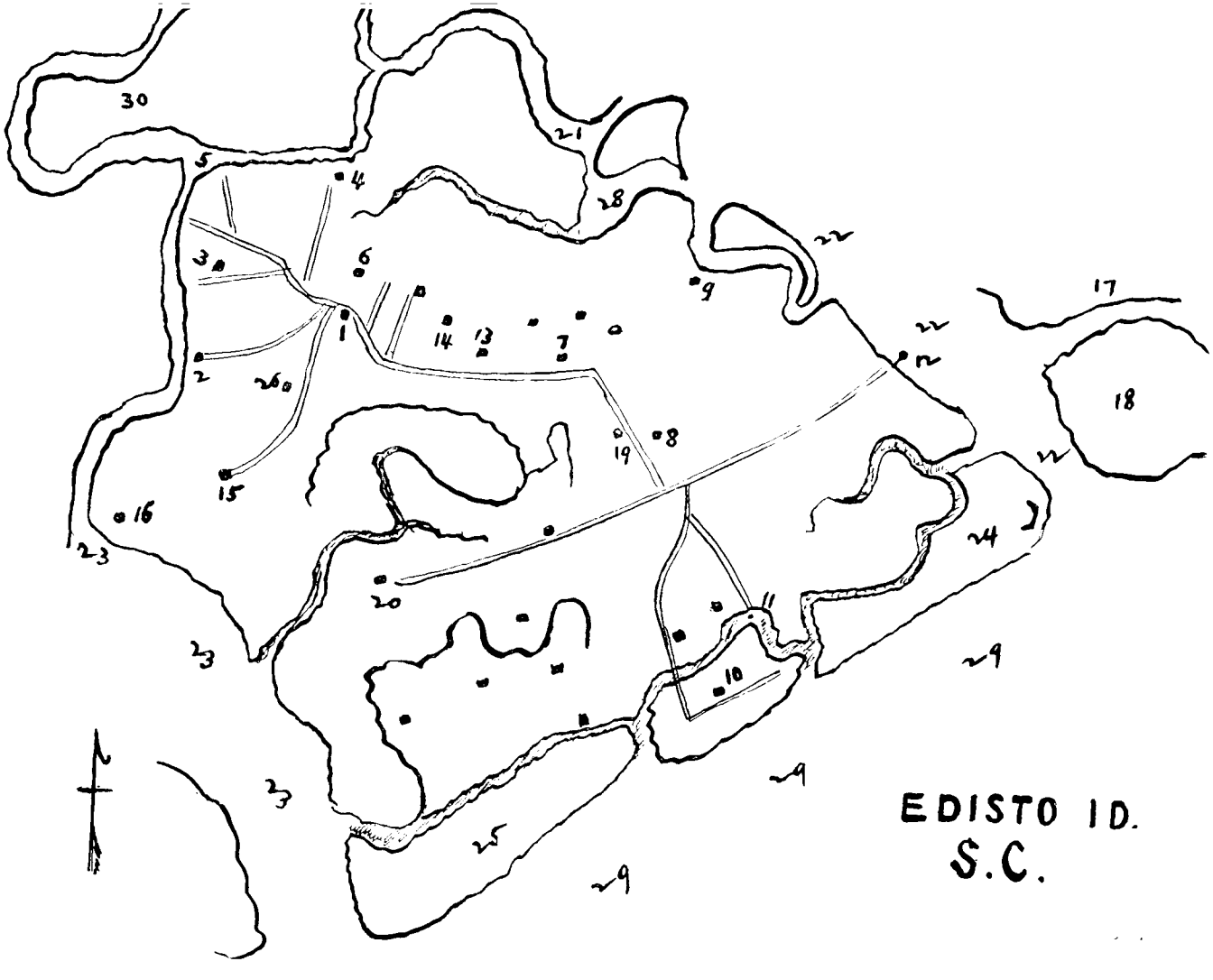
On Sunday the 6th we had no drill or dress parade, and no services, the majority of the men being on picket, while Co. E furnished all the men for camp guard. Several diaries say we were paid off that day for two months: and it must be accepted as a fact, Sunday to the contrary notwithstanding. Col. Jackson reported the same day to Col. Fellows, Commanding Post of North Edisto, the disposition of his pickets during the previous night and recommended that a gunboat be sent to guard the numerous landing places, and also suggested that Surgeons Moulton and Eaton and the Hospital Steward and Commissary, with their tents, etc., be ordered to join the regiment. [These were all left at our camp at Hilton Head on the 4th.— D. E.]

EDISTO — IN GENERAL.

The picket duty there was the most tedious we had in South Carolina. In a few weeks after our arrival the "minges" made their appearance, and tormented us nigh unto death. Mosquito netting (technically "mosquito bars") was issued as a measure of relief; but the meshes were so large that the minges easily passed through. Our quarters were the old negro huts (cabins), which were inhabited by fleas on our arrival. As we were determined to occupy the same quarters, many and hot were the battles between us, and in which more or less blood was shed.

The reader will perceive that our nights were disagreeable, whether on picket or in quarters. The abandoned cotton fields, not having a cultivator, brought forth blackberries spontaneously. They were so plenty, some of us ate but little else. The pickers for sale got ten cents a quart readily.

Boat loads of negroes, of both sexes, old and young, came over from "de main" nearly every night, and in such numbers that provision could scarcely be made for them. They were shipped to Hilton Head and St. Helena Islands as fast as possible.



1 *Mitchell's, Headquarters of Regt.*
2. *Baynard's.*
3. *Bailey's, A. C. D.*
4. *Baynard's.*
5. *Wall's Cut.*
6. *Whaley's.*
7 *Church.*
8. *Store.*
9. *Seabrook.*
10. *Eddingsville.*
11. *Public Landing.*
12. *Edisto Wharf.*
13. *Dr. E. Bailey's.*
14. *Dr James Bailey's.*
15. *Dr Bailey's.*
16. *Ann Bailey's.*
17. *Rockville Village.*
18. *Seabrook Island.*
19. *Church.*
20. *J. Mitchell's.*
21. *Dawho River*
22. *North Edisto River.*
23. *South Edisto River.*
24. *Botany Bay Island.*
25. *Big Bay Island.*
26. *Dr Bailey's.*
27 *Ocella Creek.*
28. *Steamboat Creek.*
29. *Atlantic Ocean.*
30. *Jehossee Island.*

At one time a sort of mania for gambling seized the men, many of them, and it took the particular form called a "sweat board." Daily and hourly, while the fever lasted, men could be seen singly, in pairs and by squads, silently stealing away into the bushes to ply their favorite game. Much money changed hands. In vain the officers attempted to stop it. They only succeeded in reducing its proportions. This mania suddenly disappeared, without leaving a trace behind, save in the minds and pockets of those who had been fleeced.

The regiment was divided up soon after our arrival at the Mitchell plantation, though the Headquarters of the regiment remained there during our entire stay.

On the 7th, Col. Jackson reported to Col. Fellows that the provisions were nearly exhausted; that the men were sick, and the doctor much needed. He further said he wanted the band [The band was retained at Headquarters of the Post, on landing at Edisto. — D. E.], and their absence was a general disappointment; that the regiment was being paid off, and he desired to send the Chaplain to Hilton Head with money and packages.

Col. Fellows, Commanding Post, issued an order the same day, regarding passes to contrabands, and named the following Government Superintendents as the only persons authorized to give such passes: Jules De La Croix, J. W R. Hill, F C. Barnard and C. E. Rich.

A diary of the 7th says: "The Forty-seventh New York is to go to Little Edisto tomorrow, and Co. F and two other companies are to do duty here as home guard."

A part of the Forty-seventh New York arrived at our camp the 7th, under Maj. Kane, and were paid off. They took a 12-pounder howitzer for Little Edisto. The Adjutant (Hill) was thrown from his horse the 7th, and was considerably hurt. He had previously tendered his resignation, owing to failing health. He was with Capt. Littlefield in the Mexican War.

Gen. Wright today notified the people of Jacksonville that his forces are to evacuate that city. (This latter item and the next which follows may have some connection.)

Gov. Milton of Florida complained to Jeff. Davis of the condition of affairs in Florida. He said he would soon proclaim martial law because of the disposition manifested in several places to submit to the enemy, and in fact at the first opportunity to rally to their standard. That must have been truly refreshing to Jeff. Davis.

Col. Fellows was (8 April) directed by Gen. Benham, Commanding Northern District, substantially as follows: The General Commanding desires you to take every opportunity, either by negroes who come from the rebels, by scouts, etc., of acquiring and transmitting to him all information, with sketches, plans and descriptions of the best routes for approaching Charleston or James Island, either by land or water. If the rebels come down in force to occupy or remain at Jehossee Island, and you feel sure you have

strength enough, with aid from Otter Island, to make a dart at them and rout them from there, you are authorized to do it; or, on learning from you that more force would be required, he would, if such force were available from this vicinity, either send or take it to you for such purpose. It does not, he continues, appear desirable to occupy the island further inland than Edisto, except such small portions of adjacent shores as may be necessary for the security of our pickets on that island, and the main body of your troops will habitually be kept in such position that they can easily be concentrated for resistance to an attack.

A flag staff was erected 8th April; our tents had not yet arrived.

Gen. Wright completed his arrangements (8 April) for evacuating Jacksonville, by sending 60 days' rations, and 60,000 rounds of 69 calibre to St. Augustine. Gen. Pemberton (rebel) reports that Cole's Island is not yet evacuated. He also urges haste in the new connection by rail between Charleston and Savannah. Today, also, a regimental order restored Capt. Wilbur to duty

The separation of our companies was referred to 8th April by the Chaplain, thus: "Our regiment is much divided up — some eight miles apart; very bad for religious purposes, but the result of war."

Col. Fellows replied to Benham on the 9th, substantially that he would do as desired. Said he reached the outposts the previous day and found them well posted and the whole force (two regiments infantry and four pieces artillery) in such position that they could be quickly concentrated. Thought there were not many rebels on Jehossee. He further said he would soon make a reconnoissance, on the *Pocahontas*, toward White Point on the Dawho River, and asked for a seven-feet-draft gunboat, as the *Dale* had not yet arrived, and that he would forward contrabands at once by the *Mayflower*. Matters were getting interesting: for Col. Fellows ordered (9 April) that all negroes be in their cabins at 8 P.M.; that all soldiers in employ of Government Agents be at once sent to their regiments; and all boats be placed under the Provost Marshal. Mail. A diary says, "Had orders to load, at evening roll call."

On the 10th, Gen. Wright announced his arrival at Fernandina, and that he had brought with him the Unionists from Jacksonville. He directed that they be housed in some of the vacant houses, and that rations be furnished; and such as are able to pay for same.

Gen. Lee said to Gen. Pemberton that day that Beauregard was pressed for troops, and to send, if possible, Donelson's brigade of two regiments to Corinth, and concluded his letter by saying that if the Mississippi Valley was lost, the Atlantic States would be ruined.

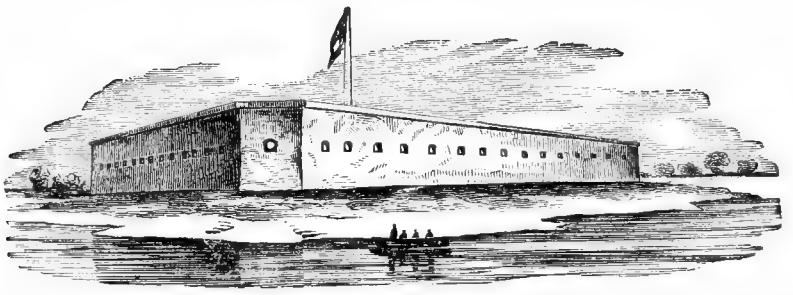
Some of our officers (presumably the field officers), went very near Jehossee the 10th — near enough to see the rebel pickets. Regimental Order No. 18, of that date, directed that the guns of the men be fired once in three days, and at a target at long range.

A rebel order directed the dismantling of Fort Chapman on the Ashepoo River, and logs to be placed in lieu of the guns removed.

The 10th day of April was another day big with interest, for the bombardment of Pulaski began that morning, and we heard the distant cannonading — boom, boom, boom — all day long.

THE STORY OF FORT PULASKI.

Fort Pulaski is located upon Cockspur Island, on the southerly side of the Savannah River. The island is entirely marsh, about one mile long by half a mile wide. The fort commanded both chan-



FORT PULASKI, GA.

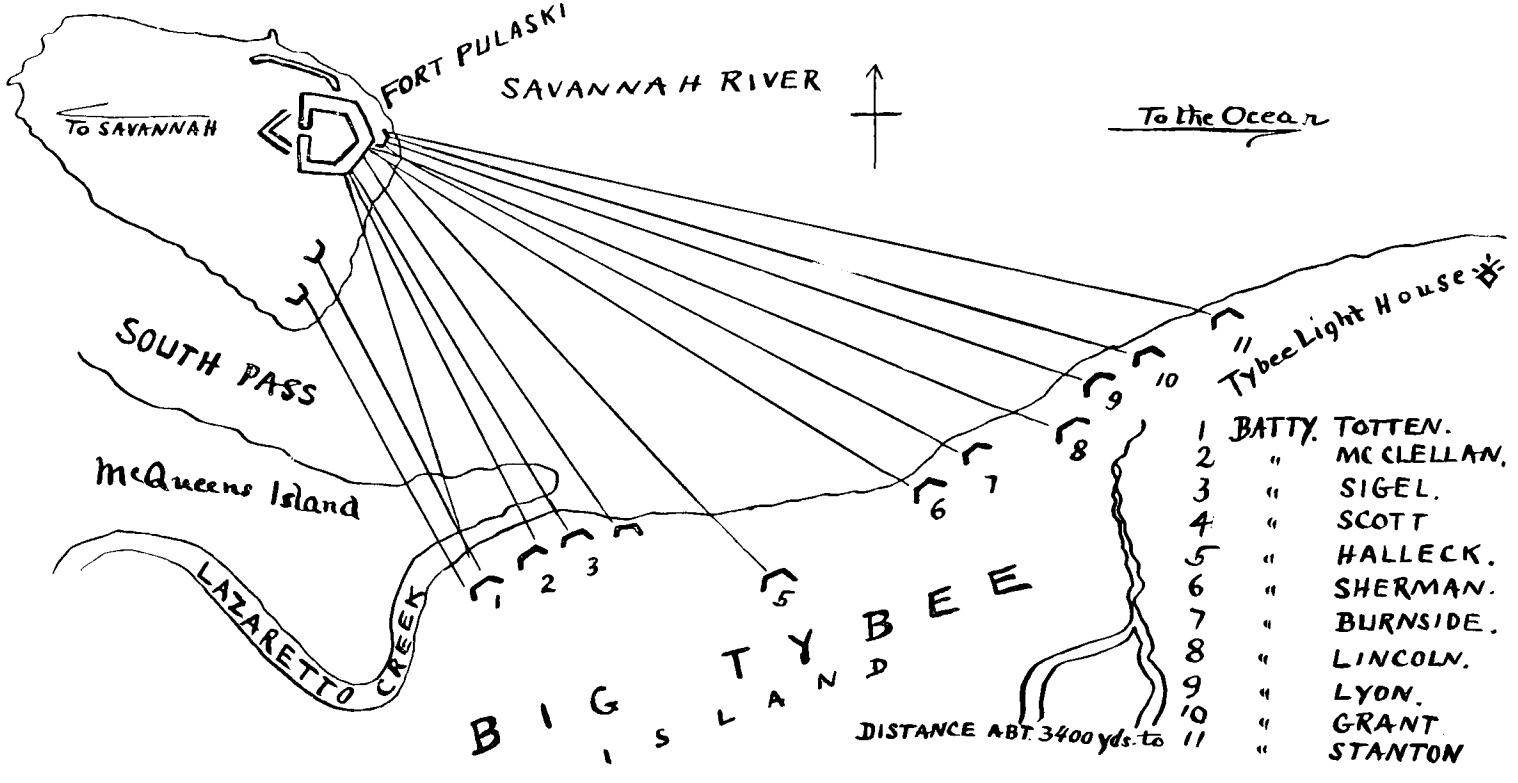
nels. It was built of brick, with five sides, all of which were casemated. The walls were seven and one-half feet thick and twenty-five feet high above high-water mark. Its armament consisted of one tier of guns in embrasure and one *en barbette*. The gorge was covered by an earthen outwork of bold relief. Around the main work was a forty-eight-foot ditch, and around the demi-lune a thirty-two-foot ditch. Communication was by two drawbridges. There were 48 guns, 20 of which bore upon Tybee Island: 5 10-in. Columbiads, 5 8-in. Columbiads, 4 32-pounder rifles, 1 24-pounder Blakely rifle, 2 12-in. and 3 10-in. sea-coast mortars. 140 guns would have been a full armament.

In order to proceed in such a manner with this remarkable siege as to make the recital intelligent and interesting, it seems proper at this point to insert a bit of history.

On 2 Jan. 1861, Gov. Brown of Georgia, fearing that Fort Pulaski would be reinforced and thus lost to the Confederacy, issued his orders directing Col. A. R. Lawton, commanding the First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, to act at once; and the following was the order: —

Sir: In view of the fact that the Government at Washington has decided on the policy of coercing a seceding State back into the Union to the end, therefore, that this stronghold (Pulaski), which commands the entrance into Georgia, may not be occupied by any hostile force until the convention of the State of Georgia . [16th inst.] has decided upon the policy which Georgia will adopt in this emergency, you are ordered to take possession of Fort Pulaski as by public order herewith, and hold it under orders from me or evacuate under compulsion by an overpowering hostile force.

JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.


FORT PULASKI
SAVANNAH RIVER
TO SAVANNAH
To the Ocean
Tybee Light House
SOUTH PASS
McQueens Island
LAZARETTO CREEK
BIG TYBEE ISLAND
1 BATTY. TOTTEN.
2 " MCCLELLAN.
3 " SIGEL.
4 " SCOTT
5 " HALLECK.
6 " SHERMAN.
7 " BURNSIDE.
8 " LINCOLN.
9 " LYON.
10 " GRANT
11 " STANTON
DISTANCE ABT. 3400 yds. to

Early on the morning of the 3d of January, a detachment from the Chatham Artillery (Capt. Claghorn), the Savannah Volunteer Guards (Capt. Screven), the Oglethorpe Light Infantry (Capt. Burtow).—say 125 men,—all under Col. Lawton, went to Pulaski by steamer and took possession at noon in the name of the State of Georgia.

There was no resistance from the ordnance sergeant and the few men under him. The flag of Georgia was hoisted in place of the stars and stripes. This is said to have been the first flag raised in secession.

The State Convention met and adopted a resolution approving the act of Gov Brown, the resolution being moved by Robert Toombs, who had just vacated his seat in the U S. Senate.

Having given this bit of history, the narration of Fort Pulaski's experience in its recapture will be proceeded with.

It must be borne in mind that the capture of Port Royal was on the 7th of November. It would appear that the subject of Pulaski's capture was early considered; for on the 1st of December, Capt. Q. A. Gillmore reported to Gen. Sherman the result of a reconnoissance of Savannah river, etc. He reported that he went down on the Steamer *Ben Deford*, on the 29th of November, to Tybee, and recommended that a regiment be placed thereon, to hold it for base of future operations. He further reported that in a siege, after obtaining the range, five-eighths of all shells fired could be lodged in the fort, and he would want mortars enough to drop a shell each minute into the fort, and an equal number of guns.

On the 21st of February, 1862, the first vessel arrived at Tybee with ordnance and ordnance stores. Troops had previously been landed and preparations made for the mounting of the necessary guns with which to reduce the doomed fort. The mortars were the most difficult to land, and the officials were for the moment puzzled as to what method to pursue. These iron monsters had been laden at Norfolk by the use of heavy shears, or derricks; but the apparatus was not brought along. The masts of the vessels (mostly schooners) were not strong enough for the purpose.

The writer is informed upon good authority that Gen. Sherman jocularly taunted his Staff with its inability to land a mortar; whereupon Quartermaster Fuller, who had some knowledge of the sea and what could be done with ropes, volunteered to land the mortars if given full power to obtain the necessary materials and men from anywhere within the Department. To this Gen. Sherman at once assented.

Capt. Fuller at once proceeded to the *Wabash* and borrowed several of her largest spars, and had ropes innumerable, and several sailors detailed, and was soon on his way to the important point off Tybee. Shears were then rigged up in the stoutest possible manner, and also an improvised derrick. Large scows were brought alongside, being planked over, and a mortar placed carefully in (on) the center, and towed ashore at high tide, the mortar being dumped as soon as the scow touched the bottom. The towing

was done by three row boats, ranged practically side by side, but kept apart by skill; and this only after Capt. Fuller had instructed the rowers (German soldiers) how to do it. At low tide, heavy ropes were made fast to the trunnions of the mortars, and hundreds of willing hands tugged at the ropes, dragging the mortars by force only to the high-water mark, from which point they were moved to their destined stations by engineering processes in connection with the force of hundreds of soldiers.

Capt. Fuller, in his connection with this affair, so irritated a German officer that a challenge was sent. It leaked out, and as a result Capt. Fuller's friends provided him with an elegant and costly pair of pistols, which he retains to this day. The challenge never got beyond the sending of it and its reception.

The work of moving and mounting the various guns on Tybee was immense, and would almost demand a chapter by itself to describe it.

The work of preparation for the siege went forward with as much rapidity as could reasonably be expected. Gen. Sherman seemed determined that the fort should fall into his hands, and neither men nor material were spared; but Gen. Sherman was destined to be relieved just prior to the taking of the fort, and another was fated to be the sender to Washington of the news of the capture of the fort. This must have been a great blow to the pride of Gen. Sherman. All ready to strike the blow, and be relieved! A few days longer, and full credit would have been his. [The reader will please excuse the writer for inserting the above just at this point; but it seemed fitting, and in it went.]

The forces upon Tybee were: the Forty-sixth New York, Col. Rudolph Rosa; Seventh Connecticut, Col. Alfred H. Terry; New York Volunteer Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Jas. F Hall; 2 companies of Third Rhode Island Artillery, Capts. Mason and Rogers; a detachment of Co. A of the Corps of Engineers, under Sergt. Jas. E. Wilson.

On the 1st of April, Gen. Benham (he was just then taking hold) suggested to Gen. Viele (then on Daufuskie Island with troops) that he (Viele) might be able to erect batteries to fire at south and south-east faces, and possibly at the north-east face, of Pulaski, and aid in the reduction of the fort, and suggested as a location the lower end of Long Island, and directed a reconnoissance with that object in view. He said Gillmore had a project of building a large scow, to float to position and then be used as a basis for a battery. He further said he had in view the restoration of a part at least of the excellent troops of his (Viele's) brigade.

On the same day, Gen. Benham suggested to Gillmore that he take his proposed scow to Lazaretto Creek, and there make a battery; and if found to be all right, Viele should have one or two of the same kind. If reinforced before he began firing (Gillmore was in command at Tybee), and a senior was with such troops, Benham agreed that Gen. Hunter and Gen. Wright and himself would see that justice was done, in its fullest sense, for all his labors and efforts.

On the 2d of April, Benham said to Viele: "There is a small, dry ridge on Turtle Island, nearly opposite Bloody Point, that would be a good spot for a battery, to operate against Pulaski (two miles). All the large mortars," said he, "have been landed at Tybee; but there are here (at Hilton Head) two 10-inch and two 8-inch Columbiads which can be sent you."

On the 3d of April, Benham further said to Viele: "Seventeen of Gillmore's men have been captured," and feared they might give information and cause a hastening of preparations and premature commencement of the siege, and directed Viele to keep sealed all communication between the fort and city.

The same day, Viele said to Benham: "Two officers have made the proposed reconnoissance, and report that two flat-boats with mortars, rifled guns and howitzers can be made effective at Long Island; that it would take a week or ten days to regularly mount guns in position, and that would be too late."

The same day, Benham said to DuPont that he learned that $12,000 had been offered to get the garrison of Fort Pulaski out of fort and urged vigilance and activity on part of navy.

On the 4th, Benham said to Viele that he was satisfied that the lower end of Long Island was the spot for a battery, and proposed four guns, and said 30 yards front was a plenty.

The same day, Viele said to Benham: "Guns can be placed in position on Long Island at once," and he had one 8-inch and one 10-inch mortar which he could use. Further, that the rebels were busy all night moving troops towards Wilmington Island. Evidently something was on the tapis.

On the 8th of April, Hunter said to DuPont: "I contemplate opening the attack on Fort Pulaski by sunrise tomorrow morning, and have to ask of you all the co-operation and assistance in your power. A few days further delay would place our batteries on Tybee Island in a perfect condition, perhaps; but I am satisfied that such delay would be of more service to the enemy than to ourselves."

The following is self explanatory: —

No.	Battery.	Distance from Pulaski, Yards.	Armament.
1.	Halleck	2,400	2 13-inch mortars.
2.	Stanton	3,400	3 13-inch mortars.
3.	Grant	3,200	3 13-inch mortars.
4.	Lyon	3,100	3 10-inch Columbiads.
5.	Lincoln	3,045	3 8-inch Columbiads.
6.	Burnside	2,750	1 13-inch mortar.
7	Sherman	2,650	3 13-inch mortars.
8.	Scott	1,740	1 8-inch, 3 10-inch } Columbiads.
9.	Siegel	1,670	5 30-pounder Parrotts. 1 48-pounder James rifle.
10.	McClellan	1,650	2 84-pounder James rifles. 2 64-pounder James rifles.
11.	Totten	1,650	4 10-inch siege mortars.

On the 9th, Gillmore was nearly ready to issue his order for the siege to begin at sunrise. The signal to be a single shot from the right mortar in Battery Halleck, the firing then to proceed at a specified rapidity, the quickest being once per minute, and the slowest

once in ten minutes. Four batteries were served by the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and all others by infantry, except that on the 11th the sailors from the *Wabash* served Battery Siegel.

In Battery Burnside were Sergts. James E. Wilson and P. Maguire of Co. A, U. S. Engineers, and Sergt. (afterward Captain) Andrew J. Wadlia of Co. G, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, with a detachment of the Eighth Maine, in three reliefs.

The siege began as directed, the details of which need not be here described. The 13-in. mortars were said to have been quite inaccurate, only about one-tenth of all shots fired dropping within Pulaski.

The casualties on Tybee were very few. But one man was killed — Private Thomas Campbell, Co. H, Third Rhode Island Artillery. A few were slightly injured. Surgeon Francis Bacon, Seventh Connecticut, and Brigade Surgeon Craven, were present during the siege. A 10-in. mortar on Long Island was served on the 11th by a detachment of the Forty-eighth New York, Major Beard; but the distance was so great, not one of the shots reached the fort.

Gillmore's order announcing the capture of the fort mentioned as present and serving with distinction: Capt. C. E. Fuller, Quartermaster (unloaded ordnance and ordnance stores); Col. Alfred H. Terry, Seventh Connecticut; Lieut. Col. James F. Hall, New York Volunteer Engineers; Capt. Hunkell, with a company of Forty-sixth New York (occupied a hulk, with battery, in Lazaretto Creek); Lieut. Horace Porter, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. James H. Wilson, Topographical Engineers; Capt. Louis H. Pelouze, Fifteenth United States Infantry; Capt. J. W. Turner, C. S., U. S. Army; Capt. McArthur, Eighth Maine; Capt. F. E. Graef, Co. D, New York Volunteer Engineers; Lieut. I. L. Brooks, Co. A, New York Volunteer Engineers; Commander C. R. P. Rodgers and Lieut. John Irwin, U. S. Navy; Lieut. W. L. M. Burger, New York Volunteer Engineers; Lieut. P. H. O'Rorke, Engineer Corps; Adam Badeau, Esq.; Sergt. James E. Wilson, Co. A, Engineer Corps.

On the 10th of April, Gen. Hunter sent the following demand for surrender: —

Sir: I hereby demand of you the immediate surrender and restoration of Fort Pulaski to the authority and possession of the United States. This demand is made with a view to avoiding, if possible, the effusion of blood which must result from the bombardment and attack now in readiness to be opened. The number, calibre and completeness of the batteries surrounding you, leave no doubt as to what must result in case of your refusal; and as the defense, however obstinate, must eventually succumb to the assailing force at my disposal, it is hoped you may see fit to avert the useless waste of life. This communication will be carried to you under a flag of truce, by Lieut. J. H. Wilson, U. S. Army, who is authorized to wait any period not exceeding thirty minutes from delivery, for your answer.

The inevitable result of the bombardment, which followed the Confederate commander's refusal to surrender, was its capture, after partial destruction. It is said that Col. Olmstead replied, in substance, to the demand for surrender, that he was there to defend the fort — not to surrender it.

On the 11th, upon the signal of surrender, Gen. Gillmore,

Capt. A. B. Ely (A. A. A.-G. to Benham) and Maj. Charles G Halpine repaired to the fort to arrange the terms of surrender, which were as follows: 1. The fort, armament and garrison to be surrendered at once to the forces of the United States. 2. The officers and men of the garrison to be allowed to take with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, etc.: this not to include private weapons. 3. The sick and wounded, under charge of the Hospital Steward of the garrison, to be sent up under a flag of truce to the Confederate lines; and at the same time the men to be allowed to send up any letters they may desire, subject to the inspection of a Federal officer.

The articles were signed by Chas. H. Olmstead, Col. First Georgia Regiment, Commanding Fort Pulaski; and by Q. A. Gillmore, Brig.-Gen. Volunteers, Commanding U.S. Forces, Tybee Island, Ga. These articles were endorsed by Gen. Benham, authorizing them, subject to the approval of Gen. Hunter, who gave the final approval.

Gen. Benham's report to Hunter says 337 men, 24 officers and 18 sick and wounded were surrendered. Gen. Hunter's report to the Secretary of War says the bombardment began about 8 A.M. on the 10th, and the surrender was at 2 P.M. on the 11th; that the capture included 47 guns, 40,000 lbs. of powder and 360 prisoners.

The bombardment was quite plainly heard by the men of the Third New Hampshire, the regiment being located at Edisto Island.

On the 11th, Lieut. Hynes, Co. A, wandered near enough to the rebels (by accident, probably) to draw the fire of a picket. Two companies of rebels were seen to leave Jehossee. Gen. Lee, at Richmond, received the soul-stirring news, at 11.40 P.M., that Pulaski had surrendered.

Gen. Wright, on the 13th, reported his evacuation of Jacksonville on the 8th, and stated his troops there to have been the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, 6 companies Fourth New Hampshire, and 2 sections Hamilton's Battery. He further said that as they came down the river, they took one company of Fourth New Hampshire on at Mayport, near the mouth of the river. The garrison of St. Augustine at time of writing was 7 companies Fourth New Hampshire; and at Fernandina were 3 companies Fourth New Hampshire, the Ninth Maine and one company of Engineers. He did n't actually pass over the bar until 3 P.M. of the 10th.

Gen. Hunter, at Pulaski, on the 13th, declared free all persons of color at Pulaski: General Orders 7 We had services that day; but there were so few present that it seemed hardly worth while. A rebel report of the 14th said of Pulaski: That it had a breach big enough for a four-horse team to drive through; gave the armament and said they "had 130 rounds for each gun."

Our artillery (14th) shelled the rebs from near a ferry in our vicinity, being supported by three companies of infantry (regiment unknown to writer). The Chaplain's diary says he walked about 12 miles the 14th, visiting the companies to collect money and packages for express.

Gen. Truman Seymour.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.

Gen. Joseph C. Abbott.

A diary of the 15th said: "Some of our boys have gone to build a bridge across to Jehossee. Two companies of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania came here last night with five days' rations, as support." Capt. Wilbur and a few men went out hunting wild calves the 15th, stopping at the McCarthy place and feloniously taking therefrom several books and other truck. The various movements indicated that something was to occur soon. We heard the 15th that Pulaski had been taken; and great was our joy.

The discharge of Capt. Wiggin of Co. G, and of Adjt. Hill, were announced the 15th by regimental order (both dating 14th); and Lieut. Emmons was directed to relieve Capt. Wiggin, and Lieut. T. M. Jackson was directed to act as adjutant. Co. B left Headquarters at Mitchell's that day, and went to the Edding plantation, about 5 miles distant, and on the bank of the North Edisto River, from whence they could see the rebels on the mainland. Mail. The troops were ordered to be ready to move on the morrow on some expedition.

CO. H SORTIE.

The party consisted of Capt. Rhind (navy), Dr. Britnall, Master's Mate Nelson, with 30 men and a howitzer, all from the *Crusader;* and 30 men of Forty-seventh New York, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania and Third New Hampshire, all under Capt. Dow, Co. H, Third New Hampshire. The expedition was gotten up by Capt. Rhind to punish the rebs for firing on one of his unarmed boats.

The expedition started at midnight of the 17th, and landed at Rockville, on John's Island, skirmishing through the village and three and a half miles beyond to Seabrook's plantation; but the gun of a sailor was fired, by accident, and alarmed the rebs, who fled. Remained at that place till morning, then saw rebel cavalry approaching. Capt. Dow ordered Lieut. Bedell of Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania with his men (Co. K), to occupy a bridge, and thus prevented an intended flank movement.

A well-directed volley sent the rebs rapidly rearward. A howitzer shell exploded in their midst. The rebs then returned as if to charge; but the muskets and howitzers did good work, and the rebs broke again, and again rallied. The rebs were fully 200 strong; but this third charge was ended abruptly by Capt. Rhind, who exclaimed, "Now, boys, fight or die!" and the result was the rebs again fled in disorder and did not again renew the attack.

EDISTO — JEHOSSEE ISLAND RECONNOISSANCE.

On the 17th, a reconnoissance was ordered in the direction of Jehossee Island, about three miles distant, and lying between Edisto and the mainland. Arriving at the creek, a bridge was thrown across; but it sank beneath our weight, and we were obliged to wade knee deep. Two pieces of the Third Rhode Island Artillery accompanied us, and occasionally forwarded our compliments in an iron envelope. Our route lay through Gov. Aiken's plantation, which

was a remarkably large one and well fitted up for the accommodation of the hands — glass windows, brick chimneys and other things to correspond.

We found the grave of one of our pickets (Private John Saupp, Co. K, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania), who had been shot on his post by the rebels and also buried by them. But such a burial! He was buried *on* the ground and not *in* it. The earth was heaped upon the body, only partially covering it, his feet, hands and hair being visible. At the foot of the grave (?) was a rude board, with the inscription, "Yankey Soldier," cut by a rebel jack-knife, propelled by an unholy hand, if the carver and undertaker were the same person. This body was the next day removed inside our lines and given decent burial and awarded military honors.

After remaining on Jehossee Island a few hours, and discovering no enemy, we returned to Edisto laden with spoil, such as chairs, kettles, pans, shovels, etc. While on our homeward march the rebels fired a few shots at us, probably on the supposition that we were on a retreat.

The same day Gen. Benham directed Gen. Wright to relieve Col. Fellows (at Edisto), and also (another order) forbade the removal of any subsistence, forage, mules, horses, oxen, cows, sheep or cattle of any kind from the plantations without permits from the U. S. Treasury Agents. Just why he failed to insert "roosters and hen-fruit" in the list is beyond comprehension.

We got a mail on the 18th, and the day was unusually warm. Sickness — apparently more than its share — developed in Co. B on the 19th: for a diary of that date says, "20 taken sick with bloody dysentery." The Chaplain completed the express job that day, and said there were 427 packages.

Co. B men were not all sick that day, for 30 of them went to Pon Pon Island, and killed 12 cattle and 10 sheep. Gen. Benham's order, of course, had not been promulgated. The Captain of Co. B was a rover, and very skilled in shooting on the fly, and naturally inspired his men with a desire for game.

A large fire in the woods not far distant somewhat disturbed us on the night of the 19th, as none could say it was not a ruse to attract our attention while the rebs should attack us.

On Sunday, the 20th, we had the usual inspection and sermon; and we heard that Gen. Wright's brigade was landing on the island. Mail. Only three companies at Headquarters (Mitchell's) on the 20th, the others being stationed at various plantations on the island. A, C and D were at Bailey's under Maj. Bedel.

The Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania arrived the 20th. Gen. Wright was ordered on the 21st to assume command at Edisto, relieving (our) Col. Fellows. [The latter went home on 60 days' leave on the 24th. — D. E.]

The Chaplain went to Hilton Head the 21st, with express packages; and, in order to get them on board at Edisto, had to detail

himself as a fatigue party of one and carry the 111 boxes quite a distance by hand. Band Master Ingalls went on the same steamer to Hilton Head (on a visit, probably). The money sent was over $20,000, in 316 lots.

Capt. Dow of Co. H was appointed Provost Marshal on the 22d, during the temporary absence of Capt. Van Brunt.

Gen. Hunter granted a 60 days' leave to our Col. Fellows on the 23d.

On that day occurred one of those distressing accidents against which there seems to be no protection. Soon after guard mount, two comrades of Co. I were "fooling" with their guns, having come off guard mount and their pieces being loaded. Suddenly one of the twain was ushered without warning into the presence of his Maker. The gun of Alonzo A. Lewis had become accidentally discharged, and his companion, Private Henry R. Bolles, was a dead man. The ball entered the neck, in front, at the throat, and made its exit back of the right ear. Death was instantaneous, without a doubt. But what a pitiable state of mind the survivor was in! The writer will not attempt to describe that state, further than to say that Private Lewis suffered more in his mind than the sympathetic or imaginative person can fairly describe. 'T was a sad spectacle — the dead man, the grief-stricken comrade, the saddened gathering of comrades. The remembrance of it is yet vividly portrayed upon the writer's memory The funeral on the following day was indeed a sad one — more so than if he had been killed in battle. Many days passed ere the sadness — like a fog — lifted from the camp. This occurred at Mitchell's plantation (Headquarters).

As a sort of sequel to this occurrence, the writer, in his capacity as historian, in 1888, had placed in his hands a Bible which had been the property of Private Bolles (sent out to him by some loved one at home), and which by some means fell into the hands of our Chaplain, and thence to his widow, who turned it over to the writer for delivery to the donor or nearest relatives. This was done in 1888, a search failing to reveal the donor; and it was finally given to a beloved sister, who no doubt prizes it very highly.

On the 24th. Co. B, then at Edding's Wharf, was relieved by a company of Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania. [This Company of Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania was under our Col. Jackson temporarily. — D. E.] Co. B returned to headquarters of regiment, arriving the 25th. A company of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania was ordered, same day, to headquarters of Post, relieving a company of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Thermometer, the 25th, only 109° in the shade. Whew! The band came the 25th to the Mitchell plantation, from headquarters of Post; and were n't we glad to see them again, armed with their brass pieces! On the 25th we got a mail, and our Chaplain returned from Hilton Head, worn out with his excessive labors.

Gen. Wright ordered (25th) that the troops should have company and battalion drill daily and the two flanking companies should drill as skirmishers in the morning. We were getting domesticated again;

for a diary says: "Went off and got two loads lumber to build house over our cook-tent, and have built a barn today for a cow and a mule. Got a load of sweet potatoes." The cow and mule were a happy combination, and though not a span or a pair, they probably were both "kickers."

On the 25th, Gen. Hunter declared martial law in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The weather was getting decidedly warm; and to relieve the men as much as possible, Col. Jackson directed that men coming off guard need not drill on same day

Gen. Hunter was getting his spunk up, — and it was said he was the sole owner of a large supply of that sort of material: for, on the 25th, he peremptorily discharged Mr. Broad, an agent of the Quartermaster's Department at Beaufort, for cruelty to negroes, and directed the Provost Marshal to see that he went North by first vessel. [This order was revoked the 27th. — D. E.]

On the 26th the order exonerating Private Lewis of Co. I from blame in the shooting affair was read on parade.

Gen. Wright and Staff, with an escort, visited the various posts the 26th.

We had dress parade and services on the 27th. Harrison J. Copp of Co. A died at 9.30 P.M., being attended by the Chaplain in his last moments. He was a hospital nurse.

Gen. Benham, Commanding Northern District, announced on the 28th, as on his staff: Capt. Fuller, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. Elwell, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. Garretson (Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania), Assistant Quartermaster; J. R. Freeman, Veterinary Surgeon; and directed that all passengers arriving by vessel report at his headquarters; and that when officers apply for leave of absence, they shall state the number of officers on duty

On the 28th there occurred in the House of Representatives at Washington an unusual circumstance. The House had inquired of the Secretary of War the reasons why Jacksonville had been evacuated. To this he replied: " The President instructs me to say that Jacksonville was evacuated by the orders of the Commanding General of that Department, for reasons which it is not deemed compatible with the public interest at present to disclose " This was dignified, conservative and polite; but the House was n't used to such replies, though before the war closed it had become accustomed to replies containing in essence, " It 's none of your business."

A surprise occurred also in our own Department, the same day. The blockade runner *Isabella*, laden with 10,000 Enfield rifles, a lot of rifled cannon, and a million dollars in coin, was captured in the early morning by our blockading fleet off Charleston, and was sent into Hilton Head.

Col. Jackson was directed (28th) to muster on the 30th the Third New Hampshire, a detachment of the Third Rhode Island and of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania.

On the 29th our gunboats captured a battery of four guns on the mainland opposite Jehossee.

We were mustered for pay on the 30th and had the usual inspection.

SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

On the 3d the order providing for recruiting parties (General Order 105, Dec. 1861) was revoked and all such parties ordered to rejoin their regiments (our party returned 4 May, at Edisto) They were also directed to sell the property (flags, office furniture, etc.) to best advantage, and take the recruits to their regiments. It is apparent that a very hopeful view of war matters was entertained at that time by the authorities at Washington: hence the order; but they "took it all back" later.

The same order provided that Commanding Generals should, after a battle, select suitable spots for the decent burial of the dead, and place head boards, bearing numbers, and where practicable, the names, and keep a register of the same.

Another order of the War Department (8 April) repeated a resolution of Congress giving the President the right to select either of two or more officers serving together, and place him in command, without regard to seniority

Again the War Department (15th) declared that no General had power to accept the resignation of or even discharge any officer appointed by the President.

On the 16th the War Department directed all paymasters to recognize the agents appointed by Governors of States to obtain assignments (allotments) of pay for the benefit of families at home.

On the 26th the War Department directed that when States take care of their wounded or sick, they shall be allowed to commute for value of rations at 25 cents per day

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

During April these were not numerous, but were of great historical value.

On the 13th (Pulaski taken), Gen. Hunter declared the slaves in and about the fort free.

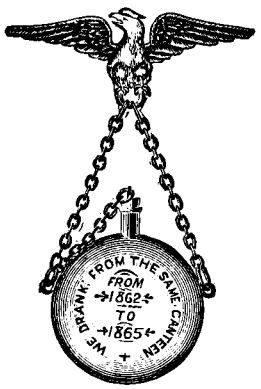
On the 14th, by General Order 6, Gen. Hunter directed that the military post established by the troops under Col. Henry Moore, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, at the Point of Pines on Edisto Island, be designated as Fort Edisto. This was under War Department authority — General Order 24, of 13 March 1862.

The Department Statistics for April, 1862, are: Total troops, 21,242; wounded and sick, 4,817; died, 52. Hospital cases: wounded, etc., 257; died of wounds, etc., 21.

The Monthly Return shows (Edisto Island, S. C.) : —

Field and Staff	— men,	– officers.
Band	— "	– "
Co. A	92 "	3 "
B	95 "	3 "
C	94 "	3 "
D	89 "	2 "
E	91 "	3 "
F	91 "	3 "
G	83 "	2 "
H	88 "	3 "
I	82 "	3 "
K	84 "	3 "
Present aggregate		954
Aggregate last report		960

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals . . .	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Discharged for disability	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Died of disease	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Killed by accident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Officers resigned											3
Commissioned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Absent sick	3	5	2	9	2	4	10	0	4	0	39
Present sick											28
Absent in arrest	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	6



MAY, 1862

MAY DAY! Oh, yes! but who will go a-maying? Not we, surely, for we are soldiers. On the 2d, the Chaplain visited several plantations, and afterward fell into a reverie. He says: "I have been sad today, in visiting the W. E. Seabrook place: a magnificent house and garden, making a real paradise. It is perfectly charming; but how sad! Desolate! injured! Oh, the horrors of war! Dr. Mitchell's place is also beautiful, but sad."

"There was firing by our gunboats over near Jehossee last night," said a diary of the 2d, "but we know not the cause or result." Wm. Ladd Dodge of Co. D was detailed on the 2d to act as Sergeant-Major, *vice* Copp, sick. He continued in that capacity till the 7th, and then remained at headquarters as clerk till the 12th.

At dress parade on the 3d the sentences of three men were read, one being that of George A. Tarbox of Co. K. (See General Court-Martial.)

On Sunday, the 4th, the recruiting detail sent North on the previous January, returned, bringing with them 16 recruits, mostly drummer boys, one of whom was the Chaplain's son "Jimmy." (See Recruiting and Recruits.)

Mr. Sanborn, the Allotment Commissioner, visited us the 4th; and the Chaplain accompanied him to the other posts and companies. It being Sunday, we had services at 5, after which Mr. Sanborn talked very pleasantly to us.

At parade on the 5th an order was read substantially inviting volunteers to come forward and accept commissions in the colored regiments then forming. As sample items of the coming in of negroes, the following entries in a diary are given, though the general subject is treated elsewhere: "6th May: About 50 negroes came in today. They look sad. 7th May: The old scout came in with a dozen negroes and 40 head of cattle."

We got about 100 head of cattle and sheep on the 6th, which assured us fresh meat for awhile.

Sergt.-Major Copp was able on the 7th to resume his duties.

We had a general review on the 8th by Gen. Wright, and got a mail. Gen. Wright expressed himself as highly pleased with the regiment.

An event of national and political importance occurred on the 9th, and all embodied in Gen. Hunter's General Order, No. 11, declaring the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida free. The order is an important one, and we insert it in full: —

General Order No. 11:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., 9 May 1862.

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America; and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law on the 20th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States — Georgia, Florida and South Carolina — heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

EDWARD W SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

This shook the old ship of State sovereignty and slavery from stem to stern. The writer deems it wise to leave this without comment, as not being material to this history.

Blackberries have been treated elsewhere; but we pause for a moment to add to the record that on the 9th a very devout man recorded this: "Picked four quarts in fifteen minutes." Mail.

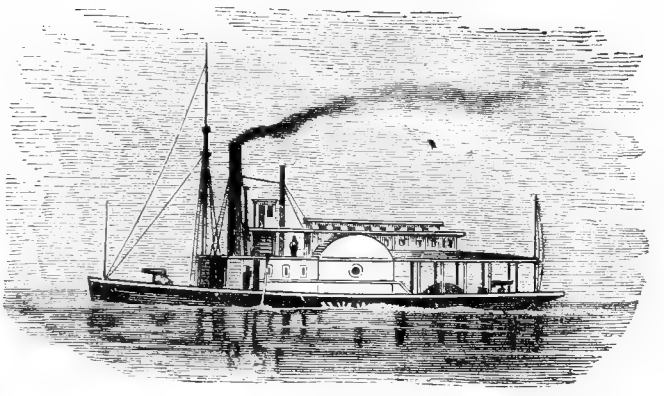
On the 10th the following promotions: 1st Lieut. Emmons, to Captain; 2d Lieut. Handerson, to 1st Lieutenant; and Orderly-Sergt. Scruton of K to 2d Lieutenant; Private Edgerly of K to Orderly-Sergeant.

The Government Agents were very plenty around our camps on the 11th, and, much to our displeasure, they actually carried off our sheep.

THE PLANTER.

The Confederate steamer *Planter* was a high-pressure side-wheeler, being armed with one 32-pounder and one 24-pounder howitzer. Its pilot was Robert Smalls, a colored man; and the small crew was also colored. The *Planter* was in use in Charleston Harbor chiefly, running to Fort Sumter. On the night of the 12th of May, 1862, having then on board four large guns for Fort Ripley, some one of the crew in a joking way suggested the surrender of the boat to the Yankees. The idea, so oddly expressed, set Robert Smalls to thinking; and after thinking, he acted. He had been the pilot of the boat for about six weeks. The circumstances were very favorable. The white officers were all on shore. 'T was easy for the crew to get their own families on board. They did so. At 3 next morning they started with a head tide. Passing Fort Sumter about daylight, they gave the customary signal by steam whistles, and passed on, on to beyond the range of Sumter, when the brave pilot hoisted a white flag and steered directly for the Federal fleet, first arriving at the *Augusta*. Capt. Parrot received them, and then put on board his Acting Master Watson, and sent the *Planter* to Commodore DuPont.

Congress on the 19th of May (and approved, 30th) passed a special act, confiscating the *Planter*, with all the property on board; to be appraised, one-half to go to Smalls and his comrades. Smalls was employed to run the *Planter* in the Department of the South, and rendered good service. The boys of the Third New Hampshire have been transported on the *Planter* several times. After the war, Smalls represented his State (South Carolina) in its Senate, and was after that a Representative to Congress. He was convicted of receiving a bribe, though upon (it is said) very slim testimony; and there are many who doubt that Robert Smalls, the hero of the *Planter*, was ever actually guilty of the charge.



THE PLANTER.

A new movement in drill was mentioned in a diary of the 14th (probably bayonet exercise)

A squad of men and Capt. Clark went over to Jehossee on the 16th.

Co. K of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania arrived at Bailey's place on the 17th [Cos. A, C and D, Third New Hampshire, there. — D. E.]

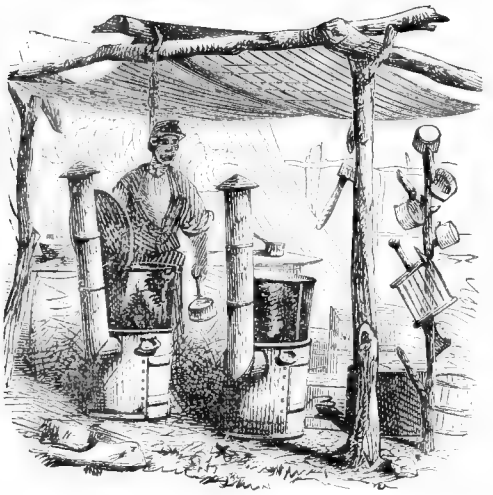
The first real intimation of a move appears under date of the 17th, though the subject had been talked about. The hospital was in process of removal that day to the landing, and troops were arriving daily from Hilton Head: apparently a concentration of troops for an onward move toward Charleston. Surplus baggage was sent to landing also, and with it two men from each company to guard it.

On Sunday, the 18th, we had services at 5; and not long after we had a terrific thunder storm. The Chaplain, in commenting on the storm, says, "no infant thunder and lightning here." To a Third New Hampshire man this comment is sufficient. He will never question its accuracy.

The preparations continued, for on the 20th it was very generally understood that we must pick up and pack up; and the process was fairly inaugurated, though without specific orders. A monitor arrived at Edisto; and that fact added to the interest. We were substantially ready to go on the 21st; but the order didn't come, and we kept sending off our surplus as fast as we could spare it to the landing. The artillery went to the landing on the night of the 21st, and three days' rations were cooked up. We were surely going, but where? The oft-repeated question, but of no small import to a soldier in a campaign.

We find the Chaplain quite ill for several days past; but his diary (22d) expresses his wish to go with the regiment.

Gen. Benham (still commanding the Northern District) on the 23d ordered the creation of a new brigade, under Col. Robert Williams (a regular army officer): the brigade to consist of the New York Volunteer Engineers, the Third Rhode Island Artillery, the First Massachusetts Cavalry and the Third New Hampshire, and to be styled First Division Headquarters Brigade. The order further said Col. Terry had been commissioned as Brigadier-General and would have command of the First Brigade, consisting of the Seventh Connecticut, Forty-sixth New York, Forty-eighth New York and Eighth Maine, with Headquarters at Fort Pulaski. He further arranged Gen. Wright's Brigade (Third) as follows: Sixth Connecticut, Forty-seventh New York, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.



A COOK'S KITCHEN.

We find the Chaplain at work on express matter at the landing, for he worked all night of the 23d getting it on board.

The weather was rainy on the 24th, 25th and 26th, which probably delayed matters more or less.

On the 28th, knapsacks were packed and teamed to the landing. On the 29th we were somewhat saddened by the news of the loss of the *Oriental*, with mail and express matter.

Thermometer 110° only, on the 30th; and all we did that day was to sweat and fight mosquitoes. Mail.

About that time, say 30th and 31st, several men who had been on detached duty returned to their companies. Among others we find Millett and others of E, Sergt. Moore of F and Perkins and Godfrey of D. (Those of Co. D were boatmen.)

The 31st proved nearly as hot as the 30th. The Chaplain's diary says: "Think we shall move soon. Many of our men are sick — I hope not with fear."

The end of May found us on the eve of a move, with only our necessary clothing, etc.; all the rest, including baggage and stores, had been sent to the landing. We knew not what the morrow might bring forth.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

A change of method in recruiting was promulgated the 1st, by providing that commanders of armies in the field may request, and the Department will authorize, Governors of States to recruit regiments then in service. (This didn't work satisfactorily.)

On the 14th, all leaves of absence to officers were revoked, and all were ordered to rejoin their regiments at once. The same order directed that prisoners of war should not be dropped from the rolls until exchanged or discharged.

IMPORTANT DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH ORDERS.

On the 19th, General Order 12 promulgated certain recent acts of Congress: Forbidding any military or naval force to be used in returning fugitive slaves; that whoever forced a safeguard should suffer death; repealed the act giving sutlers a lien on soldiers' pay; forbade flogging in the army; provided that if any officer quit his post after resignation, prior to its acceptance, he shall be treated as a deserter.

The Department Statistics for May, 1862, are: Total troops 16,230; sick and wounded, 4,563; died 43. Hospital cases: wounded, etc., 152; died of wounds, 1.

The Monthly Return shows (Edisto Island, S. C.): —

Field and Staff	— men,	— officers.	
Band	— "	— "	
Co. A	92 "	3 "	
B	89 "	3 "	
C	95 "	3 "	
D	91 "	3 "	
E	91 "	3 "	
F	90 "	3 "	
G	85 "	3 "	
H	83 "	3 "	
I	82 "	3 "	
K	84 "	2 "	
Present aggregate			946
Aggregate last report			954

Gain: 16 recruits (8 musicians, 8 privates). These arrived with (in charge of) the recruiting party. Amos D. Baker of Co. A, transferred to Band.

Changes in officers, etc.: 1st Lieut. Emmons, to Captain (from I to G); 2d Lieut. Handerson, to 1st Lieutenant (G); 1st Lieut. Ela, to Captain (from E to K); 1st Sergt. Scruton (K) to 2d Lieutenant (K); 2d Lieut. T. M. Jackson, transferred from K to G.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	00
Corporals	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	00
Recruits . .	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	0	2	1	16
Discharged for disability	2	7	0	0	1	2	2	5	2	0	21
Absent in arrest	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Recruits required	6	9	3	7	7	8	13	10	6	15	84
Off. absent with leave	1				(Field and Staff, 1.)						2
Off. absent without leave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Officers sick	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

JUNE, 1862.

IT IS SAID, "There's nothing like a day in June." We thought so before the month was out; and that day in June was the 16th, as will be seen later on.

On the 1st, Gen. Wright directed our Colonel to collect his forces preparatory to marching to wharf, and said: "Your command and Maj. Kane's will move together. Move as quietly and as secretly as you can, and take up line of march at 3 A.M. tomorrow; but do not move till your pickets are all in." These orders did not get "abroad" till evening; and hence we were "up in arms" about all night.

A diary of the last of May said, "several commissions arrived;" and let us see for whom: 1st Lieut. Libby of Co. A to be Adjutant (he had not yet returned from leave); 1st Sergt. Flanders of Co. E to 2d Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Langley of Co. H to 1st Lieutenant; 1st Sergt. J. C Wiggin of Co. G to 2d Lieutenant.

Promptly at 3 A.M. on the 2d the various companies left their several stations, and we united and marched to the landing, bidding an affectionate (?) adieu to the native mosquitoes, fleas and "minges." Only two halts were made during the eight to ten-mile march, as we were not so heavily laden as on a previous occasion and marching the other way

At seven we were at the wharf, and were at once transported across to John's Island by the Steamer *Planter* and others. A diary said the force consisted of seven regiments, including cavalry and artillery. One very brief account is as follows: "Marched eight miles; hottest day I ever saw; lots of boys fell out by the roadside; rained hard after we arrived at the Sugar Mills; we were not allowed to go into the buildings, so we tore them down to build shanties; short of rations."

As this was a remarkably trying day to us, and the scenes indelibly impressed upon the memories of the participants, the writer begs leave to give more than one account of it. Another account by our Chaplain, is as follows: "Marched, with the thermometer at 100°, eight miles; many fell out; some fainted and were taken in ambulances. The march was terribly severe. We reached our stopping place at 5 P.M., when hundreds dropped upon the ground and slept till morning. Hundreds of overcoats and blankets were thrown away on the march."

Another account from the standpoint of a hospital attendant was: "About noon embarked on rebel Steamer *Planter* and crossed the river; began march across John's Island; very hot; hundreds from different regiments fell out. Had in my charge five gallons of whiskey and quinine: gave it very free to the men till gone."

A little further on will be inserted an account covering the march across John's Island (more than one day's doings) On the 3d we had a severe storm of wind and rain, and the troops were pretty thoroughly drenched. We may fairly assume that it rained very hard, as the Chaplain says he found a pint of water in his boots, and he was usually very correct. Evidently the storm delayed an onward movement.

On the 4th our hospital attendant, who had so kindly disbursed the whiskey and quinine, was sent back to Edisto for a fresh supply. Gen. Wright arrived in the afternoon and reviewed the troops. A diary of that day says, "Our grub arrived and we had two hard-tacks apiece." Dyspepsia, begone! The storm seemed quite inclined to continue, and we had frequent showers throughout the day; but it partially cleared by night, and preparations for continuing our little journey were made. Orders were issued to move at 2 A.M. on the morrow We were up at 1 on the 5th, and by 2 were on the march; but almost simultaneously the rain fell again. The Chaplain, who was not always serious, said, "Whether we believe in immersion or not, we got it today." He further says he walked nearly all the way (to Legareville), and carried two drums for the boys.

The diary of the quinine and whiskey dispenser says we forded a creek waist deep and arrived at Legareville about 8 A.M.

The fuller account already referred to is as follows: —

CROSSING JOHN'S ISLAND.

On arriving at the landing (Edisto) we were transported across the river to John's Island. The day being sultry, the men naturally desired to be on deck. This made the steamer top-heavy, and she careened, causing an ambulance and several men to slide off into the river (no casualties).

We landed at John's Island by means of a temporary wharf made of barrels and boards, floating in the water. As we had already marched eight miles, we were desirous of a rest; but there was no rest for us. We were moved forward again at a rapid pace. Whiskey was given the men to enable them to perform the journey; and many fell to the rear, apparently exhausted, for the sake of the whiskey. Consequently a few were very much overcome by the relief and could not march. Frequent halts were made, and at each I would lie down immediately and rest all I could. A large quantity of clothing and blankets were abandoned on this march. Water was scarce on the road, and our canteens were soon dry Twenty-five and even fifty cents were paid for a few swallows of water and a hard tack.

After marching a few miles, many fell out and could not be induced to proceed even with a ration of whiskey About the middle of the afternoon we arrived at the Sugar Mills Plantation, and a halt was ordered. At this time I was walking like a drunken man, my legs almost refusing to perform their office. Only five men of my own company were actually present to hear the command, "Halt!" and this, too, without the aid of whiskey. The others joined about dark. At the command, "Halt!" I dropped where I stood, unrolled my blanket, and, stretching myself upon it, staid right in that spot till next morning, when I arose quite refreshed. Our rations

were gone (consumed), and the teams with fresh supplies fast in the mud two miles in the rear; but it was said we should undoubtedly have rations by evening. The Sugar Mill was torn down to obtain boards to build shanties, to protect us from an approaching storm. Co. K was on picket that night and was obliged to go before the arrival of rations. Their position was one commanding an approach to a bridge crossing a small creek, a mile or more in the rear of the regiment.

The rains descended and the floods came, and it really seemed as if it had never rained before. No one was allowed to lie down or speak aloud, and the night was very dark. The experiences of that night of alarm, of anxieties, of watchfulness and wakefulness (some sleepiness, of course), of doubts and some fears, of mistaken sounds of approach, etc., will never be forgotten by Co. K. They were on picket in a strange place, not knowing how near the rebels were, but supposed them dangerously near.

In the morning, Orderly Sergt. Edgerly and myself were sent into camp to hurry up the rations, and found they had not yet arrived. We waited, but in vain, nearly all day; and when they did arrive, we were told that Co. K was to be immediately ordered in and 'twas of no use to send the rations out. Result: Co. K was very, very hungry and very, very cross when they arrived; and Edgerly and myself had to take the censure they must bestow on somebody

Before the arrival of Co. K a review was ordered, and all were required to participate, even to Edgerly and myself. The review was a march over a two-mile course. This was late in the afternoon. Supper was scarcely over when we were ordered to march, the line hurriedly formed, and off we went. The recent heavy rain made the marching very bad.

About midnight, when nothing could be heard save our tramp, tramp, tramp, a musket was heard, which sounded so suddenly on our ears that it brought every man to a halt as if by magic. Our speculations were suddenly brought to an end by the line starting again, as if by one impulse. It soon appeared that the firing was purely accidental and by one of our own men.

About two o'clock next morning it began to rain again, and I parted with one of my blankets. This I disliked to do, but could carry it only a short distance farther at the best, as its weight increased rapidly. No one except the initiated can understand how fast the rain falls at the South in a violent storm. The island being quite level, and the roads slightly lower than the fields upon either side, the roads were soon filled up to a depth varying from three inches to a foot. At first we endeavored to pick our way, — that is, divided ranks, — marching on either side of the road to escape a large puddle, and then came together again. This caused such a lengthening out of the column that the General in command (Wright, I think) ordered that the men march elbow to elbow, the same as if on parade or drill. The rain fell till next day at ten, and before we had reached our journey's end we had marched through puddles one-half a mile in length, splash, splash, splash. One creek we forded was about three and one-half feet deep; but wade we must, and wade we did.

A story is told applying right here, and must be told here to be fully appreciated; but whether absolutely true is uncertain. It is to the effect that the rebels had planned our capture at this creek; but when the force had reached a point a mile or so away, the commanding officer got drunk, and did n't get any nearer. How fortunate — for us!

Soon after crossing the creek we came in sight of the village of Legareville, on John's Island and on the left or southwesterly bank of Stono River. D. E.

On arrival at Legareville we occupied the houses; for it was quite a village, with two churches, and was wholly deserted. A diary names the distance marched as 15 miles, and says the Third New Hampshire took the lead. The same diary also says: "Some of the regiment going to James Island today." The day was princi-

pally spent in drying our clothes, blankets, ammunition, etc. The only two matters of excitement were the issue of whiskey rations and the shooting of a steer, by Major Bedel, in a door-yard where it had taken refuge from a horde of bloodthirsty soldiers.

The 6th proved a fine day, and we continued the drying processes of the day before, and had inspection before dinner. At 2 P.M. we were ordered to cross to James Island, and we were transported by the steamer *Mattano* to that memorable island, where the rebels were strongly entrenched and where we were destined soon to meet them in battle array and spill the first blood of the Third New Hampshire. Of that later on. We marched about a mile and halted in a cotton-field, then grown up to thistles as high as one's head, where we remained till next morning, our position being to the left of Gen. Stevens' forces, already there. Where were we? What were our surroundings? Was it dangerous to be there? We were credibly informed that we and the rebels were the joint occupants of the same island, that the latter were strongly fortified, that James Island was the direct and substantially the only path to Charleston, that Charleston was only about 8 miles away, that the rebels would without doubt interpose objections to our walking right over them or even around them; — in fact, we got a very strong impression that these rebels were our enemies. Do you repeat the question, Was it dangerous to be there?

At daylight on the 7th we began to look about. We were "all eyes," and every distant object the size of a human was a real live reb "for shuah." We were told the rebs were only two miles away; and then we were marched say a mile in the general rebel direction. This was getting nearer yet, and nearer, very rapidly. In fact, we did see live rebs on picket, and things began to assume a realistic hue. We had showers nearly all day At night we were put on picket, relieving the Seventy-ninth New York and Eighth Michigan.

Maj. Bedel was Field Officer of the Day; and having orders to drive the rebels, by a dash, from a certain house, he made the dash, having Co. E, Captain Plimpton, for the dashing party, with Cos. C, D and K as support. They were to dash forward rapidly, at a signal which was given; but, as the rebels beat a hasty retreat, there was little else to do than occupy the house.

While the regiment stood in line of battle that night, during a heavy thunder shower, we were treated to a terrific sample of thunderbolt lightning, or to a sample of terrific thunderbolts — we were unable to determine which it was. For the moment we were blinded by the excessively white light and deafened by the meteoric explosions. The next moment we were in a darkness that could almost be felt, and every man instinctively desired to feel the "touch of elbow" to be assured he was not alone. Language cannot describe the event. Some of us thought it an attack of the enemy, and that what we saw and heard were shells. Experience with shells, later, gave us a knowledge and familiarity with them that enabled some men, so it is said, to smell them from a long distance; and one diary even goes so far as to mention "shell fever," whatever that may mean.

After this little episode, those who could got into the sheds and corn cribs, etc., for such shelter as might be obtained. The corn crib was an educator; for it taught us to not suppose we were the sole occupants, though apparently we were. The other tenants were there on a permanent lease.

The morning of the 8th found us quite near the rebels; and our aim now was to draw their fire and thus discover the location of their batteries. Maj. Bedel was again directed to make a dash, having this time Co. C, Capt. Donohoe, for the dashers; and away they went, about the middle of the afternoon, supported by Cos. E and I and a squad of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. The rebels got our range during the day and had sent us a few complimentaries. Several prisoners were captured by our force in this dash: one account says, "four rebel pickets;" and another says, "ten prisoners." On the return of the dashing party the rebels followed so closely that Cos. H and F were temporarily placed behind a dike and on the left of Co. C. Co. C soon found it was impracticable to remain. The Third New Hampshire was relieved at that time by other troops, who were advanced to hold the line; and we were ordered to our brigade (Williams') at Grimball's Plantation, which was to the left (inland) and bordering on the Stono River. There we quartered in and about the negro cabins till our tents arrived from Edisto.

Another account of the day says, "Quiet this morning; signs of an attack. At 2 P.M. they opened on our post. Several regiments were called, and we were advanced with artillery and cavalry. The enemy's shot and shell struck all around us, and finally became so heavy we withdrew. Several men were killed and others wounded. None of ours (Third New Hampshire) hurt. The rebs shelled us through the day and night, with little effect."

At this early part of the war, things of very small moment — later — were of great import. For instance: On 8 June, 1862, we saw Sumter for the first time; and the rebels were seen by us in force, and they actually threw shells at us. Later many rebels threw many shells, and the diaries were not disturbed by pen or pencil.

The rebels shelled us nearly all day of the 9th, having gotten our range. Our gunboats, under whose guns we were, replied. More troops landed the 9th, also siege guns, and we saw preparations for building a battery We were called the night of the 8th, and went about two miles, where we did valiant service by sitting down and staying right there till 2 P.M. of the 9th, when we kindly permitted the Sixth Connecticut to sit in our places. The firing by the enemy was continued on the 10th until about 3 P.M. At that hour our pickets were attacked by a Georgia regiment. The firing lasted about two hours, the batteries and gunboats participating. The Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania and Forty-seventh New York lost a few killed and wounded, and seven rebels were taken prisoners.

Three companies of the Fourth New Hampshire arrived the 10th. Our Maj. Bedel seemed to be roving around; for he was present when the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania (Col. Guss) was attacked and ren-

dered temporary assistance. One of the prisoners captured was Capt. Williams of the Forty-seventh Georgia. On the 10th, Gen. Wright issued a general order (No. 22), establishing the hours for the various calls, and upon its promulgation we drew the inference that we had come to stay

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A JAMES ISLAND INCIDENT

Our rations again came short, and we hunted cattle. Short work was made of a victim. In many instances the fresh meat thus obtained was eaten ere it had time to cool. I, with others, shot a heifer; and while they were skinning her I cut pieces and threw them on the fire, singeing them slightly and quickly on the coals; and in less time than it requires to state particulars the meat was eaten, and without salt. 'Twas sufficient that I was hungry and needed food. After a little we became more deliberate, as our hunger was appeased, and put strips of the carcass on our tin plates and let them "sizzle" on the coals, throwing in a little salt water in place of salt. This we dipped from the Stono, where our gunboats and transports lay and where we all bathed.

The day following I was hungry again; and late in the afternoon, while hunting for cattle, we sighted a sheep, and chased it over a mile before it yielded its precious life a sacrifice to a soldier's appetite. While on the chase, I, being more weary than my companions, sat down to refresh myself. While thus sitting, I spied a "hard tack" lying upon the ground, which from its appearance had been cast aside by its once fortunate possessor. It was burnt in the baking, to be sure; but it was a "hard tack," and I was hungry. Proud mortal that I was, I picked it up covertly and temporarily hid it. Being covered with blushes (*i. e.*, the soldier — not the hard tack), I nibbled it unseen, as occasion offered. Was it sweet? Did I act as if I had stolen a sheep? Yes, to both questions. D. E.

The Chaplain's diary of the 11th has this: "By request of Gen. Benham, I went with the Chaplain of the Forty-seventh New York on the field of yesterday, to get the number of the dead, etc. Found 14 bodies of the rebels, and others must have been removed by their friends. Two of the rebels taken yesterday died of wounds last evening."

Our tents and baggage were being loaded the 11th, at Edisto, on the Steamer *Burnside*. F L. Otis of Co. I was mentioned in a diary of the 11th as wounded — the first in the regiment. He was hit by a spent ball during the evening. We turned out about 2 A.M. and went to the rifle pits, where we staid till after dinner.

Our advance was attacked on the 12th, late in the afternoon, after a slow fire of all day, but gained no advantage. After this little diversion, they shelled the camps. Our baggage arrived (12th) from Edisto, and glad were we to get our tents, our knapsacks and our Sunday clothes. The Hospital Department (regimental) arrived on the same steamer (*Burnside*)

The 13th was an unusually fine day, and apparently one favorable to planting; for that operation was applied to several siege guns during the day. Late in the afternoon, the rebels again opened with their guns and shelled us slowly all night. Apparently Gen. Wright was in command that day, for he issued an order, forbidding the cutting of bushes near or walking upon the parapets of recently constructed intrenchments.

Our hospital was established the 13th, in some negro houses (Grimball's plantation) The diary of a man who came up from Edisto with the baggage says: "I find we have got into a dangerous place; the rebel shells burst near our camp." We were forbidden by Gen. Benham's order, repeated by Wright, to bathe in the river between 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. — for sanitary reasons, of course. We got paid off the 13th, for two months (privates, $26.00).

The regiment turned out early on the 14th, to escort a heavy gun, pretty well out to the front, to a battery in process of erection. Both sides were busy as bees, getting ready to kill each other. Two rebel deserters were brought in, who stated the force to be 12,000 on the island. An order of the 14th, by Gen. Wright, appointed Capt. Van Brunt, Forty-seventh New York, Provost Marshal, and directed Col. Chatfield, Commanding First Brigade, First Division, to detail a company from his brigade for Provost Guard. The same day, a diary shows that one of our mounted guns replied to the rebels. This must have caused them to take a new interest in us.

Capt. Carleton (poor fellow, so soon to die!) received from Capt. Emmons on the 15th, $104.52, the balance of the Company Fund on hand. (As he arrived on the 10th, it is probable that he assumed command of his Co. (I) on next day, relieving Capt. Emmons; but returns show as above.)

The day was rainy, but the preparations for battle went forward. Emmons returned to Co. G (from I), relieving Handerson from command of the company. James Chase of Co. F was wounded in the leg by a rebel picket. Sixty rounds issued. It really looked like war, and we were actually told that we were to pitch in at daylight on the morrow. Some of us may have expressed ourselves previously as in a dreadful hurry to get to Charleston; but an order (or an equivalent) to march is quite another thing. Some of us were exceedingly thoughtful about that time. Capts. Plimpton and Randlett, with a small squad, went out reconnoitring along toward night. They were fired at (Chase wounded) and the two captains with their squads got separated, Capt. Plimpton getting back to his base first. The regiment was relieved from duty during the day and moved its quarters nearer the woods.

"Two A.M. tomorrow," was the word passed from mouth to mouth. We little knew what that meant; but we learned by a sad, sad lesson, as the reader will presently see. Four companies of the regiment were on picket the night of the 15th, under Capt. Clark. The men were posted as far to the front as was possible, that we might be near the enemy, for various reasons. So great was the desire to be well advanced that some of our men actually found themselves posted on the wrong side of the rebels; but this was remedied at the earliest possible moment, let the reader be assured.

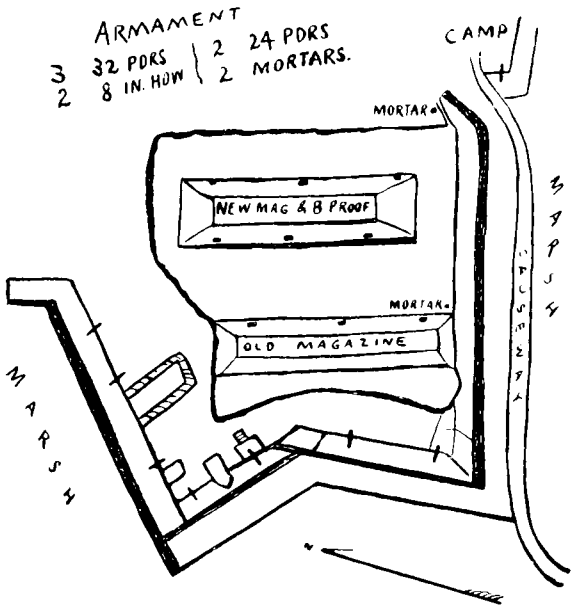
BATTLE OF JAMES ISLAND.

We have now arrived at a point in this history where a tale of blood is to be related — the first blood of the Third New Hampshire. The event was so important to us who participated that the writer is fain to believe it will be so to others, and hence will give more than one account of it.

One brief account says: "16 June 1862: Relieved from picket at 4 A.M., and took place in regiment [as it marched along.—D. E.], and we then proceeded, etc. got back to camp 10 A.M.," etc.

Another account says: "Attacked the rebels in their fort at 5 this morning. The fight was most severe, and after four hours our men withdrew, having, of killed, wounded and missing, 780 in all: 104 in Third New Hampshire. Our men displayed unparalleled bravery, often fighting after being severely wounded."

Another says: "Turned out at 2 A.M. marched toward the woods the division was got into line and then started for rebel battery. The Third Rhode Island went ahead as skirmishers. The Third New Hampshire went up to the left of the rebel battery and waited while Stevens' Brigade attacked the front. He made several charges—repulsed. Our regiment was then ordered forward to charge on the left. They went as far as they could. I followed as far as I could with the ambulance, and then sent the litters forward to convey the wounded to the ambulance. I went forward to superintend the bringing off of the wounded. Was surprised to find our regiment had been checked by a creek. They halted, fired, picked off the gunners, etc.—silenced the fort. The Third Rhode Island drove back the enemy and prevented their flanking us, and let us out. Dr. Eaton worked very hard. Dr. Moulton was away sick. Returned to camp at 10 A.M.; everybody dissatisfied. The Hospital Department was alive, caring for the wounded in every possible manner. A general hospital for all the wounded of all regiments was made in a large cotton house. I worked till midnight. The night was cold and stormy. The scenes of that night I shall never forget. L. N. J."



The regiment is said to have entered the fight with 26 officers and 597 men. Result: 104 to 107 killed, wounded and missing. The Third Rhode Island had 5 companies there: B, E, F, H and K, under Maj. Metcalf; the skirmishers, B, F and K, under Maj. Sisson.

The Third New Hampshire went into the fight left in front, by flank, and then by a right flank movement faced the enemy by the proper regimental front.

When Gen. Hunter heard of this battle, he considered it a disobedience of orders on the part of Gen. Benham; and he at once relieved him of his command, and directed him to report to the War Department at Washington. Gen. Benham explained that his orders were to "maintain his camp," and that he could not do so without silencing the enemy; and it was solely for this purpose the assault was made. The military storm raised by the controversy which followed is too voluminous for insertion here, and is not pertinent to this history

Another account says: —

We (Co. K) were posted before dark (15th). No sleep was allowed that night; but ere the next sun had reached the meridian, many slept the sleep that knows no waking. Ere daylight appeared, we were ordered to fall in and march by the left flank to join our regiment. We soon found the regiment in an open field. Daylight now appeared, and we could see that quite a large force was at hand. All surplus blankets, great coats, etc., were ordered to be left behind, and each regiment made a pile of its own, leaving a squad with each. "Forward, Third New Hampshire!" greeted our ears, and on we went rapidly

The particular battle of which I am about to write, was the one in which Gen. Benham got himself into trouble with the general commanding the Department. It was said that Gen. Benham's orders were to simply gain a foothold and hold it: not making any aggressive movements, but to protect himself if attacked.

Gen. Benham was in command of the district in which James Island was located. He took the responsibility to order the attack, though it is stated he was not upon the ground to superintend the movements. The command of the attacking party devolved upon Col. Robert Williams, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry and an Acting Brigadier-General.

But to the battle itself. I do not remember who our brigade commander was, but think it was Acting Brig.-Gen. Terry, Colonel of the Seventh Connecticut. On our march to the scene of conflict, Col. Serrell of the New York Engineers rode past us, saying, "Well, boys, there is a hot breakfast for you; four or five apiece for you, perhaps." At this time the attacking party had begun their work, and the cracking of the muskets was equal to the noise of many drums. This was new music for us — that is, taken in connection with a battle; and we awaited further orders. The gunboats now began to shell at long range, and mostly by guess, as a mile or more of woodland intervened. These shells struck as often among Federals as Rebels. Stevens' Brigade made the attack on the right and were repulsed with great slaughter. The scene was an exciting one, and, being our first fight, it will be remembered the more distinctly by those who participated. The gallant Stevens led "his Highlanders" thrice to the cannon's mouth, and was thrice repulsed by the force of grape, canister and bullets which were literally showered upon him from the battery. Soon we were ordered in to support an attacking party on the left. We moved rapidly forward; but no regiment appearing for us to support, we moved up and began an attack ourselves. We marched in by the left flank, left in front, so that in order to attack the command was, "By the right flank, double quick!" etc. Just before this command was given, we received a shot from a masked battery on our left, which was aimed at our colors, and took effect upon our Color-Bearer, Corporal James Cassidy of Co. K, striking him in the head with a fragment of shell or a bullet, cutting the scalp, but not penetrating the brain. He was immediately relieved by another member of the color-guard, who bore the colors through the fight. The shot was supposed at first to come from one of our light batteries, and an accidental one; but as shot followed shot, we decided that the rebels must have a hand in it, and that rebels were all around us. At the command "By the right flank!" etc., we rushed forward with a cheer and a shout which doubtless made the rebels think we were determined to come right in and take possession.

Our expectation was cut short by arriving on the bank of a deep and muddy creek between us and the besieged fort. Beyond this creek, and between it and the fort, was a muddy marsh that was impassable. No sooner had we halted on the bank of this creek than we opened a hot fire on the garrison of the fort, with telling effect. The gunners were driven from their guns, and the men could be seen running helter skelter for protection from the leaden hail. Our batteries poured in their solid shot and shell, cutting down trees, demolishing barracks and dismounting guns.

By referring to the plan (made about 1866, from memory alone) a further description may be followed. The masked battery (*f*) continued to fire at us (*d*) at short intervals during the fight, which lasted, so far as we were concerned, about an hour and a quarter. We had no sooner got to firing rapidly than we were saluted by shot and shell from a battery to our left and rear (*a*). Nearly every shot fired went over our heads and struck on the muddy marsh. A puff of smoke from the direction of the battery caused many of us to "duck." At least one of those "ducks" saved material damage to the writer. A comrade, at close of battle, laughed heartily at a suggestion which he said the writer originated during the fight, to the effect that as we were too near for effective service, and no rebels were in sight, that we elevate our pieces sufficiently to drop the bullets within the fort. This was at a time, so the comrade said, when we were simply firing at the barracks to keep busy.

After the fight had lasted nearly an hour, reinforcements were seen hurrying from the direction of Charleston (*b*). They (apparently two regiments) were soon within the fort and opened so hot a fire that there seemed to be no alternative for us except to retire from a field we were unable to make further advance upon. Our regiment had been entirely alone all this time. Upon retiring from the field our need of support was quite apparent. From the masked battery (*f*) there came out a force of about two regiments to flank us. This would have been easily accomplished, except for the opportune approach of a part of the Third Rhode Island, which arrived just in the nick of time and, charging the rebels, drove them back and let us out. The shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying and the mangled dead we will not attempt to describe. We had to leave a few gallant fellows upon the field, and we were informed later that these were stripped of their valuables and the major part of their clothing soon after our retirement. Capt. Carlton of Co. I, poor fellow, was mortally wounded, and died the same day. [See his personal.] His case excited a deal of sympathy. He was conveyed past us on an old door, mangled and dying. We had never seen such before. His white face contrasted strangely with his jet black hair and flowing beard. As we retired, the yells of victory and defiance from the rebel battery were met by our throwing back defiance in their teeth.

The fight seemed on the whole to have been a poorly-managed one, as the forces were apparently put in in "small lots," at intervals, and this too with reserves (*2*, *3*) lying back, ready for the order which did not come. After falling back a short distance, we were halted; and then followed a sharp artillery fire, participated in by our gunboats on the Stono. We were soon after this in camp, and our first baptism in blood was on record.

D E.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT N. H. VOLS.
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., 19 June 1862.

To Acting Brig.-Gen. ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Sir: I have the honor to present the following report. On the morning of the 16th instant, I received orders to form the six companies of my regiment remaining in camp, — four companies being on picket,— and fall in in the rear of the Rhode Island Third, which I did at three o'clock.

After the line had been formed a short time, I received orders to march forward. When I came up with our pickets, I was joined by the remaining

four companies of my regiment. I soon received orders to again advance, which I did till I reached some wooden buildings near the enemy's earthworks; and as I had then got in advance of those I was ordered to support, I halted my command and waited for further orders. Orders soon came for me to move on and support the advance. Thinking I had made some mistake, and that there was some of our forces in advance, I threw forward my two flank companies as skirmishers, under cover of some shanties that were very near the earthworks and gave them a fine opportunity to operate against the enemy. Co. A was commanded by Capt. Clark, and Co. E by 1st Lieut. Maxwell. I then moved the remainder of the regiment to within forty yards of the side of the earthworks, and opened fire, driving therefrom the gunners from three guns, which appeared to me to be facing the southwest. I found there was no artillery facing the side I was on, and it would have been very easy for me to have gone into the fort, provided I could have crossed a stream between me and the earthworks, about twenty yards in width, with apparently four or five feet of water, and the mud very soft: the men therefore could not cross. After getting into this position, the enemy soon opened on me from a battery that was about two hundred yards in our rear throwing grape into the ranks, from which we suffered severely. In a short time they opened fire with rifles and infantry; at the same time a battery about a mile north of us opened on us with round shot and shell, one shot from which killed a captain and a non-commissioned officer. Yet the men stood all these fires, and obeyed orders promptly. There soon appeared on our left a body of the enemy, forming in three battalions, in which form they marched to reinforce the earthwork in front of us. During this time I had informed the General of our position and of the above mentioned reinforcement.

At this time the Rhode Island Third made an attack on the force in my rear, materially assisting me in my position. Meanwhile the reinforcements of the enemy had come in range of our fire, and I opened fire on them with good effect; but they were so well covered that they succeeded in throwing a portion of the force into the fort. There, being well covered, their fire on us was very severe, and detracted our fire from the reinforcements and gave them an opportunity to throw them all into the fort. Their number was so large we could not cope with them to any advantage; and by this time the other batteries, both in our rear and the one at the north of us, opened afresh on us, with more effect than ever. Some of my men by this time had fired over fifty rounds, and many of the guns were very foul; some even having to shoot away their rammers, being unable to draw them.

Finding at this time that I was far in advance of all our forces, and seeing some of the forces retiring from the field, and as it appeared of no advantage to hold my position any longer, I gave the order to retire, which the regiment did in good order, to the old building from which we started. I soon received orders to fall back to the rear of some of our forces, and in a short time after reaching that position, orders to return to camp.

All my command, with one exception, behaved so well that it is hard to discriminate in favor of any few; but a number of cases coming under my personal observation, I will take this opportunity to mention them: The field officers — Maj. Bedel, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Plimpton, Acting Major — rendered me great assistance, coolly performing all their duties and encouraging officers and men by their example. Adjt. Libby and Sergt.-Maj. Copp rendered me great assistance. The Adjutant was several times much exposed in carrying orders, but came out of the fight unscarred. Of the Captains, I would particularly mention for meritorious conduct Capt. Donohoe of Co. C, and Capt. Wilbur of Co. B, and Capt Randlett of Co. F His (Capt. Donohoe's) company was stationed on the left, and received the first fire of the enemy's reinforcements, which wounded his Lieutenant and Orderly Sergeant and many of his men. Captain Wilbur, with his company, was next in line and much exposed to the enemy's fire. He was cool and continually encouraging his men. Captain Randlett's company was under severe fire, during which the Captain kept his men in order and set them a good example. 1st Lieut. Handerson, commanding Co. G,

was in position near Co C, and handled his company finely, with the assistance of 2d Lieut. Cody, detailed from Co. C to assist him. Lieut. Cody was shot through the thigh, and Lieut. Handerson was shot in the arm. Capt. Dow of Co. H, although he carried his company on to the field in good shape, behaved very imprudently while there, making remarks about the impossibility of our sustaining our position, and the impropriety of our remaining in that position: all this in the hearing of his men; discouraging the men and taking their attention from the enemy in front of us.

Among the non-commissioned officers and privates who are worthy of special mention are Orderly Sergeants Libby of Co. B, Donohoe of Co. C, Hawkins of Co. I, and Trickey of Co. G, who came under my personal observation; also, 2d Sergt. Campbell of Co. K. Capt. Clark of Co. A reports that 1st Sergt. Houghton deserves mention for the faithful manner in which he performed his duty on that day; but my space will not allow me to mention all who are worthy of mention for their good conduct.

We went into the fight with 26 officers and 597 enlisted men; and 104 were killed and wounded. Surgeon Moulton was absent from the regiment from Sunday morning, the 15th instant, until Wednesday morning, the 18th, without my consent; and therefore the whole duty of the Hospital department devolved upon Asst. Surgeon B. F Eaton, who faithfully performed his duties to the sick and wounded soldiers.

With great respect, this report is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. JACKSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Third N. H. Vols.

HEADQUARTERS HILTON HEAD, 10 July 1862.

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith the official report of Lieut.-Col. John H. Jackson, of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, concerning the part taken by his regiment in the battle of Secessionville, on James Island, S. C., on the 16th of June, with the list of killed, wounded and missing of the regiment on that day. As no doubt your Excellency will have seen the official report of the commanding General before this reaches you, I shall not attempt to give you an account of the battle. The Third Regiment was ordered to the position on the side of the marsh of which Col. Jackson speaks, and was kept in that position as long as possible, for the purpose of keeping down the fire of the work and covering Gen. Stevens' second advance. So well did they do this that the enemy could not man their guns on Gen. Stevens' side, and he was enabled without loss to bring up his regiment to within four hundred yards of the work, ready for the assault, when the order was given to retire.

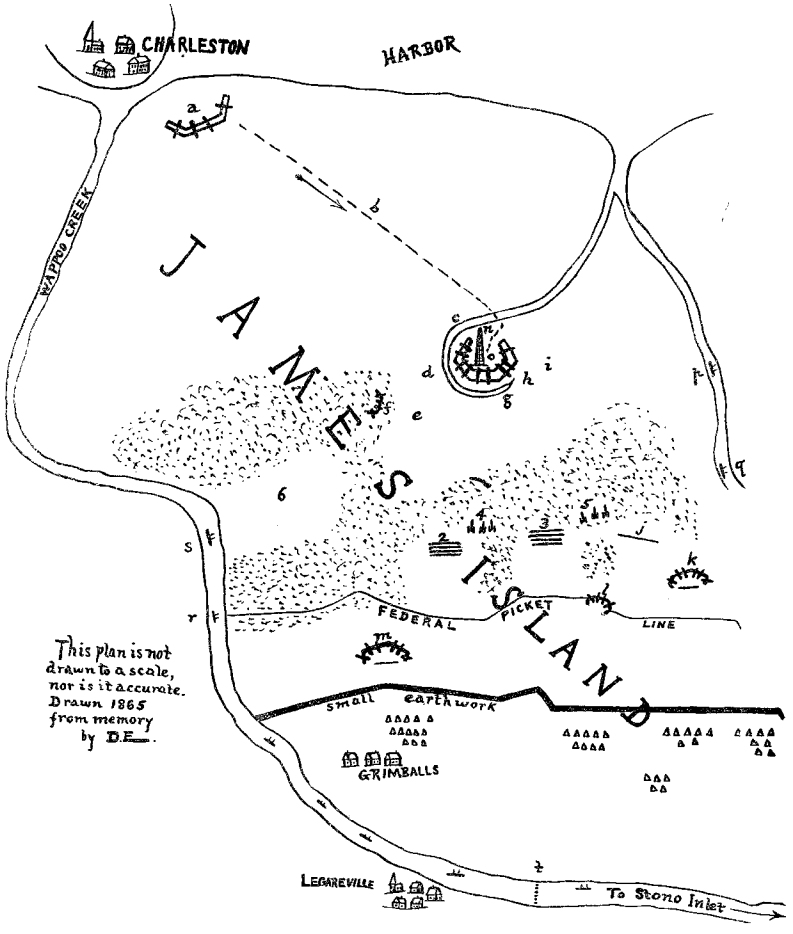
With deep regret for the many men who have fallen and with their families, I desire to express to your Excellency my admiration of the extreme bravery, discipline and soldierly conduct of the officers and men of the Third Regiment. I do not believe it possible for men to have acted with more courage; and I desire particularly to call the attention of your Excellency to the marked gallantry of Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Maj. Bedel and Capt. Plimpton. Their conduct was noticed even by the enemy, as it was afterwards stated at a flag of truce.

Surgeon Moulton's absence was, in the first place, by my permission. His being absent at the time of the battle was caused by an accident, and I attach no blame whatever to him for it. I have always found him prompt and eagerly attentive to his duties.

With great respect I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Col. First Mass. Cav., Commanding Post.


CHARLESTON
HARBOR
WAPPOO CREEK
JAMES ISLAND
a
b
c
d
e
f
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l
m
n
o
p
q
r
s
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
FEDERAL
PICKET
LINE
small earthwork
GRIMBALLS
LEGAREVILLE
To Stono Inlet
This plan is not drawn to a scale, nor is it accurate. Drawn 1865 from memory by D.E.

SECESSIONVILLE.

Judge Cowley, in his book, "Leaves from a Lawyer's Life: Afloat and Ashore," says the Confederate loss was 207 and the Union loss 600. He further says: "This assault on Secessionville was made by Gen. Benham, in violation of the instructions of Gen. Hunter, and against the advice of Generals Stevens and Wright. Had the same force assaulted these works a month earlier, when Robert Smalls brought the information of Gen. Pemberton's designs, the result might have been different." Again he says: "The battle of Secessionville has been shamefully slighted by compilers of histories. Harper's work devotes but a few lines John S. C. Abbott and many others omit to notice it at all Greeley and the Count of Paris tell the story briefly. Lossing's account is one of inferior merit."

Union Forces: *First Brigade* (the advance), Col. Wm. W Fenton: *Eighth Michigan*, Lieut.-Col. Graves; *Seventh Connecticut*, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Hawley; *Twenty-eighth Massachusetts*, Lieut.-Col. M. Moore. *Second Brigade* (the support), Col. Daniel Leasure: *Seventy-ninth New York*, Lieut.-Col. Morrison; *One Hundredth Pennsylvania*, Maj. D. A. Leckey; *Forty-sixth New York*, Col. Rudolph Rosa. The storming party consisted of two companies of the *Eighth Michigan*, Capts. Ely and Doyle, and one company of the *New York Engineers*, Capt. Sears. These three companies were supported by Capt. Rockwell's *Connecticut Light Battery* and Capt. S. M. Sargent's company of the *First Massachusetts Cavalry*.

Confederate Forces: The District of James Island had been reinforced to 2,000 men on the day before, all under Gen. N. G. Evans; and the battery of Secessionville was under the immediate command of Col. T. G. Lamar of the First South Carolina Artillery.

The battery was protected by abattis, a 7-foot ditch and a 9-foot parapet.

The Count of Paris says: "They advanced with the bayonet without firing a shot, and had already passed the last hedge, situated some 500 yards from the work, before its defenders had become aware of their approach. Col. Lamar had scarcely collected a few men, and fired his siege gun once, when the assailants were already in the ditch. One of the most sanguinary close combats was engaged on the parapet itself. It was 5 A.M., hot, foggy, damp; and the combatants were soon enveloped in a dense smoke. The boldest among the Federals had penetrated into the intrenchments, and planted on them the flag of the Eighth Michigan; but they could not capture the redoubt, the guns of which, loaded with grape, swept the summit of the ridge and opened several gaps in the regiments which Stevens had sent to their assistance."

Gen. Stevens says that Col. Fenton threw the Eighth Michigan as far to the right as possible, and used every effort to bring on, in support, the Seventh Connecticut and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts; but the terrible fire of grape and musketry cut the two former regiments in twain, the right going to the right, and the left to the left,

whither finally the whole of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts took its position, where they were joined, with scarcely an interval of time, by the One Hundredth Pennsylvania and Forty-sixth New York, of Col. Leasure's brigade. These regiments had been brought up with promptness and energy by Col. Leasure, and the right of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania had pushed up to and joined the Seventy-ninth in their charge.

The gunboats *Ellen* and *Hale*, when the tide was sufficiently high, got near enough to deliver shot and shell at and over the fort; but their fire could not be accurate, woods intervening.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

A third time the enemy formed by line and advanced in a last desperate effort to gain the battery; but in vain. The assailants had reached the ditch, and some of them succeeded in mounting the embankment; but they paid for their rashness with their lives. . . . On the west side of the battery. the attack was more serious. [The Third New Hampshire was mistaken for the Seventy-ninth, Highlanders.—D. E.] The famous Seventy-ninth New York took up a position so as to enfilade our guns, and kept up a constant and effective fire of musketry to drive off our gunners. They were met by the Charleston Battalion and the Eutaw regiment. For a time the fight was desperate; but the Louisiana Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. McHenry, came up at the critical moment in gallant style; and the repulse of the Highlanders [Third New Hampshire] was no longer doubtful. The enemy was for the last time forced back with great slaughter, and the day was won. — *Charleston Mercury.*

SECESSIONVILLE.

FORT SUMTER, 18 June 1862.

Though on a small scale, this war furnishes not one instance of a more gallant charge on the part of the enemy The battery was contested on the ramparts hand to hand . and a log rolled from the top to sweep the enemy . a dense wood separates our army from the enemy . Secessionville is a very important point on the creek that divides Morris from James Island and constitutes our extreme left flank, and if taken, the enemy could turn our left the enemy's force is estimated at 9,000 Fort Sumter is about three miles from Secessionville The stream is only navigable for very small boats, and only at high tides Their object is to take James Island and plant mortar batteries. — *Confederate Letter*

SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES ISLAND.

2 June 1862: A gunboat came up Folly River. Shelled battery at Legare's Point and Secessionville. Evening: More than twenty vessels off the coast.

3 June 1862: Enemy and small party of our men lay near each other all night at Legare's. Engaged enemy; driven back half a mile. Troops said to be Twenty-eighth Massachusetts and One Hundredth Pennsylvania.

6 June 1862: Brig.-Gen. W D. Smith arrived and took command at James Island, relieving Gen. Mercer, ordered to Savannah. Skirmished with enemy this evening near Presbyterian church.

7 June 1862: Alarm in evening. Troops to front. Enemy moving about at Grimball's.

10 June 1862: Reconnoissance. We were repulsed.

14 June 1862: Brig.-Gen. N. G. Evans arrived and took command of James Island.

16 June 1862: Attack by enemy at daylight on earthwork at Secessionville. We had four guns and 600 men. The fire of the enemy

was terribly severe, particularly so his fire on our right flank from across the creek at Hill's. [This was the Third New Hampshire.] Our battery was almost silenced at one time by this latter fire. The reinforcements, under Col. Hagood, rushed in with the cry "Remember Butler!" Several of the enemy mounted our ramparts. — *Confederate Diary.*

The *New York Herald* of the 28 June 1862, gives the following account: "the command of Brig.-Gen. Williams, consisting of the Third New Hampshire, a battalion of the Third Rhode Island acting as infantry, the New York Engineers and the First Massachusetts Cavalry, marched from Grimball's Plantation at early dawn, and was pushed forward toward the southerly face of the work, while Gen. Stevens was directing his forces against the side which faced the east. These regiments were separated from Gen. Stevens line of attack by an impassable swamp and stream. The Third New Hampshire was in the advance, followed by the Third Rhode Island, and supported by Capt. Ransom's Battery of regular artillery and Day's Battery: the two latter under Capt. Hamilton, Chief of Artillery. As the infantry above mentioned marched up with the evident purpose of turning the right of the fort, they found themselves cut off from the work by the marsh and exposed to grape and canister on their right, together with a galling fire from the rebel riflemen concealed in the woods on their left. Under this shower of deadly missiles, both the Third New Hampshire and the Third Rhode Island were badly cut up; yet they continued to fight in good order, until the sharpshooters had them silenced this brigade fought with great valor and maintained their ground against terrible odds till the order to withdraw among the killed Third New Hampshire Capt. Carlton hit by a shell brought to hospital living, and survived an amputation, for which he earnestly plead, against the protests of the surgeon, a little more than an hour. Lieuts. Cody, Henderson [Handerson], Nealy [Allen] and Stanton [Scruton], wounded troops never fought with more steadiness and determination and bravery than our men did yesterday."

The Century's War Book gives losses, etc., at Secessionville: Union loss, 683, of whom 529 were in Stevens' Brigade. Confederate loss, 200. The Confederates were commanded by Gen. N G. Evans. Stevens' Division had about 3,500 men, and Wright's Division, about 3,100 men.

For our part in the Secessionville fight, the State of New Hampshire very kindly took occasion to thank us (see State of New Hampshire, grouped).

The remainder of the day was passed in caring for the wounded and in taking extra precautions as to the distribution of the troops, so as to guard effectively against an attack; for it was to be presumed that the enemy, elated by his success, might undertake to drive us from the island by a *coup de main*. Sad, indeed, were we who were uninjured, though grateful for that fact. Every company, and almost every tent, was in mourning; for scarcely a group of friends was left untouched.

The 17th dawned upon us. At Charlestown, Mass., the day was a celebrated one, ditto at Charleston, S. C.; but how vastly different, yet both for victory in battle. The wounded were being sent to Hilton Head, to the General Hospital, where they might be better cared for.

The Chaplain's diary says: "The day has been spent in caring for the wounded and dying. I have done all I could. My heart is sick. The day has been stormy and sad."

Dr. Eaton, the only surgeon on duty in our regiment, did nobly, working hard and long and making no complaint. He went into the real work of his position with his coat off and sleeves rolled up.

SECESSIONVILLE.

(NEXT DAY.)

Lieut. Holbrook of Gen. Stevens' staff was with flag of truce next morning, burying the dead. He relates that the Confederates were also engaged in the same sad duty, but did not have a flag of truce. That as our men were about to place an apparently dead Confederate in an already prepared grave, they were considerably surprised to see the man's eyes open slowly, whereupon the grave proceedings suddenly ceased. He was gently raised up, and offered a drink of whiskey from the officer's canteen. He had just strength enough to decline and whisper a few words. After repeating the words several times, they were found to be, "You drink first." In this he was gratified, and then tasted the liquor himself. He soon after revived so far as to state that his officers had told him, if the Yankees got him they would poison him. He was terribly wounded in the breast, but survived and was sent to our hospital (a cotton house) on James Island. What became of him is unknown. The name, Lieut. Holbrook thinks, was Henry B. Gardner, and he belonged to the South Carolina Battalion.

The burying of the dead occupied parts of the 17th and 18th. On the 18th, more of the wounded were placed on board the Steamer *Ben Deford*. Gen. Benham issued a congratulatory order, the 18th, about the battle and concluding as follows: "We need only say in conclusion what we know we all feel: We have met, we have examined the works of the enemy, and they shall be ours." This order must have been issued before Gen. Benham got his order of removal from Gen. Hunter. This order was No. 16, and the Headquarters was then Stono River; so it is quite fair to assume that he was then on a gunboat.

Cos. D, K and others went on picket the night of the 18th, and Capt. Dunbar resigned and Lieut. Ayer was granted a forty days' leave of absence, both on account of ill health. Neither of them were in the fight of the 16th. Lieut.-Col. Jackson was Field Officer of the Day, the 18th. An official report of the 18th, by the Brigade Surgeon, says the Third New Hampshire had 105 killed, wounded and missing; total for brigade, 600.

On the 19th, we find the men passing in their money to the Chaplain to be sent North. A story is told of the Chaplain's sitting

on a large box containing the packages, having one eye on the steamer at the wharf, and the other watching the shells as they occasionally came near, his anxiety being in the direction of safety to the money, and speculating on the chances of getting away with it in case of a *coup de main* by our neighborly neighbors. The *Ben Deford* sailed the 19th for Hilton Head, with about 300 wounded on board. The wounded men were in charge of Medical Director Dalton, Surgeon Snow of the New York Engineers, Surgeon Holland of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, Surgeon McDonald of the Seventy-ninth New York, and Surgeon Townsend of the Forty-seventh New York. Everything was done for the comfort of the men possible to be done under the circumstances.

It looked a little as if we might stay on the island; for on the 19th Gen. Wright appointed Lieut. Geo. Metcalf, Third Rhode Island, as Ordnance Officer. Gen. Benham had not yet got his walking papers, for he issued another order on the 19th from his gunboat headquarters, forbidding the men who came off guard firing off their pieces in the direction of the Stono River. Our picket detail was relieved by the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.

Orders were received on the 20th for the entire force to withdraw and proceed to Hilton Head. Somebody, name unknown to the writer, was taking pictures the 20th. Might have been a spy. Mail.

A 21st diary says: "We sent flag of truce today, and they report 45 of our men prisoners, and several more were buried by the rebels." Another change the 21st in our military matters. Gen. Wright was ordered to and assumed command of all the forces on James Island and at Legareville, making of these forces two divisions: the First to be composed of the present Second Division and to be commanded by Gen. Stevens; the Second to be composed of the present First Division and the Headquarters Brigade except the New York Engineers, to be commanded by Gen. Robert Williams. The Headquarters Brigade to be discontinued; the Third New Hampshire and Third Rhode Island to be assigned to the Second Brigade, and the New York Engineers and the First Massachusetts Cavalry to be unattached; the Engineers to General Headquarters and the First Massachusetts Cavalry to the Second Division.

The Staff to be as follows: —

Col. Edward W Serrell	Chief Engineer.
Lieut.-Col. Graves, Eighth Maine	A. A. Adjt.-Gen.
Surgeon Hambell	Medical Director.
Capt. Hamilton	Chief of Artillery
Capt Foster	Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Capt. Goodrich	Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut. Bryant, Seventh Connecticut,	Chief Commissary Subsistence.
Capt. Rice	Vol. Aide and A. A. Adjt.-Gen.
Capt. Sampson	Volunteer Aide.
Lieut. Hayden . .	Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. H. W Hubbard	Aide-de-Camp.

An order of the 21st showed Col. Welch to be in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division. A Department order granted

60 days' leave from the 23d inst. to Lieut. T M. Jackson, and same exactly to Lieut. D. K. Scruton, the latter being directed, at expiration, to report to Headquarters Department of the South [Lieut. Scruton was with the dead at that date. See his Personal.—D. E.]

Gen. Hunter on the 21st countermanded his order dividing the Department into Districts (this order relieved Benham), and announced Maj. Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), Asst. Adjutant-General.

Most of the men who went to Hilton Head with the wounded returned on the 22d, and sad were the tales they told. Some of the unfortunates died on the passage. Mail. Services.

The diary of a clerk at Headquarters says: "We [Third New Hampshire] are in the Second Brigade, Second Division, under Col. Welch. Maxwell in command of D. Capts. Dunbar and Dow resigned and gone home." The changes brought about by the resignations and recent leaves of absence were numerous, and several promotions were made on the 23d.

Inasmuch as there was some work done on the intrenchments the 23d, we were a little uncertain whether we were to stay and work our way to Charleston or abandon the island.

Gen. Williams (23d) appointed Lieut. Stevens, the Quartermaster of the Third Rhode Island, to position of Division Commissary of the Second Division.

On the 24th, Gen. Williams issued a congratulatory order on the behavior of the Third New Hampshire, Third Rhode Island and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania on the 16th inst. There were heavy details at work on the intrenchments. Some rebel deserters came in (24th) and said they had 20,000 troops on the 16th, while they estimated ours at 8,000. Mortars were being planted, designed to throw a shell of 224 lbs. (so says a diary), and preparations were being otherwise made for another fight. Gen. Wright ordered (24th) the assembling of a general court-martial on the 25th, and Capt. Clark of our regiment was one of the detail.

On the morning of the 25th, one of our gunboats moved up the Stono and shelled a rebel battery. We heard heavy firing in the direction of Sumter. Gen. Wright (25th) directed a muster and inspection to take place on the 30th, each commanding officer of a regiment or detachment to muster his own men.

Col. Welch, Commanding our brigade, ordered trees to be planted to shade the camp sentinels. The remainder of our men who went to Hilton Head as attendants upon the wounded returned 25th. The weather continued excessively hot. Our pickets on duty night of 24th reported they were somewhat disturbed by the rebels beating the long roll. Col. Williams was serenaded night of 25th by the bands of Third New Hampshire and Sixth Connecticut. Our pickets were exchanging shots nearly all night the 25th.

Our Colonel, E. Q. Fellows, on leave of absence, was honorably discharged by a Department order of the 26th. An attack was expected same day and the pickets were having a lively time.

Several of our regiment who had been left at Edisto (sick, etc.) arrived on the 27th. Capt. Wilbur of Co. B was having a little unpleasantness in his company, for a diary of the 27th says, "All the corporals are in the ranks except one." The *Ericsson* arrived at New York 27th, with 57 wounded from James Island fight, under charge of Surgeons Craven and Scholl. Lieut. T M. Jackson (on sick leave), Lieut. Allen (wounded) and Dr. Moulton's wife and child on same steamer; also three privates, wounded, from Third New Hampshire. The batteries of the rebels sent us a large number of shells 27th. Our batteries were progressing slowly toward completion. The men were fast becoming sick. Fort Sumter fired a few shots night of 27th.

An evacuation order was received on the 28th. A diary says, "This is the only sensible thing done since we left Edisto." Preparations to leave now fully occupied our men. A man on picket (Co. K) says he climbed a tree and saw the whole line of rebels and their works, Fort Sumter, and the steeples of Charleston. The cavalry began to move on the 29th, and had nearly all left the island by nightfall. The 29th being Sunday and a very large number of the regiment on picket, we had no services, though we indulged in dress parade and prayers. Mail.

The muster and inspection took place on the 30th as ordered; but, oh, how we missed our wounded and dead comrades, who had at previous musters answered to their names! Our regiment got its orders the 30th to pack up. Everything in confusion. The sick in hospitals were ordered to be sent to Legareville. Several lots of money had been sent home by express of late, and our Chaplain secured another lot 30th and sent it away.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 59, 5 June, directed the establishment of a Camp of Instruction for 50,000 men at Annapolis, Md., for cavalry, artillery and infantry, and assigned Maj.-Gen. Wool to its command, in addition to his duties as Department Commander. Brig.-Gen. L. P Graham to be Chief of Cavalry, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown to be Chief of Artillery. The Chief of Infantry to be hereafter designated. The Chief of Ordnance, the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General, the Surgeon-General and the Paymaster-General to designate suitable regular officers to represent their several Departments. The troops to be called the "Reserve Corps de Armeé."

General Order 60, on the 6th, directed the immediate and unconditional release of any and every medical officer then in our hands as prisoners, it being an established principle (rule of war) that such officers should not be so held.

The same order restored the Volunteer Recruiting Service, and the parties to be made up of invalid and disabled officers in preference to others.

The same order directed a special return to be made of all the arms to the Chief of Ordnance, giving the number, kind, condition, length of service, etc.

The next day, by General Order 61, all officers absent with leave were ordered to report to their regiments within 15 days. The invalids and wounded may, in the East, report at Annapolis, Camp of Instruction; while the Western officers may report to Camp Chase, Ohio.

On the 20th, by General Order 70, it was ordered that no officer should draw pay when away from his company, except he be on leave or detached with troops.

And next day, by General Order 71, it was provided that where persons were taken in arms, and were tried and sentenced to death, the penalty should not be carried out till approved by the President.

On the 28th, by General Order 72, it was directed that no more furloughs be granted to paroled men, and revoked all such in existence, the men holding them to report at once to the various convenient places named (Annapolis, for the East).

IMPORTANT ORDER, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Districts of the Department abolished, 21st.

Department Statistics for June, 1862, are: Total troops, 16,336; wounded and sick, 4,602; died, 124; hospital cases, wounded, etc., 407; died of wounds, etc., 47

The Monthly Return shows (James Island, S. C.): —

Field and Staff	— men,		— officers.	
Band	—	"	—	"
Co. A	92	"	3	"
B	89	"	3	"
C	91	"	3	"
D	88	"	2	"
E	88	"	3	"
F	89	"	3	"
G	84	"	3	"
H	81	"	2	"
I	77	"	2	"
K	88	"	3	"
Present aggregate				925
Aggregate last report				947

Losses — killed in action (16th): C, 3; D, 1; H, 2; I, 1; K, 1: total, 8.
Died of wounds received in action: C, 1; F, 1; I, 1: total, 3.
Died of disease: I, 1 (Corpl. Young).
Discharged for disability: D, 2; E, 2: total, 4.

OFFICERS' CHANGES.

Resigned: Col. E. Q. Fellows, Capt. Robert C. Dow, Lieut. W H. Cornelius.

Promotions: 2d Lieut. J. F. Langley to 1st Lieutenant; 1st Sergt. J. C. Wiggins (G), to 2d Lieutenant; 1st Sergt. D. J. Flanders (E), to 2d Lieutenant; 1st Lieut. A. H. Libby, to Adjutant.

Officers wounded: 1st Lieut. R. H. Allen, 2d Lieut. Walter Cody, 2d Lieut. D K. Scruton.

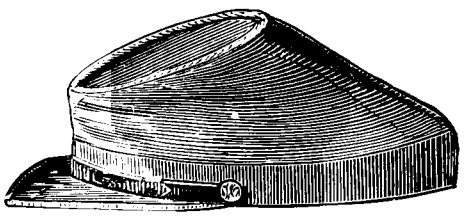
Officers killed in action: Capt. Ralph Carlton.

1st Lieut. Maxwell transferred from Co. H to Co. E.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	7	1	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	
Musicians	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Absent sick	8	16	18	13	15	12	23	17	21	8	151
Absent in arrest'	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	7
Officers absent with leave	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Prisoners of war	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

The fact that B has only one corporal requires explanation. There was some sort of internal disturbance in the company,— some were reduced; and others resigned, under the impression that they were materially assisting those reduced and who were supposed to have been wronged in some way, —beyond the province of the writer to inquire into.

The extraordinary showing is the result of the fight of the 16th, on James Island, sometimes called "James Island" and sometimes "Secessionville."



IMPORTANT FACTORS
IN THE WAR
'61 - '65

JULY, 1862

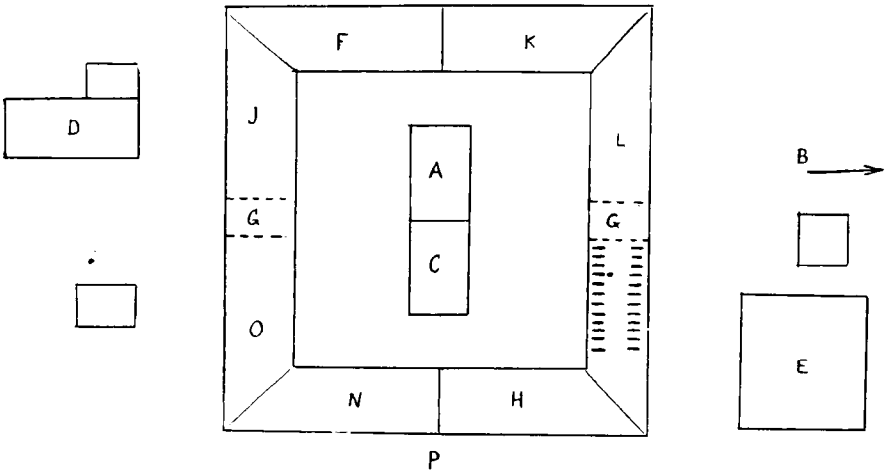
THE first day of that summer month was an exceedingly busy one at James Island. A Confederate diary says: "A salute all along the line at sunrise, and also at Forts Johnson, Moultrie and Sumter, in honor of our recent successes before Richmond." An evening postscript says: "Enemy suspected to be about to retire from the island." This salute was mentioned in several diaries; but the Confederate alone gave the solution. The Third New Hampshire managed to get on board the *Cosmopolitan* during the evening, though it had a picket detail on duty at the extreme front. Our hospital and its baggage were put on board the *Burnside* A Department order of the 1st repeated an order from Washington that thereafter no officer should be granted more than 20 days' leave. Cos. A, C and E were on picket, and Co. E was relieved quite late at night. The embarking place was at Grimball's, from a temporary wharf built by the Engineers. During the embarkation of our regiment, Col. Williams and the Captain of the *Cosmopolitan* had some unpleasantness, and Col. Williams ordered the Captain under arrest. That delayed matters for awhile, as the steamer was being moved about and was not at that moment made fast to the wharf. We lay about the decks and gangways,—in fact anywhere and everywhere,—waiting for sailing orders; and more or less anxiety was felt as to whether the rebels might not attack us at the critical moment.

Early on the morning of the 2d we cast off and started for Hilton Head, stopping at Legareville till about noon, and arriving at Hilton Head before dark; and landing, went into camp on a new spot, a little distance in rear of the General Hospital and within the intrenchments. Companies A and C reached us the next day, having been on picket, and therefore the last to leave the (James) island. Mail. No tents first night.

So soon as we could on the 3d, we visited the General Hospital to see such of our friends as had not been sent North; and glad they were to see us. The day was principally occupied in pitching tents and getting our camp into shape.

HOSPITAL DATA.

I was ordered to the General Hospital. My tentmates again assisted me, carrying all of my baggage Evening found me an inmate of the U. S. General Hospital at Hilton Head. This was my first entrance into a hospital as a patient. A nice, clean bed was provided for my use, next to a window where I could enjoy a breeze. The hospital was built on the hollow square plan, with piazza on both sides. The following plan will give a fair idea of its shape and arrangement:—



A. *Wash House.*
C *Cook House.*
D. *Dead House*
E. *Office of Surgeon-in-Charge: Dr. J. E. Semple*
H. *Dispensary.*
F *Dining Hall for Convalescents.*
G. *Covered Driveways.*
J, K, L, M, N, O. *Wards.*
B. *Towards Fort Wells.*
P *Front to sea.*

The plan shows the arrangement of beds by wards. The single dot shows the location of the writer's bed.

The bedsteads were of iron. The wards were each in charge of a surgeon, whose duty it was to visit his patients daily, prescribing for each according to his necessities. Fleas were quite numerous — in fact, largely outnumbered the patients. It was my usual custom to go through the following programme each night: Take off the coverlid and sheets, shake both vigorously, rearrange them on the bed, brush my hands up and down my legs as high as the knees, jump into bed, pull up the mosquito net from the floor, tuck it in and bid the fleas good night. This looks like a long process: but it was n't. The brushing was to rid myself of the fleas gathered during my standing on the floor. Meals were brought to such as were unable to go to the dining hall. The wards were long and airy, and the building was within a few rods of the shore. The capacity was, I think, about 700 . After settling down as a patient, my thoughts ran homeward, and I deliberated as to whether it was my duty to actually inform my anxious mother that her son was sick and in a hospital. I reflected that it would be but a few weeks at farthest when I should leave the hospital, and decided not to unduly alarm her, but withhold the information until after my discharge from the hospital. I dated my letter as if with my company and regiment, which was, in fact, not half a mile away in rear of the hospital. My comrades visited me almost daily, performing little acts of kindness that I shall never forget. Patients were forbidden to eat anything prepared outside the hospital: but need I say that forbidden fruit was sweet, etc.? So soon as I was able to walk about I made daily trips to "the fort": *i. e.* headquarters of the post, where the pirate

sutler abounds, and soon became the agent of my ward in purchasing those forbidden fruits, etc. My Yankee desire to trade was superior to cold rules, and a peep underneath my bedding would have discovered pens, ink, paper, envelopes, condensed milk, etc.

I must sell something, even if it only be an envelope with a stamp "onto it" for five cents, this figure being a sort of minimum price for anything in the Department. No sooner had my company and regiment gone (see elsewhere) than I became uneasy and my recovery was very rapid. A comrade from my own company (K), named Charles Gammon, readily agreed with me that our recovery should at once be accelerated; and by exercising the greatest care and scrupulous attention to our increasing health, we were enabled to obtain a discharge about the 22d July and rejoined our company on Pinckney Island, where it was on duty with Co H. We stopped at Seabrook with Co. G over night, as our weary march of say six or eight miles had completely exhausted us. We were really unfit to travel a mile. As for myself, it was a long time before I was able to do duty. D. E.

The Fourth of July dawned upon us under peculiar circumstances. The following extract from the Chaplain's diary tells the story completely: "this the Fourth of July; and we, driven back from James Island, have no songs to sing, no powder to burn, no cheers to give, no festivities to engage in; but in quiet sadness the troops have kept the day, moaning over loss and defeat."

On that day Gen. (Col.) Williams, under a Department Order, assumed command of the Post of Hilton Head; and one of his first orders directed that two companies of Third New Hampshire proceed to Seabrook (Hilton Head) and relieve two companies of Eighth Maine, then stationed at Seabrook and Pinckney, reporting to Col. Beaver, then at Graham's, Commanding the Pickets. In response to this, Cos. G and H were sent, G stopping at Seabrook, and H crossing to Pinckney Island.

A gill of whiskey apiece was the only attempt to celebrate the glorious Fourth. It naturally followed that there were several individual celebrations, but no general movement. Our regimental hospital was gotten into shape on the 5th, so as to begin receiving patients.

On the 6th, Gen. Williams directed Capt. Van Brunt to relieve Capt. Wayne as Acting Provost Marshal, and that two companies of the Third New Hampshire be detached for special duty as Provost Guard at Headquarters, Hilton Head, the two companies to be selected by Col. Jackson. Col. Jackson selected Cos. A and I, and they moved to their new quarters and new duties, relieving two companies of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. Several carpenters were detailed that day, six from our regiment, to report to the Chief Quartermaster for duty. The six were Corpl. Smith of D, Corpl. Bryant of B, Privates Gale and Colby of K, Emerson of F and O'Brien of C. These two items looked like staying at Hilton Head. Mail. Services. The Chaplain visited the General Hospital and distributed tracts and books, and out of respect for our dead he visited our little cemetery. The thermometer registered 100° on the 7th, and the men were fast getting sick, in many cases probably the development of what was contracted at James Island. The regiment was being divided up, for sanitary reasons, and placed upon different

posts and plantations. With the exception of Cos. A and I (on Provost), it was reported that we were to do picket duty on and near Skull Creek. Two companies (G and H) had already gone to their stations. "The regimental hospital is to be at Stoney's Plantation," said a diary

On the 8th there was a review, Cos. B, C, D, E, F and K being the only companies present in the line.

Gen. Hunter, on the 9th, directed regimental commanders to detail two commissioned officers and four non-coms. or privates to go North for recruits. Under this order the following were sent from Third New Hampshire: Lieut. W H. Cornelius, of D; Lieut. Henry S. Dow, of I; Sergt. F A. Dunn, of B; Corpl. J. W Brown, of K; Corpl. J Ackerman, of F; Private Albion Moulton, of G

The same order convened a Medical Board (Brigade Surgeons Dalton, Craven and Crispell) to examine and report upon cases where officers had applied for sick leave, and the Board to state whether in their opinion the leave desired was "necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability." Co. F and the Hospital went to Stoney's the 9th, the latter under Dr. Eaton. The best and largest (the planter's) house was selected for the Hospital. Co. E went to Braddock's Point, and Co. B went to Graham's Plantation. A Co. B diary says: "'Honey Horn' is a nice plantation; about 100 head of negroes; not much duty — only two posts. The mansion is occupied by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Maj. Bedel, Capt. Plimpton (Acting Major), and Lieut. (Adjutant) Libby. We live in our tents. It is quite hot. The band occupies one of the buildings. Plenty green corn and potatoes."

LOCATIONS.

Cos. A and I: on provost guard, Hilton Head.
Headquarters, Commissary, Quartermaster, Band and Co. B: at Graham's.
Co. C: at Spanish Wells.
Co. D: at Pope's.
Co. E: at Braddock's Point.
Co. F and Hospital: at Stoney's, "Honey Horn."
Co. G: at Seabrook.
Co. H: at Pinckney Island.
Co. K: at Pinckney Island, thence (later) to Jenkins' Island.

On the 10th, our Chaplain, who had been unable as yet to get away, owing to pressure of duties, recorded in his diary: "News reached us of McClellan's retreat at Richmond, and that 10,000 men had been ordered there from here. We are ordered to move nothing more until further orders. A sad day this." Another diary of that day says: "Hospital not yet moved, on account of troops being ordered North, and the Third New Hampshire may be sent. Mosquitoes thick at Stoney."

The thermometer registered 88° during the day of the 11th and 80° at night. Stevens' Brigade started for Fort Monroe. The Chaplain went up to Graham's that day, but owing to the order had not moved his quarters.

The President, on the 12th, approved a joint resolution of Congress authorizing medals of honor to enlisted men. [This has

no connection whatever with the medals bestowed by Gillmore at Morris Island, in 1863.— D. E.] The paying off of the regiment began the 12th.

We had no services on the 13th (we were scattered), but did have a mail. The latter was taken to the different companies by the Chaplain, its distribution occupying about three days.

No item of 14th except the paying off.

Corpl. Marshall of Co. A died in the hospital on the 15th, from amputation of leg. He was wounded at the James Island fight.

Thermometer 106° in the shade on the 16th. While the Chaplain was distributing the mail, he collected money to be sent North.

Gen. Hunter on the 17th revoked his order authorizing extra issue of coffee to men on guard during night. Edisto Island was evacuated and the troops began to arrive that day at Hilton Head, and a part of them at least were to go North. Gen. Hunter was petitioned, the same day, by several officers of Third New Hampshire, to be sent North to McClellan. Thermometer 103° the 17th. Troops embarked for the North. The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania was one of the regiments.

Gen. Williams directed, on the 18th, that no passes be recognized by our pickets unless signed by Gen. Hunter and countersigned by the Post Adjutant.

On the 19th it appeared certain we were not to go North, as the Chaplain moved to Pope's Plantation, and said he had comfortable quarters in a planter's mansion; around him the scenery was fine, and fig and orange trees were plenty.

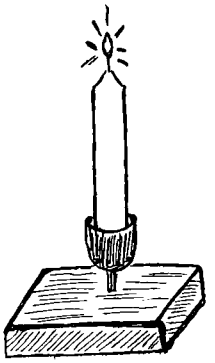
The hospital was moved to Stoney's on the 20th.

Thermometer on the 21st was 100°, and averaged 90° for sixteen hours, and 80° for the other eight hours. Was n't it hot! Whew!

A general court-martial convened at Hilton Head on the 22d.

The recruiting party went North on the 24th, on the steamer *Swan* (see 9th). Co. K removed from Pinckney Island to Jenkins' Island the same day.

Nothing further of note occurred during the month, save that on the 31st, 1st Sergt. J. C Dunbar of Co. D received his discharge; and a diary says, "he left for America." This was a direct insult to South Carolina and ought to have been resented. [J C. D. actually went home Aug. 4.— D. E.]



SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 74, dated 7th, provided that $2 premium be paid to any citizen, non-com. or soldier for each accepted recruit for the regular army he may bring to the rendezvous. And any soldier who hereafter enlists either in regular or volunteer force for three years or during the war, may receive first month's pay in advance, upon the muster-in of his company or after he has been mustered and joined a regiment already in the service. For volunteer recruits for old regiments, $3 premium; for volunteer recruits for new regiments, $2 premium. The premium may be paid the recruit himself or the party bringing him in. During the continuance of the existing war, $25 of the $100 bounty previously authorized by Congress will be paid to every recruit, volunteer or regular, and as follows: To volunteer for old regiment, when inspected and mustered. To volunteer for new regiment, when their companies are organized and mustered.

'Twas ordered on the 8th that Governors of States should appoint a 2d lieutenant for each company (of a regiment in process of formation), to be mustered in at the outset and he to muster in the men as fast as they enlist.

On the 11th, by General Order 77 (really an act of Congress), it was provided that the Secretary of War be authorized to commute the rations of coffee and sugar, for the extract of coffee, combined with milk and sugar, to be procured in same manner as preserved meats, pickles, butter and dessicated vegetables are procured for the navy, if conducive to health, is not more expensive and is acceptable to the men.

The same order provided that General Order 74 shall be so construed as to allow the first $25 bounty to be paid at enlistment.

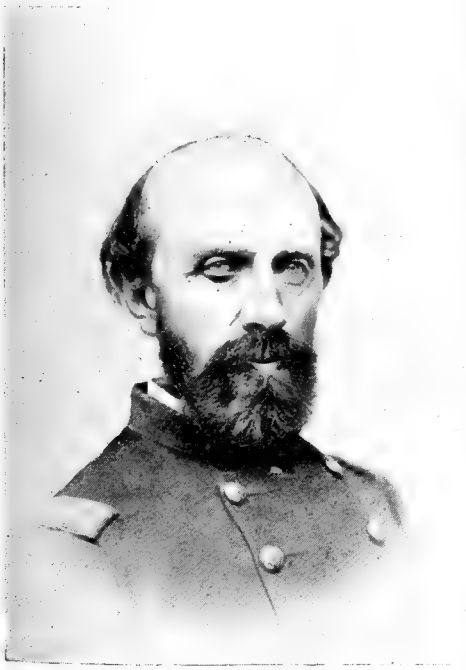
General Order 78 directed that furloughs to enlisted men be discontinued, on account of the many evils arising therefrom. The order also provided for the transportation of sick and wounded from distant hospitals to other hospitals in or near their respective States.

An Order of the 15th (No. 79) provided that in case of a soldier's death, the money due him should be paid as follows: 1. To his widow, if any. 2. To his children, equally 3. If resident in the United States, to his father; or, if he has abandoned the family or be dead, then to his mother; and next, to brothers and sisters (if they are residents of the United States).

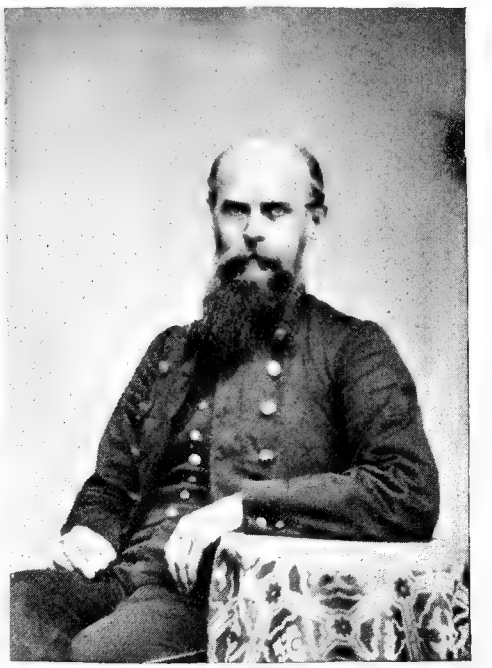
On the 23d, by General Order 85 (really a resolution of Congress), it was directed that clothing lost by the casualties of war should be replaced without expense, to all sick, wounded and other soldiers who have lost such.

The recruiting measure was to be tried again, on the old basis (General Order 105, Dec. 1861); for on the 25th, by General Order 88, it was provided that thereafter a recruiting detail from each

Col. Enoch Q. Fellows.



Col. John H. Jackson.



Col. John Bedel.

volunteer regiment in the field should be two officers and one non-com. or private from each company (General Order 105 of 1861 being amended by this). Recruits for regiments then in the field to be permitted to select the company they prefer, unless already full. This order also provided that all men (anywhere) who desired, might, singly or in squads, join any particular regiment or company in the field, and when enlisted might be paid the bounty allowed and then mustered and sent to the general depot for the State or district.

Another order of the 26th directed that all Chaplains held as prisoners of war be at once unconditionally released.

Again, on the 29th (Act of Congress promulgated), it was ordered that —

Rear Admirals	should	rank	with	Major-Generals.
Commodores	"	"	"	Brigadier-Generals.
Captains	"	"	"	Colonels.
Commanders	"	"	"	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Lieutenant-Commanders	"	"	"	Majors.
Lieutenants	"	"	"	Captains.
Masters	"	"	"	1st Lieutenants.
Ensigns	"	"	"	2d Lieutenants.

General Order 91, of the 29th (under a resolution of Congress), directed the President to cause 2,000 medals to be struck off, to be awarded to such non-coms. or privates as should most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection.

On the 31st, by General Order 92, it was ordered by the President that on Monday, 11 August next, all leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever granted (except those by the War Department), be absolutely revoked and annulled. All were ordered to their regiments at once, and only the following excuses would be accepted: 1. The order of leave by the War Department. 2. Disability from wounds received in the service. 3. Disability from disease that rendered the party unfit for military service. But any officer or private who could visit watering places (!), places of amusement (!), or walk about the town, would not be excused.

The same order provided for a special muster on the 18th of August, at 10 A.M. [Note that this allowed a week for absent ones to reach their regiments. — D. E.] The order directed that three lists be made of the absentees, and shall be made within 48 hours after the muster and forwarded. All who are then absent, who are fit for duty, will be regarded as absent without cause, their pay will be stopped, and they dismissed from the service, or treated as deserters unless restored. No officer to be restored except by a Court of Inquiry appointed by the President. For the accommodation (?) of these absentees, the Secretary of War was directed to appoint a commissioner for each state, and to authorize the U S. Marshals, mayors, chiefs of police, sheriffs, postmasters and justices of the peace, to hunt up those absentees, at five dollars per head if captured and turned over to some military officer. (The Administration was in earnest.)

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

1 July: No leaves to be granted to officers, except when necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability: in such cases, 20 days will be granted. The Board convened under above order consisted of Brigade Surgeons Dalton, Craven and Crispell.

General Order 22, of the 17th, revoked a previous order, allowing extra coffee to men on guard during the night.

Department Statistics for July, 1862, are: Total troops, 14,203; wounded and sick, 3,804; died, 46; hospital cases, wounded, etc., 134; died of wounds, etc., 2.

The Monthly Return shows (Hilton Head and Pinckney Island):

Field and Staff	— men,		– officers.	
Band	—	"	–	"
Co. A	89	"	3	"
B	86	"	3	"
C	87	"	2	"
D	85	"	2	"
E	87	"	3	"
F	86	"	3	"
G	81	"	3	"
H	79	"	1	"
I	76	"	2	"
K	80	"	3	"
Present aggregate				898
Aggregate last report				925

Discharged by sentence of General Court-martial: C, 2.

Capt. M. T. Donohoe, Co. C, and 1st Lieut. J. F Langley of Co. H, have resigned.

Geo. H. Briggs of Co. C has been transferred to the Band.

Prisoners of war: See below and note it is slightly changed from June statement, because of further and definite information having been received.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	
Corporals	8	6	8	8	8	8	6	7	8	8	
Died of wounds	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Died of disease	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Discharged for disability	0	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	0	14
Musicians	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	19
Absent in arrest	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	5
Prisoners of war	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Absent sick	3	6	10	8	3	9	15	11	13	1	79
Detached	3	2	0	1	0	4	2	2	1	5	20
Recruits required	9	12	12	14	11	12	17	21	23	18	149

The regiment was located as follows: —

Co. B, Regimental Headquarters, Commissary, Quartermaster, Band		Graham's.
C		Spanish Wells.
D		Pope's.
E		Braddock's Point.
F and the Hospital		Stoney's.
G		Seabrook.
H		Pinckney Island.
I, A	(on Provost Guard)	Hilton Head.
K	(Pinckney Island first)	Jenkins' Island.

AUGUST, 1862

THE month of August was ushered in by an order from Col. Williams, Commanding Post (Hilton Head), announcing the reported completion of an iron rebel ram at Savannah, and urging the utmost vigilance on the part of the outposts, particularly at Seabrook and at Braddock's Point.

Our Chaplain visited Co. H, on Pinckney Island, on the 2d, and also Co. G at Seabrook. The former company had a large number of sick, and the Chaplain took three of them to the hospital [probably Regimental, at Stoney's. — D. E.]

We had a mail on the 4th; and on the 5th the event of the day was the opening of a hotel at Hilton Head by Franz and Gilson. A deal of sickness prevailed among the companies and continued through the month.

On the 6th, we find Dr. Moulton quite ill; and he and Lieut. Marsh started North, on leaves of absence.

Three of Co. H deserted, the 6th, to the enemy, from their picket post on Pinckney Island. Their names were Charles H. Drew, Joseph Witham and James S. Wallace. This proved to be the forerunner of a more serious matter (see 21st)

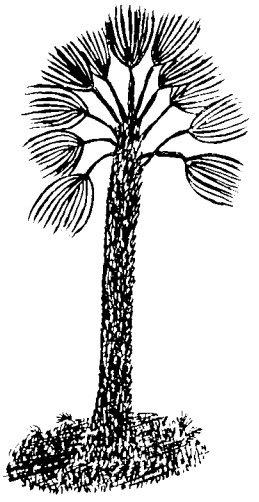
On the night of the 7th, the Co. E boys had a little scare. A rebel boat tried to land, but was driven off. The War Department that day called the attention of sutlers to the fact that it was illegal to sell postage stamps for more than their face value. This was an outrage on the sutlers! The little innocent thermometer indicated only 130° that day; and many horses decided they could not stand that figure, and actually died. Some of our comrades did the same thing. The writer's experience in Co. K at Jenkins' Island, inserted at this place, will only be a fair sample of what was occurring at the quarters of the other companies.

SICKNESS AT JENKINS' ISLAND (CO. K).

[Extract from the Memoirs of D. E.]

The stay of the company at Jenkins' Island was from about the 24th of July to the 25th of August . I suffered mostly from the bloody dysentery. The duty performed by my company was in picketing the lower (southerly) end of Pinckney Island; and we also had two posts on Jenkins' Island. The Pinckney Island tours were weekly, crossing in boats. The

duty became very hard for the few who were not sick. Jaundice, diptheria, malaria or swamp fever and other diseases soon took from our midst five comrades and prostrated many others. At one time our quarters (the mansion house) looked more like a hospital than barracks. There were not enough well to possibly take good care of the sick.



PALMETTO

Let us take a walk through the building and see the sick and dying. Here is one as yellow as saffron, suffering from jaundice; another, whose speech is being slowly but surely cut off by that dreadful disease, diptheria. Yonder another suffering from some unknown disease which causes one to sleep incessantly for two or three days, and caused an alarming degree of stupidity. On the right lies a poor unfortunate, completely prostrated by diarrhœa in its worst form. On our left lies the victim of a fever, and for whom Death has been struggling for days. Such was the scene, and not overdrawn—no, not even up to what it might be and still tell the truth. Scarcely a day passed during the first fortnight in August without the whispered message, one to another, that Comrade ——— was dying. Many passed very near Death's door, and escaped the grim monster after all hope had fled, thus bringing joy to the hearts of comrades and discomfiture to the arch enemy. I have pictured the company without a thought of myself, my sympathies being directed wholly to my comrades, as their cases seemed worse than my own. The sick list became so great that our picket detail had to be reduced, particularly that on Pinckney Island.

Among the many, very many peculiar phases of the war was one of the 8th. The Secretary of War issued an order (not numbered in the series), directing all U. S. Marshals and Superintendents or Chiefs of Police of any city, town or district, to arrest and imprison any person who may be engaged by act, speech or writing in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy. This was the order. The same day it was ordered that no citizen liable to draft should leave the country or his county or state to avoid a pending draft, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended to meet such cases. We will see later on whether the order was of any effect.

The Chaplain's diary, 9th, says: "Our men are fast getting sick; the heat is dreadful; few now are well." On the 10th (Sunday) he says: "Attended a funeral in Co. K today; many of their men are sick. Had services with Co. F today, and visited the hospital." [Co. K at Jenkins' Island, Co. F and the hospital at Stoney's.— D. E.]

A diary of the 10th reveals the fact that Spencer, drummer of Co. K, went on picket that day on Pinckney Island from (Jenkins' Island), as a substitute for one actually detailed. This shows how short Co. K was of available men.

On the 11th, Gen. Halleck, Commanding the Army, ordered that all leaves of absence and furloughs, except from the War Department, be void, and all holders of such to at once return to their commands. This looked as if Gen. Halleck was getting desperate.

and that he was determined to keep as many officers and men to the front as was possible. He probably had been calmly engaged in examining the returns, particularly the "present" and "absent" columns.

Thermometer only 105° in the shade the 11th; but Col. Williams, Commanding Post, found time to order that bathing parties should be marched to and from the beach by 1st Sergeants. We find that Gen. Halleck was assigned the 11th, by a general order, to the command of all the land forces, etc., though the order stated that the President ordered it on the 11th July, and that Gen. Halleck actually assumed command the 23d July. It would appear that the issue of the general order was inadvertently omitted at the proper time for issue.

On the 12th we find the first mention of the sickness of our Commissary (Thompson).

We had a "tremendous rain" on the 13th; and a facetious diary says, "There is no dead lightning nor deaf thunder in this country," etc. Before the shower the mercury stood 115° in shade. Twenty men sick in Co. F the 13th.

The Chaplain became reflective on the 15th, and his diary says: "One year ago today I was commissioned. During the year I have seen some things and heard many more. I think the doctrine of total depravity is true. I have seen moral worth spring up where I did not expect it, and fail to appear where I most looked for it." A national salute was fired the 15th, from the forts, in memory of President Martin Van Buren. Another event of that day was Gen. Hunter's order directing drill in the bayonet exercise.

On the 16th the War Department issued an order (General Order 109), announcing that on the 22d July the President ordered that military commanders in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, necessary or convenient for their several commands, as supplies or for other military purposes. Also, that they employ as laborers, within and from those States, so many persons of African descent as can be used advantageously, paying them reasonable wages.

Why, oh, why could not the first part of this order have been issued earlier in the war, so as to have covered those pullets' eggs! For several days past and also beyond this time we find the Chaplain quite ill.

On the 19th, Gen. Hunter's order of that date told its own story. He ordered the Seventh New Hampshire to St. Augustine to relieve the Fourth New Hampshire (probably seven companies), and they to report at Hilton Head; and Gen. Hunter announced the sad fact that officers had been returning fugitive slaves to their masters, and the soldiers had been stealing from the negroes. He directed Maj. Drew with three companies of Fourth New Hampshire to Beaufort, to report to Gen. Saxton for duty on the plantation near there, to protect the negroes.

The First Massachusetts Cavalry went North on the 19th, taking with them their Colonel (Williams), relieved as Post Commander by Col. Guss of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.

A schooner arrived on the 20th from Bermuda, laden with potatoes, being the first arrival from a foreign port since Port Royal was declared to be a port of entry

On the night of the 20th, and before the dawn of the 21st, the most serious matter happened to the Third New Hampshire that ever occurred during its existence as an organization. We allude to the capture of Co. H, upon Pinckney Island, where it was doing outpost duty We gave the reader a hint (on the 6th) that something dreadful was to happen, and here it is. Lieut. Joseph C. Wiggin (formerly 1st Sergeant of Co. G) was the only officer with the company. He had only been commissioned a short time. There is no accounting, in a satisfactory manner, why the force at this very important point was so small nor why only one officer was on duty there. A few days previous, 1st Sergeant Hopkins had been removed to the Hospital at Stoney's, very ill, and by many supposed to be with the dread disease, small-pox. Hopkins asserts very strongly that he tried to impress Lieut. Wiggin, upon his removal to hospital, with the grave responsibility of his position, and to take double precautions against surprise. The accounts differ as to whether Lieut. Wiggin did renew his diligence and caution, and it is a disputed question as to whether it was possible to have avoided the result, as many claim it was inevitable, when the desertions of the 6th are considered. There are many who fully believed the desertions of the 6th and the capture of the 21st are connected; and unless one is obtuse, he can see the point. By consulting the map shown elsewhere, it will be seen that Pinckney Island occupied an important position and one requiring a considerable force to properly watch and guard its extensive shores bordering on rebeldom.

The *New York Times* correspondent, under date of 22d, and published 29th, said: "32 prisoners, 3 killed, 3 wounded, 16 escaped. Rebels in six boats at two points. No property taken. Lieut. Wiggin, Private N Downs and G W Adams killed; Chas. O. Ring and Charles Morgan mortally wounded, and Private H. H. Nichols seriously."

CAPTURE OF CO. H.

The capture of this Company, on the morning of 21 Aug. 1862, forms an important link in the history of the regiment, and was of sufficient importance then to warrant a recital of the story now

The company at the particular time was stationed near the northerly end of Pinckney Island, opposite Seabrook (Skull Creek intervening), and Seabrook being on the westerly side of Hilton Head Island and noted as being the point of departure by steam and otherwise of the retreating garrison from Fort Walker, 7 Nov. 1861.

The company was quartered in and about the mansion house of the particular plantation (name forgotten) The only officer with the company was 2d Lieut. Wiggin, not long previously promoted from 1st Sergeant of Co. G 1st Sergt. Hopkins was quite sick and had been removed, say two or three days prior to the memorable event, to the regimental hospital at Stoney Plantation, Hilton Head, and placed in a tent by himself, it being strongly suspected that he had smallpox. Co. F was at same plantation, which bordered upon Skull Creek, and was not far distant from Seabrook, where Co. G was stationed, under Capt. Emmons. Pinckney Island being located substantially next to the main land, the importance of the post was apparently underrated.

It may be inferred that the capture of a company means nearly if not quite a hundred men; but this cannot be correct, for all companies are more or less decimated by casualties, by men absent in hospital, on detached service, on furloughs, and otherwise, so that the number actually captured in this particular case was considerably less than half of a full company.

A statement of the affair, by one of the captured, forms an important link in the interesting chain and will be given later on. The night was dark as well as foggy, the latter not lifting till about 9 A.M. About 3 or 3.30 A.M., the guards at Co. G, Seabrook, heard firing in the direction of Co. H's station; but no great importance was attached to it, as it might have occurred under quite unimportant conditions. As soon as the fog lifted, however, several men who had escaped crossed the creek to Co. G and gave the alarm — too late of course to be of the slightest benefit. Among those who escaped were Griggs, Kelsea, Cammell, Gracey and Parker. Capt. Emmons at once manned a boat, went over and skirmished up to the mansion house, but found no enemy The dead and wounded were then taken to Seabrook. Lieut. Wiggin was found dead, with at least seven distinct wounds, besides one in the arm, into which latter the wad had been blown, showing that the shot was fired at close quarters. One man, Ring, had been bayoneted to death beneath the house, whither he had probably crawled to secrete himself. This particular case was one of peculiar sadness. It is said that Ring's father arrived that very day from the North on a visit and, it would appear, just in time to receive his personal effects. Another case, almost the reverse, was that of Private Thurber. He had been discharged from the General Hospital, and the discharge had been sent to his company at Pinckney He started to rejoin his company to get his discharge and bid the boys good-bye. Either the weather or his weariness caused him to stop over night at Co. G; and thus he escaped the terrible ordeal his comrades had to undergo, and probably escaped death or captivity. A letter of Col. Jackson to the Governor of New Hampshire, dated Aug. 21, Headquarters, Graham's Plantation, says: " I have just sent a large force to the island." Lieut. Wiggin and (probably) the other dead were buried at Seabrook.

LIEUT.-COL. JACKSON'S FIRST REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, GRAHAM'S PLANTATION,
Aug. 21, 1862 — 7.30 A.M.

Sir: I have just received reports from Pinckney Island that the company posted on the eastern end of the island was surprised this morning by apparently three companies of rebels. The lieutenant in command was taken prisoner and about 40 men. One sergeant and five privates escaped and are reported on their way to these headquarters. They report the rebels at 6 o'clock this morning on the island in some force, and wearing a blue uniform similar to our own. I have notified all my officers to have their commands in readiness to move on to Pinckney Island. As you have been notified from Seabrook, I wait further orders, thinking you may think proper to send a gunboat to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

Yours, with respect,

H. W CARRUTHERS, *Post Adjutant.*

JOHN H. JACKSON, *Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.*

LIEUT.-COL. JACKSON'S SECOND REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
GRAHAM'S PLANTATION,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Aug. 21, 1862 — 10.45.

Sir: Yours in reply to my communication of this morning is received. After sending my report, I learned from some of those who escaped from the island that Lieut. Wiggin was left on the island, either killed or wounded badly, and that a number of our men were left there either killed or wounded.

Maj. Plimpton, with a detachment from each of the four companies on the river, immediately landed on Pinckney Island to investigate the whole affair, as far as possible, and to recover those of our men who were killed or wounded. Lieut. Wiggin and one private, killed in resisting the attack, have been sent to Seabrook's Wharf, with some wounded men, who need the assistance of a surgeon. I gave Capt. Emmons orders to send to Hilton Head for a surgeon, which I suppose he has done ere this. I have a report at this moment from the captain commanding the picket on the western end of the island, who has visited his posts; and they report all quiet during the night, heard no guns, cries or anything of the kind, and also report that the enemy's pickets present no unusual appearance. They fired, however, on our pickets a number of times this morning.

I shall be able to send 40 men tonight to occupy Co. H's former position. On Pinckney Island there are a large number of contrabands and several well-cultivated plantations. The contrabands need protection, and the plantations are valuable for their produce.

I have been all over the island lately, and came to the conclusion that it needs five or six companies on the island to prevent these raids on our pickets. Please inform me if I shall continue to put pickets on that end of the island.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. JACKSON, *Commanding Third New Hampshire Vols.*

H. W CARRUTHERS, *Post Adjutant.*

LIEUT.-COL. JACKSON'S THIRD REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sept. 1, 1862.

General: I have the honor to present the following report respecting an attack on the pickets of this regiment, stationed on Pinckney Island. The attack took place just before daylight on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 21. The enemy landed on the island from six boats, five of them landing above the pickets, and approached the camp from the side where no guard was stationed, and fired a volley before they were discovered. The other boat came round the point to where one of our pickets was stationed, very near the camp. The sentinel challenged twice, and the

lieutenant stepped from his tent and approached him. He had gone but a short distance when a volley was fired from the enemy, they being then in the camp.

Lieut. Wiggin was found dead a short distance from his tent, with eight or nine wounds on his body. The rebels remained but a short time on the island, and took but little of the company property, and did not destroy the tents. The enemy have presented no unusual appearance since the attack. Our loss was: Killed: 1 lieutenant, 3 privates; total, 4. Wounded: 2 privates; total, 2. Missing: 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 29 privates; total, 36. One of the wounded men has since died, and the other was severely wounded and may not recover.

A number of rebels were either killed or wounded, according to one of the corporals who was taken prisoner; but the squad having him in charge was fired upon, probably by their own men in the darkness, and the fire was returned. In the confusion the corporal escaped, the guard at his side being shot dead.

On the 6th of August, three men of Co. H deserted from Pinckney Island, and a new disposition of the pickets was immediately made and the utmost vigilance urged upon the lieutenant (Wiggin) commanding that post. At different times two detachments of fresh men were sent to Pinckney Island, to prevent the old pickets from relaxing their vigilance from great fatigue. At the time when the last detachment was sent, I accompanied it, and examined all the picket posts, and pointed out particularly the necessity of great vigilance at the very point where the enemy landed on the 21st ultimo, and called the particular attention of the lieutenant to the importance of the post.

Since the surprise of the company (H), I have learned that the lieutenant (most unaccountably to me) removed entirely the guard at that post and the patrol from that point along the road to their camp. Lieut. Wiggin proved himself a brave man at the battle on James Island, June 16, and nothing previous to this unfortunate affair has ever happened to shake my confidence in his ability as an officer

It was a great lack of vigilance and judgment on his part, and his too strong sense of security cost him the loss of his life and the regiment the loss of nearly an entire company Every precaution was taken on my part to prevent any surprise of that post.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. JACKSON,
Col. Commanding Third New Hampshire Vols.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, Commanding Department of South.

The deserters, Chas. H. Drew, Joseph Witham and James S. Wallace, were all paroled at Richmond with the men of Co. H, and when arrived at Annapolis were put under arrest by the Provost Marshal and sent to Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Drew and Wallace escaped — the former enlisting in a regiment of Maryland cavalry, and Wallace going to England. Drew was afterward apprehended and sent to Hilton Head, where he remained in confinement till released by the closing of the war. Witham was also sent from Fort McHenry to Alexandria, and finally reached Hilton Head, being taken from Alexandria to Hilton Head by Sergt. James of Co. D, who was sent from Morris Island for the purpose. Witham was finally released from Provost and rejoined the company. He says (1891) he never was tried, and actually received his full (back) pay. As to Drew, at this writing he had been unable to amend his record as a deserter, notwithstanding he actually served in a Union regiment after leaving the Third New Hampshire.

The following account is given by one of the captured: —

On the 4th day of July Co. H, having been detailed for that service, went from Hilton Head to Pinckney Island to do outpost picket duty The company consisted of between 50 and 60 men, under command of Lieut. Joseph C. Wiggin, and were quartered at two plantation houses, headquarters being established at what was called "The Point"—a house standing at the junction of Broad River and Skull Creek, and situated on a bluff overlooking both streams. The other house was about three-quarters of a mile south, and 1st Sergt. Henry F Hopkins was in command of the men stationed there. The territory covered by the company in their tour of duty was about three miles in extent, posts being established at the most important points. Soon after going to Pinckney Island many of the men were taken ill. Several were sent to the hospital at Hilton Head, others were put on light duty, and still others were excused from duty altogether for the time being. Orders were received from regimental headquarters to make the duty of the men as light as possible during the day, but to keep a strict watch at night, as rumors were prevalent of visits of rebel officers from the troops stationed at Grahamville; and it was also stated that some of the colored men in their fishing trips were in the habit of going over to the mainland.

In the afternoon of the 6th of August three men of the company were granted permission by Lieut. Wiggin to go up the river fishing. Not returning at retreat, inquiries were instituted; and it was found that they went from the beach to the "Middle Plantation," so called, and before going secured the musket of the guard on duty at that point, discharged it, and then threw the ramrod into the river. As these would-be fishermen did not return at dark, word was sent to regimental headquarters; and an additional force was sent to Pinckney Island to remain during the night, as it was thought quite likely that the rebels would ascertain our exact condition from the men who had apparently deserted and that an attack was liable at any time. The additional force remained through the night; but no demonstrations were made towards us by the enemy Things went on as usual with us on the island till the night of the 20th of August. Soon after dark word came from two picket posts of fires burning brightly on the banks of Broad River, on the mainland above Corn Island; and sounds of oars in the rowlocks were heard quite frequently Lieut. Wiggin did not attach much importance to these facts and attributed them to fishing parties. Orders were, however, given to the guard to be vigilant and not allow themselves to be surprised. Up to this time no word had been received from the three men who left us so unceremoniously on the 6th of the month; and they had been reported at headquarters as deserters.

The next morning (Aug. 21), about daybreak, an alarm came from the post at the boat landing, that the rebels were being disembarked from boats at the northwest corner of the island. The men of Co. H not on duty were asleep in their quarters; and before they could get out, a detachment of the enemy, commanded by Capt. Mickler, had landed and deployed across the end of the island, which at that point was very narrow, and were preparing to attack the house where the men were quartered. The writer of this was one of the first out; and on his trip down the path leading to the post at the boat landing, through the bushes, was fired at three times, but fortunately escaped injury. He was at once followed by Lieut. Wiggin, who appeared on the scene without coat or vest and without side arms. He inquired as to the cause of the disturbance, and was told that it was apparently an attack by the enemy. He scouted the idea and said he would ascertain what the matter was. He at once started into the woods and was made a prisoner by Capt. Mickler. As the men made their appearance from the house they were fired at. One rebel fired through one of the open windows, resting his musket on the sill, and wounded Enoch T Harvey badly in one shoulder. Several others were wounded, and three were killed. The first squad of rebels, having captured all the men about the house, were forming them in line ready to march to the boats, when the second detachment of the enemy, under Capt. Elliott, came up to the edge

of the woods; and seeing men in line near the house, apparently mistook them for our men, and fired a volley at them, wounding nine men belonging to Capt. Mickler's command, that officer himself being badly wounded besides. On the firing of the volley, Lieut. Wiggin started for the bluff on a run, and was fired at by the rebels; and he fell, receiving eleven wounds. By this time Capt. Elliott and his men came up, and after caring for the wounded, the prisoners were marched to the landing and loaded into boats; and the procession started up the river to the mainland.

On arriving at the mainland the men were disembarked and marched about two miles, when they came to a plantation house, situated in the midst of beautiful grounds, but which showed signs of neglect. Here they were furnished with something to eat. In the course of an hour the wagons came up from the river, where they had been after the boats used by the expedition, which were unloaded at this plantation.

The men of Co. H were ordered to take their places in these rude, lumbering vehicles, and soon started for Grahamville, which place was reached soon after dark. No insults were offered the men; but on the contrary, a person meeting them might think the party had been out for pleasure. There were some fine singers among the rebels, and the air resounded with songs the whole day, and many a laugh went up on the conclusion of stories told by men on both sides. We were prisoners; but it was thought best to make the best of it.

On arrival at Grahamville we were escorted up the main street by the whole population, apparently, and the street was made brilliant with bonfires. We were taken to a large unoccupied house, where a generous supper was provided for us, consisting of boiled rice, fried bacon, boiled fresh beef and soft bread. Husks were prepared in abundance for us to sleep on, and we all had a good night's rest. Early the next morning we were called up, provided with breakfast, and then ordered to "fall in." We were marched to the Grahamville depot on the Charleston & Savannah Railroad, and were soon on the cars. Our guard at this time consisted of Capt. Elliott and his men, a detachment of Beaufort Artillery. They were pleasant and agreeable and treated us more like friends than enemies. The detachment commanded by Capt. Mickler went with the wounded to Hardeeville, where there is a hospital. Our next stop was at Pocotaligo, where we left the cars and marched about four miles to McPhersonville, a small settlement, and were there turned over to Smith's Sharpshooters, a detachment doing duty there and under command of Lieut. Seabrook. We were very well treated here and had plenty to eat.

After staying here a week we received orders early in the morning to fall in, and were taken in wagons to Pocotaligo, where we boarded the train for Charleston, where we arrived at 2 P.M., and were marched across the city to another depot to take cars for Columbia, S. C., 134 miles away. Rumors of a move by the Federals on Pocotaligo was the cause of our hurried removal. At 8 P.M. we entered the cars; and about sunrise we reached Columbia, and were marched to the district jail, a distance of a mile. Here our names were taken and a parole was signed, allowing us the liberty of the large building and yard. In the latter was running water in abundance, and a very large shade tree.

On our arrival at this place we found 134 Union prisoners — mostly captured on James Island, June 16, 1862. They represented the Seventy-ninth New York, Eighth Michigan, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Third Rhode Island Artillery and Third New Hampshire. Here we found the three men who left us so abruptly on the 6th of August. The party was divided into three messes, and had rations, consisting of flour, ham, sugar, soap and rice, issued once a week; also, every morning we were furnished with fresh beef. As the amount of flour given us was not sufficient to last us through the week, the ham and sugar were sold, and the proceeds invested in corn and meal. We were allowed 75 cents a pound for the sugar and 50 cents a pound for the ham. Corn meal was furnished us for $1.25 a bushel, the first lot we got, but the next week it went up to $3. Bread soda was $3 a pound. No ration of salt was issued to us, and it had to be purchased, the price paid being $1 a pound. We had two meals

a day: breakfast — consisting of soup made of bones boiled in water, thickened with corn meal (no salt), and a piece of corn bread — at 9 A.M., and dinner about 4 P.M., which was composed of soup made of the meat from the aforesaid bones, some rice and a piece of corn and wheat bread. Time passed very slowly, the men amusing themselves by playing checkers — marking out the diagram on the hard ground, using pieces of bark to play with. Others employed themselves playing marbles, and still others indulging in gymnastic exercises, walking matches, etc. The health of the men at this time was good, no one being seriously ill. We were treated much better than we expected from reports we had heard of the cruelty exercised toward Federal prisoners. Fresh water for drinking purposes was obtained from Eutaw spring, but a short distance from the jail, and some of the guard were always ready to go with the men when the buckets and pails were empty; and better water I never tasted — cold, clear and sparkling as from the springs in our dear old Granite State.

October 5, 1862, we were told to be ready the next morning to start for Richmond, and that we were to be paroled there and go inside the Federal lines to wait for exchange. Those having been placed in similar circumstances do not need to be told how long the time was before daylight the next morning. But it came at last, only to bring us disappointment, as word was received that, owing to non-arrival of the cars, we would not start till the following morning. The time passed away at last, and on the morning of October 7 we bade adieu to the old jail and started for the depot. We were furnished with four days' rations, consisting of four small biscuits and some fried bacon — a small quantity for four days, and probably not a man but devoured it before night of the first day

We arrived at Charlotte, N. C , about dark, and were marched a mile or so to another depot, where we had to wait till midnight for the arrival of the train from the north. The guard over us was not very strict, and we were allowed to roam about at our pleasure. About daybreak we passed through Salisbury N. C., a place many a Yankee prisoner has cause to remember. The villages along the line of the road had a deserted appearance, able-bodied white men being conspicuous by their absence. Just before dark we reached Raleigh, N. C., where we left the train and had to stay on the platform of the depot all night; and as there was a heavy white frost, and our clothes being thin, we suffered greatly from the cold. Poor whiskey seemed to be plenty. Several fights occurred among the guard, and one was so badly disabled he had to be left behind. Soon after daylight we boarded a train of open cars, and without any mishaps arrived at Weldon, N. C., about 2 o'clock P.M., where we were told we had got to wait till midnight for a train. Here we had hardtack furnished us in abundance, and the time was mostly passed away in sleeping, as the opportunity for doing so for the past twenty-four hours had been poor. At 2 A.M. the train arrived, and we boarded it. They were second-class passenger cars and leaked badly, as we soon found out, as a shower came up which lasted till we arrived at Petersburg at 8 A.M. We remained here till 10 A.M., when we started for Richmond, about 20 miles distant, where we arrived at noon. We were marched to "Hotel de Libbey," and were assigned quarters on the second floor. In the course of the next day we were called down and signed a parole, and were told we should be sent inside our own lines. We learned from one of the guard that a large lot of officers, captured at Shiloh, were to go down river with us, and as soon as they arrived we should start. Our food here was small in quantity and very poor in quality, as every soldier confined in this place can testify.

About the first of November we started for Aiken's Landing, about 15 miles down the river, where we boarded the flag of truce boat, the *John A. Warner* At noon the next day we reached Fort Monroe, where we were transferred to the *Kennebec*, and about dark we arrived at Annapolis, and were marched directly to Camp Parole, some two miles out of the city. Here were between 15,000 and 20,000 paroled men waiting for exchange — every loyal State being represented. Here we remained till we were notified to be ready to go back to the regiment. Several men were discharged at this place; some were in hospital, and others were detailed on special duty: so when the squad started for the regiment, there were but 14 out of the 36

captured. We went to New York and secured transportation back to Hilton Head, where we arrived Feb. 5, 1863, after an absence of nearly six months. We were welcomed back by Col. John H. Jackson, and then sent to our quarters, and the next day resumed our duties. TODD.

Another diary says: "Lieut. Wiggin and 3 men killed, 16 men escaped, and 35 men taken prisoners. The Seventh Connecticut ordered to the place."

Another diary says (written by a Co. F man at Stoney's Plantation): "Capt. Randlett and boat's crew started for Hilton Head soon after 3 A.M. At daylight returned in a hurry, and reported capture of Co. H. Capt. Randlett reported to Col. Jackson, and soon came back; and Co. F was soon in surf boats on their way to Pinckney Landed and marched five miles to Co. H's Headquarters. Found 42 [mistake — D.E.] taken prisoners, 3 killed (including Lieut. Wiggin), and 3 wounded. Co. F posted pickets. Relieved at 9 P.M. by parts of G and B. Co. F then embarked in the *Washington* for Seabrook, thence by their own boats to Stoney's (the headquarters of the company), arriving there at midnight."

This capture shook our whole force, from center to circumference; and to dilate upon the degree of "shake" in the regiment most interested would seem superfluous.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE.

McPHERSONVILLE, 22 Aug. 1862.

I have the honor to report that from the reconnoissance of Lieut.-Col. Colcock of the Second Battalion Cavalry, and Capt. J. H. Mickler, Eleventh Infantry, and the information obtained from three deserters, I was satisfied that a force of the enemy, stationed on the northeast point of Pinckney Island and believed not to exceed one hundred men, could be surprised and captured. For this purpose I ordered Capt. Stephen Elliott of the Beaufort Artillery, with Capt. J. H. Mickler of the Eleventh Infantry, to organize a boat expedition.

(Report of Capt. Elliott enclosed.)

For a due understanding of the hazardous nature of the undertaking, it is necessary to state that a gunboat cruises in the immediate neighborhood, and her masts were seen through the trees from the enemy's encampment. There was not only the danger attending an attack upon an enemy equal in force, but the still greater risk of being intercepted by the powerful batteries of a war steamer. The conception of the expedition required daring and great rapidity in execution. A prolonged contest, even if successful, would have been fatal in its results

W. S. WALKER,
Col. Commanding Third District.

On the 18th, in company with Capt. Mickler, I made a careful reconnoissance of the island, and formed my plan of attack. I extended orders to Capt. Mickler to transport four boats from Horton's to Bear Island, and to join me there on the evening of the 21st [20th. — D.E.] with 100 men. I also directed that 50 men of the Beaufort Artillery, with muskets and a 4-pounder boat gun, should meet me at Boyd's Landing, on the 19th, in order to take six boats to Foot Point and Bear Island, by the way of Broad River on the 21st, at 3 A.M., I left Bear Island with detachments of Capt. Mickler's, Leadbetter's and Westcoat's companies, under the command of their captains, and of the Beaufort Artillery, under Lieut. Stuart — in all 120 men, 36 of whom acted as oarsmen and remained in the

boats, 9 in number. Passing down the creek, two miles in length, I landed at early dawn on Pinckney Island, 300 yards in rear of the dwelling house, which is situated at the apex of an angle whose sides include about 40 degrees. Deploying rapidly across the base, I moved forward towards the point over the ground, — on one side open and on the other covered by a dense thicket, — up to the camp of Co. H, Third New Hampshire, surprising them, killing, according to the most careful estimate, 15 and capturing 36, four of whom were wounded. Six were seen to escape, and 5 are known to have been absent. These, with the previous numbers named, give 62, the number on their morning report book. The Lieutenant in command, the only officer present, either escaped or was killed — there is good reason to believe the latter. To avoid delay in so exposed a position, I forbade the men to touch an article, and we returned, bringing off the company records and two fine boats, having remained on the island fifteen minutes. Eight of my men were wounded, six of them, I regret to say, by their own men. This is the more provoking, as I earnestly and repeatedly warned both officers and men against this very danger. Some reason for this may exist in the fact that some of the men were engaged for the first time, that the disaster sprung from an excess of zeal and courage, and that there was not light enough to distinguish persons from a distance. The mixture of small detachments too, at all times an element of confusion, is especially so in surprises at night, when the necessity of silence demands the most rigid discipline and uniformity of action

STEPHEN ELLIOTT,
Capt. Commanding Expedition.

Following are the casualties in the affair of Aug. 21, 1862: —

KILLED.

Lieut. Joseph C. Wiggin.
Private George W Adams.
Private Charles O. Ring.
" Nathaniel Downs.

WOUNDED.

Private Charles Morgan (not captured: died of wounds).
" Wm. H. H. Nichols (not captured).

PRISONERS.

Sergt. Charles F. French.
Corpl. Henry C. Page.
" George W Burnham.
" Chas. Sherman.
" Jerome B. McQuestion.
" Chas. Harvey.
" Geo. Clough.
" Wm. Todd.
Priv Thomas Adams.
" Eben Adams.
" America Briggs.
" Albert Blood.
" Edward Bickford.
" Charles F. Burnham
" Wm. Butterfield.
" John Brady
" James Carahan.
" John B. Davis.
Priv. Jeremiah Dugan.
" Frank Ferren.
" Enoch T. Harvey (wounded).
" Josiah F. Hunt.
" John Lockling.
" Alden E. Metcalf.
" Leroy McDuffee.
" James O'Neil.
" Timothy Parker.
" Ira B. Perry.
" David B. Page.
" Walter J. Richards.
" James C. Roach.
" Wm. Robinson.
" John A. Smith.
" George A. Turner.
" Patrick Welsh.
" Daniel Jepperson, Jr. (died of wounds).

The same eventful day, Gen. Hunter announced the appointment on his Staff of 1st Lieut. Edward W. Smith of the 15th U. S. Infantry as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, relieving Maj. Charles G. Halpine, who had been ordered to duty with Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief. The two officers named, each in his turn, became identified with the Department of the South. The latter was

the "Miles O'Reilly" who figured so extensively in the Department through the columns of *The New South* (the little paper printed at Hilton Head — first published 15 March 1862), and who also wrote two or more books, each of which was interspersed with poems. His forte consisted largely of local hits and satires. One occasion for a poem was the death of a favorite bull at the hands of cruel soldiers, the aforesaid bull being the ostensible property of a lady located on one of the Sea Islands. The writer may be pardoned for forgetting the major part of the poem; but it began by assuming that the lady owner was appealing to Gen. Hunter. The poem opened thus: —

> Dear General H., my heart is full,
> Lamenting for my butchered bull:
> The only bull our islands had,

Later on in the poem, the memory of the writer only recalls a few parts of verses: —

> The cruel soldiers, fierce and full
> Of reckless wrath, have shot my bull:
> The stateliest bull — let scoffers laugh —
>
> A bull as noble, firm and fair
> As that which aided Jove to bear
> Europa from the flowing glades.
>
> Quick to the North your order send
> (By Smith's congenial spirit penned),
> And order them, in language full,
> At once to send me down a bull.

(The Smith named was "A. A. Adjt.-Gen." Smith.) The reader will readily forgive the omissions. The memory of the writer, after so great a lapse of time, must not be expected to carry a poem, as a whole, forever.

On the 22d the Third New Hampshire was ordered to be relieved, and on the 23d and 24th the various companies of the regiment were reunited at their old camp at Hilton Head, near the General Hospital and within the fortifications, the baggage and parts of the companies, in most cases, being conveyed thither in boats via Skull Creek. The relieving troops were the Forty-seventh New York and the Seventh Connecticut.

The next day (25th) the regiment was ordered on Post Guard (camp not moved), and Col. Jackson issued an order establishing the daily calls.

On the day following (26th), 1st Lieut. Ayer was ordered to the command of Co. H; and the same order (regimental) directed that where only one commissioned officer was with a company, the 1st Sergeant could report the result of roll calls to the Adjutant.

The other events of the 26th were the deaths of our Commissary, Lieut. Thompson of Co. I, and Private Samuel Sweet of Co. B. The pickets at Braddock's Point were attacked on the night of the 25th. It was presumably the result of a change in the force there, Co. E of our regiment having been relieved a day or two before by four companies of the Forty-seventh New York.

Such was the esteem in which Lieut. Thompson was held, that on the 27th Col. Jackson issued an order announcing the fact of his death; and the same order detailed 1st Lieut. John R. Hynes of Co. A as Acting Commissary.

The same day, Gen. Hunter issued the expected order for the muster-out of our regimental band on the 31st: that duty to be performed by Capt. Jackson of the Regular Army and Inspector-General of the Department.

A diary of that day says: "Men are very sick in our regiment: five lay dead." All the diaries agree that sickness was very prevalent.

There was a general review of all the troops on the 29th, at 5.30 P.M., and upon the parade ground nearly in our regimental front. This review was ordered by Col. Guss, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Commanding the Post.

The 30th was another day of interest. We must have had a mail, as the commissions arrived, and they fill the vacancies caused in June last. Capt. Plimpton of Co. E was announced as Major and directed to turn over the company to 2d Lieut. D. J Flanders. This order must also have announced that Lieut.-Col. Jackson was promoted to Colonel, *vice* Col. Fellows (resigned), and Maj. Bedel to Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Jackson (promoted) These commissions had been a long time coming.

[NOTE. — They had actually been received before, but had been sent back for revision as to date. When first received the commissions did not bear date coequal with Col. Fellows' discharge, thus working an injustice. They were revised.]

So short were we of officers for duty, that 1st Sergt. Stearns of F and 2d Sergt. Head of B were ordered to act as Officers of the Guard. This is the first of its kind found by the writer. Earlier as well as later instances were quite frequent where 1st sergeants and sergeants were appointed acting 2d lieutenants.

To round out the month with interesting matter, the 31st saw the muster-out of our beloved Band (see "Band") A general order was issued by Col. Guss, Commanding Post, announcing the sentences in several cases of court-martial, among them a few in the Third New Hampshire (see General Court-Martial). Though the month ended on Sunday, we had no services, as so many men were away on duty. The usual muster and inspection was had. As our Colonel mustered his own regiment, he had to go wherever the men were to muster them, except those who were to and did return during the day

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 94 of the 4th directed a draft of 300,000 militia, to serve nine months.

General Order 97 of the 7th directed that no sutler shall sell a postage stamp for more than its face value.

General Order 98 of the 8th detached West Florida from Department of the South, and added it to Department of the Gulf (Butler's)

General Order 100 of the 11th revoked that part of General Order 61 (see June, 1862) relating to extensions of sick leaves of absence, and provided that no applications for such extensions be made thereafter. The order also provided that all who had been absent more than sixty days (for wounds or disease), and still unable to rejoin, would be reported to the War Department for discharge.

General Order 101 of the 11th assigned Gen. Halleck to command of all the land forces of the United States. (This order really promulgated an order of the President, dated 11 July Gen. Halleck really assumed command 23 July.)

General Order 104 of the 13th directed that no person liable to draft should be allowed to go to a foreign country; and if he absented himself prior to draft, to be arrested on his return to the United States. The writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended in such cases. Couriers between legations of friendly powers were exempted from this order.

General Order 107 of the 15th provided that officers of the regular army will, as a rule, be granted leaves of absence to accept rank of not less than Colonel in volunteer regiments, and that non-coms. or privates in regular army shall be discharged from regular army to accept commissions in volunteer regiments.

General Order 108 of the 16th provided that bounty and advance pay will not be paid to volunteers for new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments in the field and to fill up new regiments then organizing but not yet full. For the latter the men will be paid the bounty and advance pay till 22 Aug., and if regiments are not then complete they will be consolidated and superfluous officers mustered out. Volunteers for old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay till 1 Sept.

General Order 109 of the 16th directed all military commanders in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas to seize in an orderly manner, and use for the necessities or convenience of their commands, any rebel property, real or personal, for supplies or other military purposes — none to be destroyed in wantonness or malice. And military and naval commanders were authorized to employ as laborers, within and from the States named, as many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, paying them reasonable wages.

General Order 111 of the 18th forbade further appointments to grade of Major-General or Brigadier-General for meritorious conduct, etc., except to officers of the regular army and to volunteer officers who by some successful achievement in the field shall have displayed the ability for the duties of a general officer; and no appointment to be made till after examination as to fitness, etc.

General Order 114 of the 21st forbade any officer (regular or volunteer) visiting Washington except on leave so specified; and such can only be granted by the War Department.

General Order 121 of the 29th provided that all supplies for States of New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts should be drawn from Capt. McKim, Assistant Quartermaster at Boston, Mass.

IMPORTANT ORDERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 26 of the 15th directed that special drill in the bayonet exercise be at once begun, and that future inspections shall include scrutiny as to proficiency in that exercise.

General Order 32 of the 27th repeated the order of the War Department (Act of Congress approved 17 July), directing the muster-out of all regimental bands on the last day of the month. Capt. Richard H. Jackson, First United States Artillery, assigned to that duty.

The Department Statistics for August, 1862, are: Total troops, 13,145; wounded and sick cases, 3,802; died, 77; wounded, 102; died of wounds, etc., 4.

The Monthly Return shows: —

	— men,	— officers.
Field and Staff	— "	— "
Band	— "	— "
Co. A	89 "	2 "
B	82 "	2 "
C	85 "	2 "
D	83 "	3 "
E	85 "	2 "
F	84 "	3 "
G	75 "	3 "
H	71 "	1 "
I	75 "	1 "
K	77 "	2 "
Present aggregate		865
Aggregate last report		898

The Band, though mustered out 31st, was still borne on the rolls, as the discharges had not actually been given.

Seven men (B, E, G, H) have died of wounds: one (Merrill of B) in the hands of the enemy. Five men (G, H) are dropped as deserters, two of whom had been left sick at Mineola and afterward sent to Fort Hamilton, New York. Ten have been discharged for disability (one at Concord, N. H.: French of F) Three officers have passed away: Lieut. Wiggin of H (killed at Pinckney Island, 21st), Lieut. Thompson of Co. I (Acting Commissary, 27th, of disease), and Lieut. Scruton of K (died at Salmon Falls, N. H., the 18th, of wounds received at James Island, 16th June)

Absent sick: 2 officers of C, and 1 Field and Staff Co. C has also two men reported as prisoners of war.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Prisoners of War	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	38
Deserted											5
Died of disease											10
Discharged for disability											10
Absent sick											71
Detached											18
Present sick											153

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SEPTEMBER, 1862.

SEPTEMBER was ushered in by the detailing of several men from our regiment as carpenters to do hammer and saw service in the Quartermaster's Department, their labors to result in houses for the negroes. The detail was: Barrett of E, Toothaker of F, and Davis of K.

2d Lieut. Smith was ordered from Co. E to Co. A on the 1st, probably to take Lieut. Hynes' place, Acting Commissary. Our Band (not ours now!) went home on the *Star of the South*. Shall we record that the boys wept? We realized as we saw them depart that music did indeed have charms. A diary says, "Only 20 of F on duty." Mail.

Gen. Hunter and Staff went North on the 5th on the *McClellan*, really *en route* to Washington, probably for consultation, though a diary says he was "ordered." Our Quartermaster, Nesmith, went on same steamer on leave of absence. Lieut. Hynes was appointed on the 7th to act as Regimental Quartermaster during Nesmith's absence. The command of the Department was turned over to Brig.-Gen. J. M. Brannan. Mail.

Dr. A. J. H. Buzzell arrived on the 7th, on the *St. Mary*. He was our new Assistant Surgeon (under new order of the War Department); and a "right good one" he proved to be, as will be seen later on. He found the regiment in a sickly condition, with 500 sick and off duty.

The *New York Herald* of the 6th said that the draft in New Hampshire had been postponed till the 15th.

On the 7th the Chaplain recorded that "we could not raise 200 men for parade." On the 7th also, a regimental order appointed Maj. Plimpton to take cognizance of smaller offences, liable to trial by a regimental or garrison court-martial, and ordered that offenders be brought before him.

On the 8th, sickness had become so prevalent that something unusual was done in our case, the regiment being excused from any outside duty for one month. Another unusual item of the 8th was that Gen. Brannan, Commanding Department, ordered a small detachment of the Seventh New Hampshire, under Corpl. Cogswell, to be temporarily assigned to the Third New Hampshire.

The relieved guards were ordered by Maj. Plimpton, Commanding Regiment (9th) to discharge their pieces at a target on the beach.

Bayonet drill was inaugurated on the 10th, and there was more fun to the square foot, in consequence, than we had had for months. Teaching a fancy dance would have been as nothing compared with it.

The events of the 11th were, that Gen. Brannan ordered a regular [illegible] target practice, and the Chaplain boils down the condition of the [illegible]nd regiment thus: "Not very well; men poorly; regiment [illegible] off."

We were inspected on the 12th; but the inspector, Capt. Jackson of the Regular Army, was fastidious and the regiment a little "off," for various uncontrollable reasons; and the inspector did n't complete his work. Mail. About 100 recruits, under Capt. Allen, and a batch of commissions on the 12th, as follows: —

1st Lieut.	Maxwell	to Captain		(assigned to D).	
" "	Allen	" "		"	" C (relieving Fogg).
" "	Butterfield	" "		"	" K.
2d Lieut.	Fogg	" 1st Lieutenant		"	" B (from C).
" "	Cody	" "	"	"	" C (absent).
" "	Smith	" "	"	"	" K.
1st Sergt.	Jonah Libby, Jr.,	" 2d Lieutenant		"	" B.
" "	Henry F. Hopkins	" "	"	"	" H.
" "	J. J. Donohoe	" "	"	"	" C.

Capt. Ela was transferred to E from K, and Capt. Ayer was transferred to H.

The 2d Lieutenants' commissions caused many changes in the non-commissioned officers; among them: —

Private	George C. Harris	of H	to 1st Sergeant.
Sergt.	John H. Thing	" B	" " "
Corpl.	S. N. Lamprey	" B	" Sergeant.
Private	John Broadbent	" B	" Corporal.
"	Eli Tompkins	" B	" "
"	A. S. Currier	" B	" "
"	E. M. Kempton	" B	" "
Sergt.	John Kirwin	" C	" 1st Sergeant.
Corpl.	John Casey	" C	" Sergeant.
Private	John Keating	" C	" Corporal.
"	Charles Hall	" C	" "

The first mention of yellow fever found by the writer was on the 12th, and was connected with the death of a Fourth New Hampshire man at Hilton Head.

The Chaplain mentioned on the 13th that he put up a place for worship, sent home the effects of four deceased soldiers and spent considerable time with the new recruits.

It appears that on the 13th Maj. Plimpton was in command, for he it was who issued the orders for promotion of nearly all above named. Col. Jackson must have been ill, for he was on duty the 14th and selected the names of another detail to go North on recruiting service. The detail was ordered on the 15th and was as follows: —

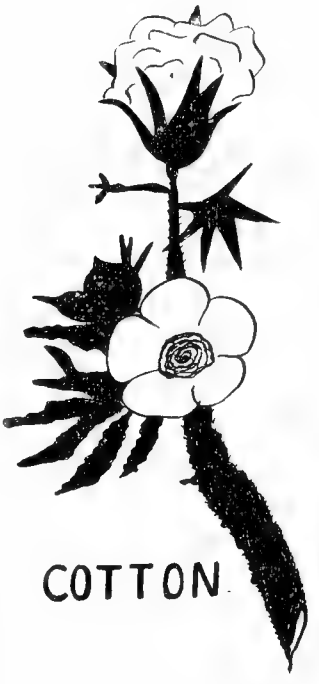
Lieut.	Henry C. Handerson.	
Sergt.	Converse D. McDonald	of E.
"	Leonard F. Place	" I.
"	Thomas Casey	" C.
Private	Alex'r La Mudge	" H.
"	Wm. Ladd Dodge	" D.
"	Thomas Hanson	" A.

They were ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman, Supt. of Volunteer Recruiting Service at Concord, N H. "Lucky dogs!" exclaimed we all. Lieut. Cornelius was by same order relieved from duty at Concord and ordered to report to the regiment. There was some trouble with the recruits just arrived, not only evident by the Chaplain's efforts, but also evidenced by an order from Gen. Brannan, Commanding Department, that all recruits be examined by the surgeons within three days after arrival.

The event of the 15th was the arrival of the *Arago*, bringing Gen. Mitchel and staff and a large mail. Gen. Mitchel came to take charge of the Department. He assumed command the 17th (by General Order 40) and announced his staff:—

Maj. W. P. Prentice	Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Lieut. B. Birch	Aide-de-Camp.
" F. A. Mitchel	" (his son).
" J. C. Williams	"
" Israel R. Sealy	Forty-seventh New York, Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Capt. E. W Mitchel	Assistant Quartermaster (his son), temporarily assigned to duty as Assistant Aide-de-Camp on the Staff.

The Confederate Gen. Beauregard assumed command, at Charleston, on the 15th, of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and said the forces were as follows: South Carolina: infantry, 6,564; artillery in position, 1,787; field artillery, 1,379; cavalry, 2,817: total, 12,547 Georgia: total, 7,189. Aggregate, 24 Sept., 19,736.



Our recruits again. The 16th a Board of Inspectors was appointed for each of the regiments which had received recruits. Our regimental Board was Capt. Randlett, Assistant Surgeon Eaton, Capt. Wilbur and Capt. Ela.

A Sept. 8th letter to the *Manchester Mirror* (published 16th Sept.), sheds light on several matters. It says: "Of the three men of Co. H wounded 21 Aug., two have died Dr. Buzzell, recently appointed, has arrived and went on duty at once a general court-martial is in session at Beaufort, and Col. Jackson is on duty with it Bedel is recovering from a severe illness. Maj. Plimpton is temporarily in command quite a number discharged for disability lately 22 commissions now due the regiment." [This was written before the arrival of several commissions about the 12th.— D. E.]

Gen. Mitchel assumed command of the Department on the 17th, and inspected the Third New Hampshire on the 19th and made a speech to us. In the evening the Fourth New Hampshire Band (Why had this band not gone home?) serenaded Col. Jackson.

Our recruiting party left us on the *Arago* on the 20th, with the best wishes of all. One of the first acts of Gen. Mitchel was to direct Col. Brown, Third Rhode Island (20 Sept.), to relieve Col. Guss, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, as Commander of the Post of Hilton Head. About this time there was a movement directed against Chaplains as a body. (See the Chaplain's Personal.)

The 22d of Sept. 1862 was a memorable one, for on that day President Lincoln issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation, to take effect Jan. 1 next. The following words occur in it: "
all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, of which the people thereof shall be then (1 Jan. 1863) in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free. "

The *Savannah Republican* of the 24th called for "Lead! Lead!" the several donations to be marked "Lead for the Government." It said: "Many families have enough when moulded into bullets to put a company of Yankees to flight," and added: "The citizens of Charleston have furnished sixty thousand pounds."

On the 25th it is recorded that we had another (small) lot of recruits. On same date the War Department issued a General Order which is very instructive, and the writer thinks it too good to be omitted. It was in regard to exchanges of prisoners, and was the result of an agreement of 22 July 1862. The exchanges were to be —

Man for man.
Officer for officer — lower for higher grades.
General in Chief or Admiral, for 60 privates or seamen.
Major-General or Flag Officer, for 40 privates or seamen.
Brigadier-General or Commodore with broad pennant, for 20 privates or seamen.
Colonel or Captain in Navy, for 15 privates or seamen.
Lieutenant-Colonels or Commander in Navy, for 10 privates or seamen.
Major or Lieutenant-Commander in Navy, for 8 privates or seamen.
Lieutenant or Ensign or Master's Mate in Navy, for 4 privates or seamen.
Midshipman, Warrant Officers in Navy, Masters of Merchant Vessels and Commanders of Privateers, for 3 privates or seamen.
Non-commissioned Officers, Army or Navy, for 2 privates or seamen.

We may add that the agreement was made between Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, U S. A., and Maj.-Gen. D. H. Hill, C. S. A. Cheer up non-coms., for here is a War Department order that declares you to be worth two privates or seamen!

Again the recruits. A letter to *Manchester Mirror* dated 20 Sept., and published 25th, says: "General Order 91, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, requires Chaplains to be examined
Capt. Allen of Co. C has arrived here at last, with about 75 recruits, seven of whom were rejected. Their long stay in New York did them no good the barracks for Cos. A and I are now in process (provost guard) 30 or 40 sick men have been sent to the General Hospital within a month, to relieve the Regimental Hospital. Only death since last letter, Thomas L. Rich, Co. A "

Times had changed. Gen. Hunter had gone North. Gen. Mitchel was now in command. On the 26th, he directed that all enlisted men who had been acting as officers in the colored regiment (First South Carolina Volunteers) return at once to their regiments. Officers were over-staying their leaves of absence to such an extent that Gen. Mitchel made an attempt to stop it by ordering, on the 27th, a Board to "sit" on such cases. Capt. Ela of the Third New Hampshire was the regiment's only representative on the Board.

Admiral DuPont left on the 27th, having been summoned to Washington. That probably meant a change in commanding officers of the naval forces in the Department.

The month closed by a raid of a portion of the Forty-eighth New York from Fort Pulaski (on the 30th), resulting in the destruction of a lot of valuable salt works near Bluffton.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 123 of the 3d created the 10th Army Corps (all of the Department of the South) and assigned Gen. O. M. Mitchel to its command (he assumed the command the 17th) General Order 126 of the 6th amended previous orders as to organization of regiments and companies of infantry: A regiment of infantry — 10 companies — to have 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons; non-commissioned staff: 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 1 hospital steward. A company to have 1 captain, 1 1st lieutenant, 1 2d lieutenant, 1 1st sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 64 privates — minimum, 82 privates — maximum.

(Under this order our Principal Musician, Gove, was discharged. See later.)

This order said, as there was no law authorizing musicians for companies, that two musicians might be enlisted for each company and be paid and rated as privates.

General Order 130 of the 14th called attention to the necessity of reducing baggage. Officers to be permitted to carry mess chests and a valise or carpet bag. No trunks or boxes to be allowed in the baggage trains. Privates to carry no more carpet bags(!) and boxes in regimental wagons. Sutlers' goods to be carried no more in regimental wagons.

General Order 140 of the 24th created the Provost Marshal General's office (as a sort of a bureau of the War Department).

General Order 141 of the 25th (a proclamation by the President) said: ". all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting military drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United

States, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by court-martial or military commission. The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion, shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission."

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 36 of the 5th was the order by Brig.-Gen. J. M. Brannan, assuming command of the Department, in obedience (as he said) to orders from Maj.-Gen. Hunter.

General Order 38 of the 11th directed that target practice begin at once. A circular (no number) of the 13th directed that all recruits received for regiments in the Department be inspected by the regimental commander and surgeon on the third day after arrival.

General Order 40 of the 17th was Gen. Mitchel's order assuming command of the Department, relieving Gen. Brannan.

General Order 42 of the 26th directed that men of the volunteer regiments (white), who had been serving as officers in the First South Carolina (colored) rejoin their own regiments at once.

General Order 43 of the 27th ordered a commission to examine into the cases of officers who had returned to the Department after having overstayed their leaves of absence.

The Department Statistics for September are: Troops, 13,837; wounded and sick, 3,623; died, 68; cases of wounded and sick, 58; died of wounds, etc., 1.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	5	men,	10	officers.
Co. A	99	"	2	"
B	95	"	3	"
C	86	"	3	"
D	81	"	3	"
E	89	"	2	"
F	98	"	3	"
G	73	"	3	"
H	71	"	2	"
I	90	"	1	"
K	77	"	2	"
Present aggregate				898
Aggregate last report				865

The Band had been discharged, entailing a loss of Leader Gustavus W Ingalls and 6 first-class, 6 second-class and 7 third-class musicians: total, 20. The missing ones to make up the original number had been previously discharged.

Recruits have been received as follows: A, 11; B, 14; C, 8; D, 0; E, 5; F, 20; G, 1; H, 4; I, 22; K, 0: total, 85.

There have been discharged for disability: Moody A. Sawyer, Hospital Steward; H. B. Wing, Principal Musician.

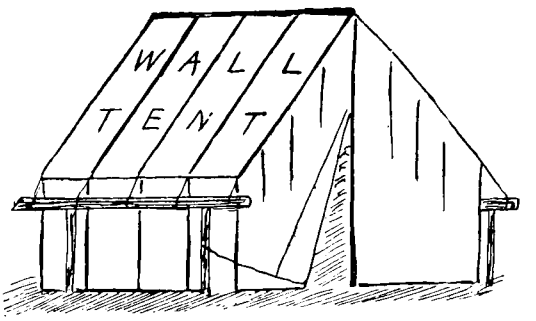
Three 1st sergeants,—Jonah Libby, Jr., of B, Henry F Hopkins of H and J. J. Donohoe of C — have received commissions as 2d lieutenants.

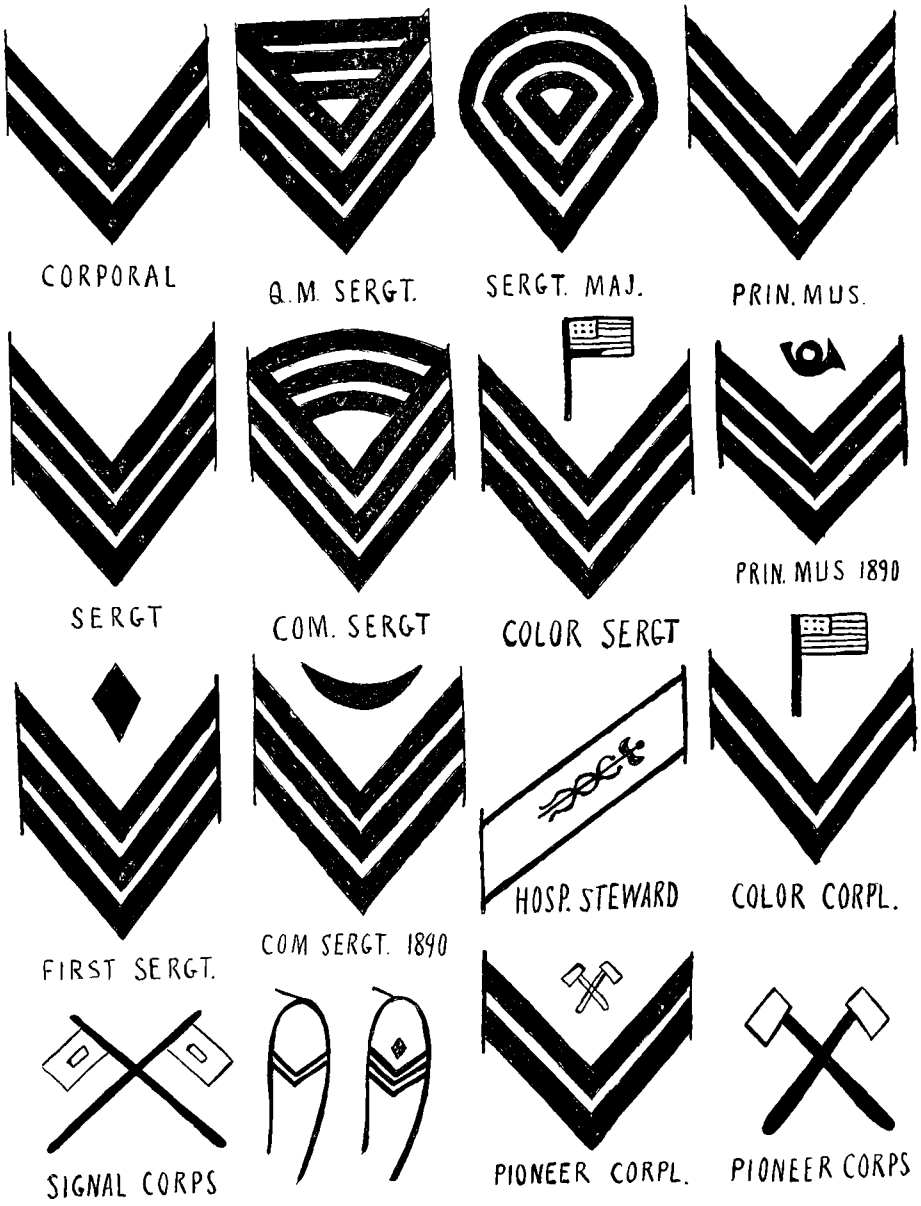
Wagoner Hackett of C has been discharged, by an order.

2d Lieuts. Fogg and Cody have been promoted to 1st lieutenants, and 1st Lieuts. Allen and Maxwell to Captains.

Asst. Surgeon Buzzell and 2d Asst. Surgeon Farrar joined during the month, the former having been appointed under the new order of the War Department, authorizing two assistant surgeons to a regiment instead of one, and the latter in advance of an expected vacancy.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
Musicians	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	
Absent sick											48
Detached											26
Prisoners of war	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	38
Officers detached	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Present sick											96
Absent in arrest	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5
Recruits received	11	14	8	0	5	20	1	4	22	0	85
Discharged for disability	2	3	5	2	1	7	2	2	6	2	32
Died of disease	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6




CORPORAL
Q.M. SERGT.
SERGT. MAJ.
PRIN. MUS.
SERGT
COM. SERGT
COLOR SERGT
PRIN. MUS 1890
FIRST SERGT.
COM SERGT. 1890
HOSP. STEWARD
COLOR CORPL.
SIGNAL CORPS
PIONEER CORPL.
PIONEER CORPS

OCTOBER, 1862.

THE first item of interest in October was the discharge of Assistant Surgeon Eaton, for disability, on the 1st. The salt works (see 30 Sept.) were actually destroyed the same day.

On the 3d Gen. Mitchel ordered the formation of a new brigade, to be called the Second Brigade of the 10th Army Corps, and to be composed of the following troops: Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Col. Guss; Seventh Connecticut, Col. Hawley; Third New Hampshire, Col. Jackson; Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Capt. Strawbridge. The brigade was relieved from orders of the Commander of the Post of Hilton Head. Gen. Terry was assigned to the new brigade. A letter of the 3d to the *New York Times* said: "The present negro quarters — a long row of partitions into which are crowded young and old, male and female, without respect to quantity or quality, such has thus far been the necessity — having become a sort of Five Points, half stye, half brothel, the Major-General has ordered them to be removed outside; and accordingly a piece of ground has been selected near Drayton's Plantation, about two miles off, for a negro village. The negroes are to be made to build their own homes a teacher has been provided to be paid by the Quartermaster's Department."

Gen. Terry assumed command of the new brigade on the 4th, announcing his Staff as follows: Capt. Bacon, Seventh Connecticut, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. Terry (Gen. Terry's brother), Seventh Connecticut, and Lieut. James, Third Rhode Island, as Aide-de-Camps. A flag-staff was raised the same day in front of the Colonel's tent.

We had a special muster on the 5th, apparently by an order from the Provost Marshal, Maj. G. B. Van Brunt; but its exact import is obscure.

Our 30 days' exemption from outside duty expired on the 8th.

On the 9th Capt. Emmons and Lieut. Jonah Libby, Jr., got leaves of absence for 30 days, though Capt. Emmons did not turn over the company property to Lieut. T. M. Jackson till the 13th. A general order from War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of the 9th, authorized officers of the regular army to enlist volunteers

to fill the ranks of their commands to the legal standard, and such enlistments might be for three full years or for the unexpired terms.

The negro church was formally dedicated on the 12th, the Rev H. N Hudson of the Engineer regiment conducting the exercises. Gen. Mitchel was present and addressed the assemblage. Mail.

Another mail of 15th was an important one, for it contained nine new commissions for our regiment. The list was as follows: —

1st Lieut.	Burnham		to be	Captain.	
" "	Ayer		"	"	
2d "	Marsh		"	1st	Lieutenant.
" "	T. M. Jackson		"	"	"
1st Sergt.	Houghton	of A,	"	2d	"
"	Wadlia	" G,	"	"	"
1st "	Stearns	" F,	"	"	"
"	Head	" B,	"	"	"
1st "	Hawkins	" I,	"	"	"

These were announced on the 15th; and within a few days thereafter the following changes, among others, were made among the enlisted men: —

Sergt.	Geo. P. Nutting	of E, to	1st Sergeant	(*vice* Fogg, resigned).
Corpl.	Royal Scales	" E, "	Sergeant	(*vice* Nutting, promoted).
Private	W S. Abbott	" E, "	Corporal	(*vice* Scales, promoted).
Sergt.	Button	" F, "	1st Sergeant	(*vice* Stearns, com'd).
Corpl.	Ackerman	" F, "	Sergeant.	
"	McCoy	" F, "	"	
Private	Stetson	" F, "	Corporal.	
Corpl.	Emerson	" G, "	Sergeant.	
Private	Paris	" G, "	Corporal.	
"	Cassidy	" G, "	"	
Corpl.	Edgell	" G, "	Sergeant.	
"	Burley	" I, "	"	
"	Robinson	" I, "	"	
Private	Chapman	" I, "	Corporal.	
"	Gerrish	" I, "	Corporal.	
Sergt.	Parker	" I, "	1st Sergeant.	
Corpl.	Evans	" A, "	Sergeant.	
Private	Coffee	" A, "	Corporal.	
Sergt.	Morrill	" A, "	1st Sergeant.	
Corpl.	Giddings	" B, "	Sergeant.	
"	Morrison	" B, "	"	
Private	Edminster	" B, "	Corporal.	

Cos. A and I were relieved from Provost Guard on the 16th and rejoined the regiment, and received the following highly complimentary letter: —

LETTER TO CAPTS. CLARK AND BURNHAM (COS. A. AND I), ON BEING RELIEVED FROM PROVOST DUTY.

16 Oct. 1862.

Sirs: Military necessity having again compelled the breaking up of old associations, by directing the return to their regiment of your commands, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without expressing to you, and through you to the officers and non-commissioned officers and privates of your companies, my most heartfelt thanks for the very courteous and prompt manner in which my orders have ever been obeyed. I shall ever look back to my connection and association with the Third New Hampshire, as represented by yourselves and commands, as one of the green

spots of my life. That you will always acquit yourselves with credit when called on the battle-field, James Island can testify; that you can be entrusted with intricate, onerous and unpleasant duties, it is only necessary to advert to the time spent as Provost Guard at Port Royal.

G. B. VAN BRUNT,
Maj. Forty-seventh New York Vols., Provost Marshal.

There were only seven companies on parade on the 17th. Pay-rolls were being signed the 17th.

A diary of the 18th said: "The allotment took effect today, when paid off, and some didn't get a cent." *The New South* of the 18th gave the following as a complete roster of the Third New Hampshire officers: —

ROSTER OF THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE OFFICERS.

[*New South*, 18 Oct. 1862.]

Col.	Jackson,	Adjt.	Libby,	Asst. Surg.	Buzzell,
Lieut.-Col.	Bedel,	Q. M.	Nesmith,	" "	Farrar,
Maj.	Plimpton,	Surg.	Moulton,	Chaplain	Hill.

Co. A:	Capt.	Clark,	1st Lieut.	Hynes,	2d Lieut.	Houghton,
" B:	"	Wilbur,	"	"	Fogg,	"	"	Libby, Jr.,
" C:	"	Allen,	"	"	Cody,	"	"	Donohoe,
" D:	"	Maxwell,	"	"	Cornelius,	"	"	Head,
" E:	"	Ela,	"	"	Dearborn,	"	"	Flanders,
" F:	"	Randlett,	"	"	Marsh,	"	"	Stearns,
" G:	"	Emmons,	"	"	Handerson,	"	"	Wadlia,
" H:	"	Ayer,	"	"	Jackson,	"	"	Hopkins,
" I:	"	Burnham,	"	"	Dow,	"	"	Place,
" K:	"	Butterfield,	"	"	Smith,	"	"	Hawkins.

Gen. Mitchel gave a sort of reception on Sunday, the 19th, to the officers; and so many of ours attended that we had no parade.

We had marching orders on the 20th, attended by the usual bustle, and on the 21st we marched to the wharf. Capt. Ela was directed to assume command of our camp while the men were away. This expedition was to go to Pocotaligo, on the mainland, a station on the railroad between Savannah and Charleston. The purpose was to cut the communication, burn the railroad bridge, destroy a portion of the track and retire. This in brief was the programme. The troops were put on board the various craft during the afternoon and early evening, and at various hours of the night started up the (Broad) river. The troops were scattered about the fleet, some being on the gunboats. Co. F was divided thus: the first platoon on the gunboat *Ucas*, and the second on the gunboat *Patroon*. Other distributions and other troops will appear later on. The troops were provided before starting with a small parcel of pitchwood splinters and a bunch of matches. The writer will make no attempt to give an account of this expedition in one continuous story, but will serve it up as he finds it furnished by different persons and from different standpoints. In fact, the writer was not present, being on duty at the camp. The regiment went practically as a large detail, as will be seen by the number of men. They had five days' rations and 100 rounds.

POCOTALIGO, 22 OCT 1862.

The following account is by L. N J. of Co. F: —

We landed at Mackay's Point at 7 A.M., and waited for the rest of the troops. Started about 9 A.M. Nearly every man in the Third New Hampshire had a bundle of pitchwood to set fire to the railroad bridge. Over 3,000 troops, 2 field pieces and 2 howitzers. The howitzers by sailors from *Wabash*. The Third New Hampshire was last but two in the line The Forty-seventh New York and the artillery had the advance. Reached enemy about 1 P.M., and opened fire on them with artillery, about five miles from the landing. The rebs fell back a mile, and made a stand on further side of the marsh, with artillery and infantry Only a narrow road across the marsh. Our artillery was placed this side the marsh in a potato field; the infantry in the woods in front. The Third New Hampshire supported the battery. The shot and shell were flying in all directions. Only two or three of Third New Hampshire wounded — one of Co. F slightly. The rebs held their position till the Fourth New Hampshire charged them, when they retreated, leaving some ammunition. Our troops followed. Third New Hampshire advanced to within a short distance of the railroad, when we took a position in a road to the left of the main road, to check a possible flank movement. The other troops followed them up, driving them about three miles, fighting every inch of the way. The rebs then retreated across a creek, and destroyed the bridge over it. Our artillery got out of ammunition; but the infantry fought until dark, when the enemy got reinforced. Seeing that the object of the expedition could not be accomplished, the troops fell back to the boats. We were about 12 miles from the boats at the close of the fight. The ambulances were few, and we had to carry wounded in blankets, on boards, etc. When we got within 3 miles of the boats, Co. F was sent back for the dead and wounded. Nearly morning before Co. F all got in. Enemy was driven about 6 miles in all. At Mackay's Point all night.

The troops landed in the early morning. The Third New Hampshire were almost the last to land. Marched nearly five miles before a shot was fired. In a little while the Third New Hampshire was ordered up to support the battery, which was actively engaged at the front. Regiment ordered to lie low: they did. After the artillery had fired about half an hour, the Third New Hampshire was ordered forward with fixed bayonets. They rushed forward, across a field and into the woods, passing over and among the rebels and Union wounded and dead. Forward again, the Third New Hampshire on one side of the road and a Pennsylvania regiment on the other. Advanced about two-thirds of a mile, and Third New Hampshire ordered into a by-path to prevent flanking. Soon after, general retreat. Co. D and part of A returned on the *Patroon*.

Here is another account, but particularly applying to a certain part of the experiences of the troops: —

The night before the action, a detail of eight men from Co. B and 117 in all from the various regiments, went up Broad River, under Capt. Gray of the Seventh Connecticut, in two launches, Lieut. Phenix and Lieut. Pearson, both of the Navy, each having charge of a launch. Past Midshipman Stetson was also one of the party Each boat had a negro guide. The leading launch, under Lieut. Phenix, had a boat howitzer. Both went up Broad River a considerable distance, despite the fact that the negro guides insisted that the launches

had passed the desired point of landing. Pearson suggested to Phenix that the point had been passed, but received in reply: "Who's in command? It's your duty to follow." After rowing further, Phenix himself became alarmed and ventured to ask Pearson where he thought they were; to which Pearson had the temerity to suggest that he was only to follow where Phenix led. Phenix then directed Pearson's and his own boat turned about and Pearson's to lead. They rowed a long time, for they had gone far away from and beyond the particular place they were to land. At near daybreak they arrived at the place, but did not actually land. The fleet soon came along and the two boats proceeded with them. The evident design of the expedition of the two boats was to capture rebel pickets at the causeway, near where the action afterward took place. Undoubtedly the failure of the plan arranged for the two boats contributed largely to the non-success of the whole movement.

A private letter says: "We had a hard fight and whipped the enemy out of three different positions and drove them back to the line of the Charleston & Savannah Railroad, about five miles, when it became dark and the contest ended. The ground was desperately disputed the whole way. Co. H was joined with Co. I, and the two were commanded by Capt. Burnham. Capt. Ayer commanded Co. B, which was filled up by Co. G men. Co. B was the color company for the time being. Capt. Wilbur was in camp at Hilton Head. Lieut. Fogg was at one part of the fight sent to assist Capt. Butterfield of Co. K. One man in Co. E lost his left hand. Our regiment, owing to accident of position, escaped with very little injury."

The bunches of matches and the neat parcels of pitchwood were not used as intended.

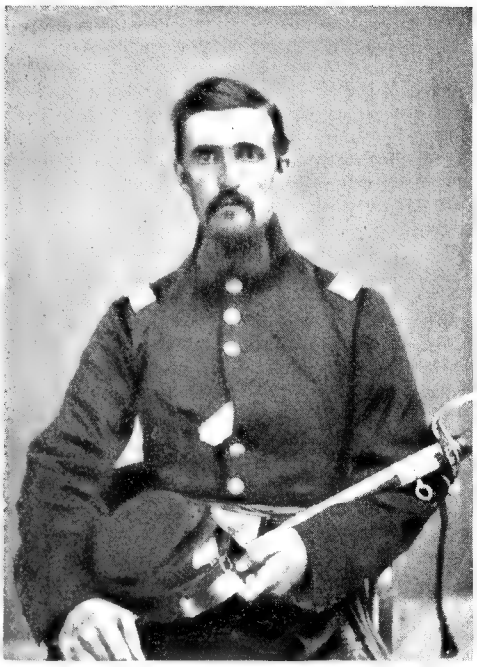
The Historian of the Sixth Connecticut says of this expedition: "There were 4,500 troops, viz.: Sixth Connecticut, Fourth New Hampshire and Forty-seventh New York, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, under Col. Chatfield; Seventh Connecticut, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Third New Hampshire, and tars from the *Wabash*, under Gen. Terry. The Sixth Connecticut loss was given as 5 killed, 29 wounded and 3 missing."

Only 3 men were wounded in the Third New Hampshire: Corpl. Warren S. Abbott, Co. E, in hand; Private Geo. W. Flanders, Co. F, in hand; Musician John W. Morse, Co. G, in hand.

The Third New Hampshire is mentioned in Gen. Terry's official report. He reported in substance as follows: 480 officers and men of the Third New Hampshire, organized as six companies [to equalize.—D. E.] under Col. John H. Jackson, the regiment on the *Boston* and the gunboats *Patroon* and *Uncas*. Between 9 and 10 in the evening (21st), he received a verbal order from Gen. Brannan to detail 107 officers and men to embark in the boats of the men-of-war, and to proceed to and beyond Mackay's Point and endeavor to capture the enemy's outposts in that vicinity. He detailed 2 officers and 75 men from the Seventh Connecticut, and 2 officers and 32 men from the Third New Hampshire. Capt. Gray of the Seventh Con-

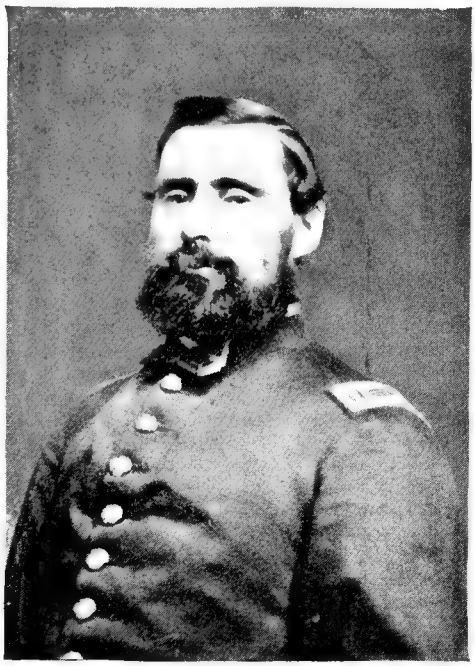
necticut, with 95 men, was directed to proceed up Broad River beyond Mackay's Point, and land in the rear of the pickets and cut off their retreat in the direction of Pocotaligo. The other 12 men, under Lieut. S. M. Smith, Third New Hampshire, were directed to proceed up the Pocotaligo River and capture the pickets on Bray's Island. [Capt. Gray was unsuccessful. Lieut. Smith captured one lieutenant and three men, with their horses. See his report elsewhere.] The *Boston*, on which were Gen. Terry's Headquarters, did not arrive till nearly 8 A.M., 22d. Put his own brigade forward (not in front), preceded by Lieut. Henry's battery and a naval batery under Lieut. Phenix. These were followed by the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Seventh Connecticut, Third New Hampshire and New York Engineers (several vessels had not yet landed their troops). Gen. Terry's Brigade soon united with the First Brigade, and then Lieut. Henry's battery was exchanged for Lieut. Gitting's battery, and a company of the Third Rhode Island Artillery was assigned to duty with the boat howitzers. The whole column was then put in motion, but was soon halted by Gen. Brannan's orders, who also directed pickets thrown out and await his arrival. This halt was made some two and a half or three miles from the landing. On Gen. Brannan's arrival the whole force advanced by flank. Approaching "Frampton's," artillery was heard in front, and Gen. Terry soon received orders to form column and move forward at double-quick to support First Brigade, then engaged. He here detailed half a company of the Seventh Connecticut as a hospital guard, and the other half, under Capt. Tourtellotte, he assigned to assist in serving the boat howitzers. Then Gen. Brannan directed, and Gen. Terry sent the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania (his leading regiment) into the woods 200 yards to left of road, to protect left flank of first line, and the Seventh Connecticut and Third New Hampshire were deployed on the right and left, immediately in rear of the batteries, which were rapidly firing. The brigade remained here some time, the men lying down and escaping serious injury. Again Gen. Terry, by orders from Gen. Brannan, moved forward a short distance beyond the guns, while a charge upon the battery in our front was executed by troops of the First Brigade. The enemy being driven from their position, Gen. Terry was again ordered to advance his line, and tried to do so, but was unable to do it in line, owing to the woods and marsh. He did so by a flank into the road, after passing over which (causeway) he again brought his brigade into column, the Third New Hampshire and Seventh Connecticut being on the right of the road and the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania on the left. On being ordered to send a regiment to the front double-quick, Gen. Terry sent the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and then Gen. Terry went personally and posted the Third New Hampshire and one boat howitzer in a position designated by Gen. Brannan. "Having accomplished this," says Gen. Terry, "and coming to the front, I found the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Seventh Connecticut already deployed on the left and right of the road just within the edge of the wood which borders the

Capt. Rufus F. Clark.



Capt. Charles F. Dunbar.

Lieut. Andrew J. Fogg.



Capt. Andrew J. Wadlia.

marshy banks of the Pocotaligo River, beyond which the enemy had taken position, the batteries being on the road a little in advance of the line."

"Soon after my arrival," says Gen. Terry, "our artillery fire was much slackened, owing to the exhaustion of the ammunition; and the fire of the enemy correspondingly increased." The flank companies of Seventh Connecticut (Sharp's breech-loaders) were then ordered to open fire, which they quickly did; and the result was the opposing battery was completely silenced. Two companies of Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania then arrived.

About five o'clock Gen. Terry says he learned from Gen. Brannan that the bridge had broken down, and that it was impossible to follow the enemy further, and that he (Gen. Brannan) had determined to withdraw his forces.

Gen. Terry covered the withdrawal. The Third New Hampshire, which was still at some distance to the left and rear, in the position where Gen. Terry had posted it, was then brought back to the road, its right resting upon it; and the boat howitzer under Ensign Wallace, which had accompanied the Third New Hampshire, was brought to the front, where it discharged the last artillery fire of the day. The troops went into bivouac, as if to wait till next day and fight again; but next day re-embarked for Hilton Head. The Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania was the last to leave. Gen. Terry made favorable mention of Col. Jackson.

Lieut. S. M. Smith with a small detail captured several of the enemy's pickets, and the following report tells the story: —

LIEUT. S. M. SMITH'S REPORT.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., 25 October 1862.

Colonel: I have the honor to report that I left the *Boston* at 11 P.M., with 12 men and a negro guide, to capture a picket post. Went up the river by water to within two miles of my destination, landed and reached the rear of the picket a little after daybreak. Sent six men to occupy a dyke in the rear, to capture any who might escape me, then advanced and captured two cavalry pickets (one a 1st Lieutenant in Morgan's Cavalry). Learning that two more pickets would soon be in, ordered the dyke guard to let them pass in, and stationed the remaining force about the grounds, with orders to allow the rebels to enter the line and then capture them, which was done. I then embarked and returned to the fleet; and delivered the prisoners to Gen. Brannan, the property (consisting of 3 valuable cavalry horses, 4 sets cavalry equipments, 2 double-barreled fowling pieces, 1 rifle, 3 cartridge boxes and 3 belts) to Capt. Coryell, Quartermaster of Gen. Brannan's Brigade, by order of Gen. Brannan. My thanks are due Master Orman of the gunboat *Paul Jones*, who accompanied me with 8 men.

Your obedient servant,

S. M. SMITH,

Lieut. Third Reg. New Hampshire Vols.

JOHN H. JACKSON,

Col. Third Reg. New Hampshire Vols.

The following list will be of interest: —

Gunboat *Paul Jones.*

Transport *Ben Deford:* 600 of Forty-seventh Pennsylvania; 400 of Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Gunboat *Conemaugh:* 350 of Fourth New Hampshire.

Gunboat *Wissahickon:* 250 of Fourth New Hampshire.
Transport *Boston:* 500 of Seventh Connecticut; 380 of Third New Hampshire, Col. Jackson.
Gunboat *Patroon:* 50 of Third New Hampshire.
Gunboat *Uncas:* 50 of Third New Hampshire.
Transport *Darlington:* 306 of Sixth Connecticut.
Transport *Relief:* 200 of Sixth Connecticut.
Gunboat *Marblehead:* 230 of Third Rhode Island Artillery.
Gunboat *Vixen:* 70 of Third Rhode Island Artillery.
Transport *Flora:* 300 of Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania.
Gunboat *Water Witch:* 130 of Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania.
Armed Transport *George Washington:* 250 of New York Engineers.
Armed Steamer *Planter:* 450 of Forty-eighth New York and a Third Rhode Island Battery.
Towed, on lighters from Hilton Head: 1 Section of Light Co. E, Third U. S. Artillery; 1 Section of Battery H, First U. S. Artillery

Four of the Drum Corps were with the colors; the rest, including Spencer, Graham, Morse, Vesey and others, formed a stretcher corps. Morse was hit on back of hand very slight. Graham hit, injuring his *pants* only. Wounded placed on the *Ben Deford*, *Boston* and *Flora*.

The regiment arrived back at camp during the 23d, and resumed the usual routine.

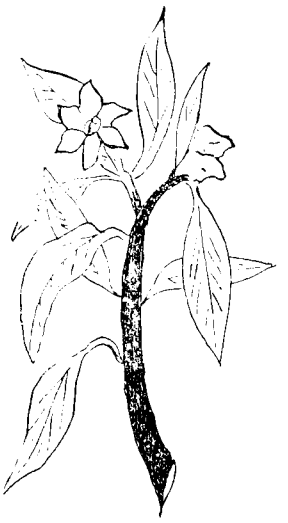
There was great excitement about the Head on the 25th, on account of the appearance of the yellow fever. Gen. Mitchel and Staff left that day for Beaufort, several of them being sick.

Gen. Brannan was directed, on the 27th, to assume command of the Department during the temporary illness of Gen. Mitchel. Alas for poor Gen. Mitchel! The illness was temporary, *to be sure*, but nevertheless fatal. On same day Co. F was ordered to recover a lot of boats belonging to the Pocotaligo expedition; and the company proceeded on the 28th, taking the *George Washington* at daylight and proceeding up Broad River. The account, by L. N. J., is as follows: —

Found two at Port Royal Island, then went to Mackay's Point. Shelled the rebel picket off and returned to Hilton Head, arriving at 3 P.M. At dark was ordered aboard same steamer, and by 9.30 were ready to start. Ran up Skull Creek, and anchored off Pope's. At daylight, 29th, went up the river again to Mackay's Point. Shelled the rebel pickets, and then ran up the Coosawatchie Creek about two miles. The creek there was so narrow, didn't go any further. Capt. Randlett in command. Ran back and then up the Pocotaligo Creek about six miles. Saw pickets at Stewartson's Place. They were lying down and didn't see us till within 100 yards. Our bow gun was not bearing on this side, so we opened fire with our rifles at first. They skedaddled. The bow gun was soon firing at them with grape and shell. Some of the boys went ashore and got a few trophies. We shelled the woods right and left. We were in sight of the battlefield of the 22d. Returned to Hilton Head, and were at camp at 5 P.M. (29th).

A Board of Inspectors was appointed on the 28th to examine certain recruits for Third New Hampshire. The following were detailed: Gen. Terry; Col. Guss, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Col. Hawley, Seventh Connecticut; Col. Jackson, Third New Hampshire, and Surg. Scholl, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. The excitement caused by the yellow fever had not abated, but rather increased; and if each had had his wish, he'd have been *en route* to the North instanter.

The *Scotia* and the *Anglia*, two iron screw steamers, English built, were towed into the harbor the 28th by the gunboat *Flambeau*, having been captured near Bull's Bay by the bark *Restless* while attempting to run the blockade. The cargo of the *Scotia* alone was said to have been worth £135,000 sterling. Alas for the scourge! Capt. Warfield, the Post Commissary, died 28th; and other officers were stricken. The funeral cortege was in part composed of Companies A and I of the Third New Hampshire, and drummers of the Third New Hampshire, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania and Seventh Connecticut.

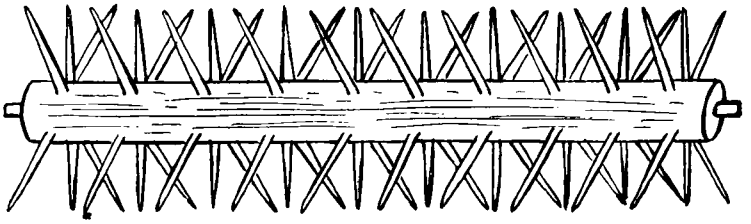


MAGNOLIA

On the 29th the yellow fever claimed Col. Brown of the Third Rhode Island; and on the 30th, our beloved Gen. Mitchel succumbed to the grim monster, at Beaufort (see Nov. 1). Several of his Staff were also stricken. The excitement, already great, was heightened by the news of Gen. Mitchel's death. All the flags were half-masted, and a general suspension of active operations ensued. All were sad. We did not know whose turn would be next. The gloom was like a pall — heavy, dispiriting, and with hardly a seeming avenue of escape. 'T was worse than battle. Give us, said we, a visible, tangible enemy, and we will overcome or be overcome! But this invisible, this insidious foe — this yellow-jack, is beyond our comprehension; and though we have no respect for him, we all acknowledge his superiority and power.

Department Quartermaster Capt. Elwell died the 30th, and the funeral of Col. Brown (Third Rhode Island) occurred same day, the drum corps of the Third New Hampshire taking a prominent place in the funeral cortege.

The month closed with everybody sad.



CHEVAL-DE-FRISE, FOR OBSTRUCTION

(Never encountered by Third New Hampshire Volunteers.)

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 149 of the 2d provided that any person mustered into the Corps of Sharpshooters shall have made in five consecutive shots, at 200 yards at rest, a string of not over 25 inches, or the string off hand at 100 yards, the certificate of such shots to be written on the target used.

General Order 160 of the 18th provided for army trains and baggage:—

Headquarters train for an army corps	4	wagons.
" " " a division or brigade	3	"
" " " a full infantry regiment	6	"
" " " a light artillery battery	3	"
" " " a squad of cavalry	3	"

General Order 167 of the 24th directed that a special inventory be made of all arms and reported to the Chief of Ordnance.

General Order 169 of the 27th provided for a special report of killed, wounded and missing after each battle.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 46 of the 27th directed Gen. Brannan to take command of the Department during the illness of Gen. Mitchel. (He died.)

The Department Statistics for October are: Total troops, 14,980; wounded and sick, 4,370; died, 65; cases, wounded, etc., 308; died of wounds, etc., 10.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	5	men,	9	officers.
Co. A	96	"	3	"
B	95	"	3	"
C	85	"	3	"
D	80	"	3	"
E	87	"	3	"
F	97	"	3	"
G	71	"	3	"
H	71	"	3	"
I	89	"	3	"
K	77	"	2	"
Present aggregate	853		38	891
Aggregate last report	864		34	898

There have been nine discharged for disability — one (a recruit for G) by order: total discharged, 10.

Died of disease, 8; of wounds, 1: total died, 9.

The following have been promoted to 2d Lieutenant: —

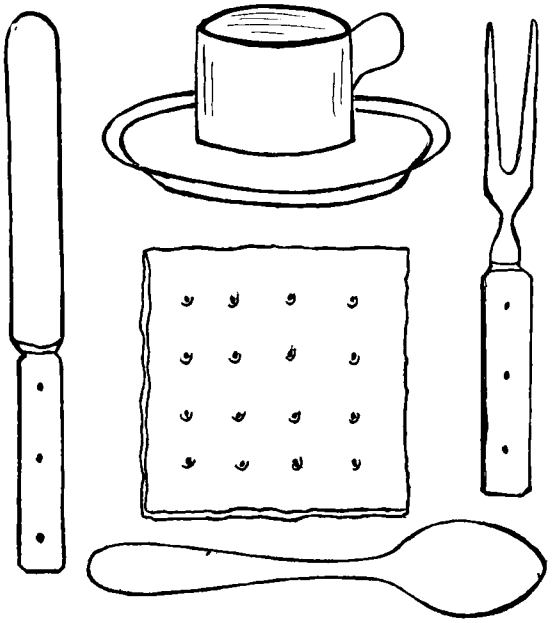
1st Sergt.	R. W Houghton	of A.
2d "	J. M. Head	" B.
1st "	Geo. Stearns	" F.
2d "	A. J. Wadlia	" G.
1st "	M. P Hawkins	" I.
2d "	L. F Place	" I.

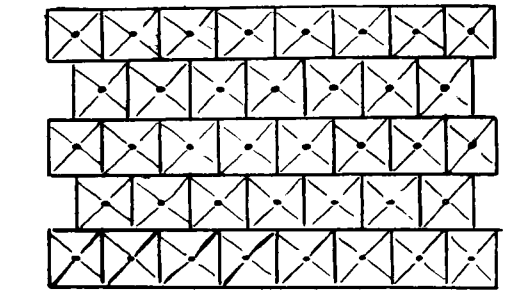
Other promotions by commissions have been as follows: —

2d Lieut.	Dearborn to	1st Lieutenant.
2d "	Marsh "	1st "
1st "	Ayer "	Captain.
2d "	Jackson "	1st Lieutenant.
1st "	Burnham "	Captain.
2d "	Dow "	1st Lieutenant.

Our Asst. Surgeon Eaton has resigned.

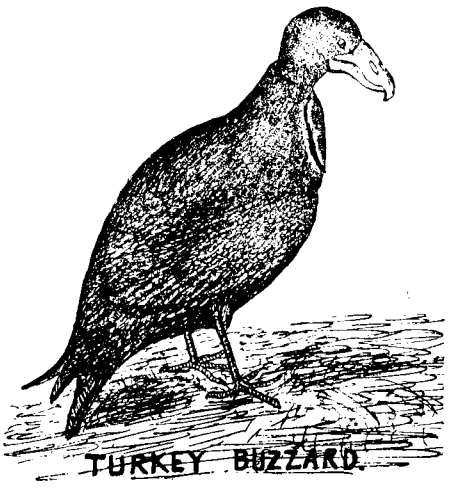
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	
Musicians	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	
Absent sick											35
Absent in arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Detached .											24
Prisoner of war	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	38
Present sick .											84
Officers detached	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
Recruits	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	1	13





TROUS-DE-LOUP.
(OBSTRUCTION.)
(SHARPENED STAKES.)

(Never encountered by Third New Hampshire Volunteers.)



NOVEMBER, 1862

THE month opens with an order from Gen. Brannan, Commanding Department, announcing the death of Gen. Mitchel. The main facts gleaned therefrom were that he died at 6.20 P.M. on the 30th ult., at Beaufort; that he was a graduate of West Point, 1829; that he took command of a division in the West at the breaking out of the war. Every post was directed to fire 13 minute guns at meridian, and to fly flags at half mast till sunset, and all officers to wear badge of mourning 30 days.

On the 2d, which was Sunday, there was a general observance of the day in honor of Gen. Mitchel, many regiments having funeral services. Sickness continued to be in order, and no doubt the yellow fever deaths had a very depressing effect upon those sick with other diseases. On the 4th, Co. A was sent to Seabrook for a week's tour at Battery Mitchel, in process of construction. On the 5th occurred a species of commendable diplomacy on the part of Gen. Brannan; for he then announced the deaths of Col. Brown of Third Rhode Island (30 Oct.), Capt. Warfield (28 Oct.), and Capt. Williams, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Mitchel (29 Oct.), and eulogized them. Of the group of officers who died so nearly together, of a dread scourge, it was eminently proper that the General's death be first announced, not only in deference to his rank, but to avoid or perhaps soften the effect which would undoubtedly have been caused had so large a group of deaths been announced in one general order.

'T was not till the 6th that Gen. Brannan issued an order congratulating the troops on their success at Pocotaligo. This is further proof, if any were needed, to show that even the officials were too busy fighting yellow-jack to attend to routine business.

The 7th was the anniversary of the taking of Port Royal and was duly observed by the firing of salutes at noon from the forts and the *Wabash*.

On the 8th there were several Third New Hampshire men at work on the "big magazine." The weather was getting cooler, and the yellow-jack excitement abated accordingly.

On the 9th, we find the thermometer at 64° at noon. Again the yellow fever! Our regiment furnished Cos. F and D for funeral escort on the 10th, to attend the last sad rites over a captain of the Ninth Maine, who died of yellow fever. The excitement, partially allayed, was again fanned into flame.

Co. I went to Battery Mitchel on the 11th, relieving Co. A (a week's tour). The yellow fever victims were falling one by one. Mr Gould, of the Adams Express Co., died of the dread disease on the 14th; and the deaths from that and other causes had become so frequent, that an order was issued that day by Gen. Terry, forbidding music or drums to beat by funeral escorts until the escort had passed outside the intrenchments. Think for a moment of the conditions which led to this order, the wisdom of which could not be questioned. There was a duty to the living not to be ignored. This was especially true as applied to those who were sick. 'T was not a pleasant or a health-giving sound to them, reminding them, as it did, that one more unfortunate had been mustered out and that the next funeral might be theirs. We pass to other subjects.

A diary says, "14th Nov.: No mail for twenty days." Those words, though few in number, meant a great deal to a soldier. We were somewhat "rested" on the 15th by a change of subject, in the rumor that the famous rebel iron-clad "290" (the *Alabama*) was off our coast and had become possessed of our mail, and was liable at any time to waltz right into the harbor and invite us to a ball.

President Lincoln, on the 15th, invited and enjoined a proper observance of the Sabbath, throughout the Army and Navy. The 15th and 16th were very rough days: sand storms on the land, and gales at sea. The *Massachusetts*, which left Hilton Head for New York on the 14th, was driven back on the 16th; but put to sea again same day, having on board the late Gen. Mitchel's Staff.

On the 17th, the plan of weekly tours by companies, to Battery Mitchel, appears to have been practically changed to a more permanent basis; for on that day Gen. Terry apportioned the required men to (from) different regiments, the Third New Hampshire being ordered to furnish one officer and thirty-one men.

The same day Col. Jackson, with the evident intent to properly apportion duties, directed that Lieut.-Col. Bedel and Maj. Plimpton superintend the company drills each alternate week, beginning then with Lieut.-Col. Bedel.

A mail arrived on the 18th, though we did not get it till full 26 days since last; and we had not only a big mail, but a big time digesting it (19th).

Co. I returned on the 18th from Battery Mitchel.

The mail caused changes in the regiment, among others the following: —

E: Corporal M. P. Donley to Sergeant, *vice* McDonald, discharged.
E: Private Geo. W Benson to Corporal, *vice* Donley promoted.
E: Private Orville Goss to Corporal, *vice* Millett, resigned.

COL. JACKSON TO GOV BERRY

[In substance. — D. E.]

Nov. 21, 1862.

Maj. Plimpton goes by this (mail) steamer to New Hampshire [did n't go. — D. E.] to enlist a band for the Second Brigade and to have the men of Co. H now at Camp Parole forwarded to the regiment, and requests the kindly offices of the Governor in bringing about the latter object.

Suggests the old instruments now in hands of old (former) band be turned over to Maj. Plimpton. Says Dr. Moulton has been absent over 100 days; that the regiment needs about 200 men, and if not recruited voluntarily, suggests a draft. Says the Third New Hampshire now has four officers in New Hampshire on recruiting service; but only two are permitted by War Department, and wants two sent back. Further says, Lieut. Cornelius had been relieved by order from the General commanding the Department, and Lieut. Handerson detailed in his stead. That Sergt. Place, now on recruiting service in New Hampshire, had been promoted to Second Lieutenant and ought to return to regiment.

(A postscript to above, dated 28th, says orders have been received from Washington for no more officers to be sent on recruiting service, and Maj. Plimpton will remain with regiment.)

Under authority of an order from War Department, Gen. Brannan on the 22d convened a Board of Officers to examine volunteer officers as to their capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, efficiency, etc. The Board was made up as follows: Brig.-Gen. Terry, Col. Guss (Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania), Col. Jackson (Third New Hampshire), Col. Strawbridge (Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania), 2d Lieut. Huggins (Forty-seventh New York) The latter is mentioned elsewhere, and under peculiarly interesting circumstances.

Several frosts had occurred, and we then felt that the sickly season was practically over. What a relief!

Hilton Head was getting to be quite a place. In proof of this, an order of the 23d directed the organization of a Fire Brigade (wholly from Forty-seventh New York); and in case of fire each regiment to send details (Third New Hampshire, seventy privates for Engine No. 3) In all there were 4 engines and 1 hook and ladder. As a reminder of the President's order (see 15th), we had a sermon, on the 23d, by our Chaplain, the first by him in three months though that long period was partially caused by his physical inability to preach.

The 24th (Monday) was a sad day for Private Lunt of the 9th Maine; for on that day the order was issued for his execution for desertion and highway robbery. A full account of the execution, which took place 1 Dec., will be found elsewhere.

Orders arrived on the 25th, from Washington, for no further details to be sent North on recruiting service. Apples at Hilton Head, $10 per barrel.

On the 25th, also, Gen. Terry ordered another detail for Battery Mitchel and said: "Go tomorrow, prepared to stay a week." This would look as if the weekly tour was then being reinstituted.

What were we doing about that time in matter of drills? On the 26th an order said: " Company drill 8.30 to 10 ; battalion drill, 3 to 4.30 "

The 27th was the old-fashioned New England Thanksgiving. How did that old custom affect us? We will see. Gen. Saxton (Military Governor) appointed the day as a day of Thanksgiving for Freedmen, their teachers, and the superintendents of plantations. At Fort Pulaski, where the Forty-eighth New York were happily housed, the regiment gave a fete and festival on a magnificent scale, inviting prac-

tically all the officers in the Department. Some of our officers went. A steamer conveyed the invited guests (Gen. Terry and Staff among others), and returned them at the close of the festivities. We cannot afford more space to the Forty-eighth New York than to say they "did it up brown." Our Chaplain passed the greater part of the day with the man Lunt, to be shot on the following Monday.

A diary says: "A lonesome day; salt horse for dinner, rice for supper." This man evidently had some *liver* trouble. Another diary says: "Baked beans, greased pig, base ball." This man had a quick flow of blood, with tendency to "buoyancy" Another says: "Dress parade in the morning, followed by remarks from Col. Jackson, a prayer by the Chaplain; greased pig in the afternoon." This man was all right.

The whiskey question "bobbed up serenely" from many a standpoint. On the 28th Gen. Terry issued an order in which he said: "Army Regulations provide for issue of whiskey only in case of *excessive* fatigue or exposure — not as a reward of labor. The ordinary fatigue duty of eight hours per day in good weather is not more laborious than the duty of the infantry soldier on the march," etc. The order provided that officers must be present whenever whiskey rations were issued; that the men's names must be called; that they must then *drink* or *refuse* it; no one to take it away or give it to another; all such refused whiskey to be turned over to the Commissary. Here was a "pretty how do you do." Supposing John Smith was a stout, able-bodied man, and his comrade and tent-mate, Bill Jones, was a weakly, sickly chap, and John desired to give Bill his ration of whiskey. He was debarred from such a kindly act by the provisions of the order. By and by, said one, they'll be requiring a chap to take the oath of allegiance with each ration of whiskey or shoot him if he refuses to swear. Knowing how very numerous (!) the cases were where soldiers are anxious to give away their whiskey ration, it was to be feared that many a hardship would ensue.

The Chaplain visited Lunt again on the 29th, and prayed with him. He says in his diary, "I fear his penitence is not sincere." The Chaplain staid with him all night the 30th — his last night on earth. A Mr. Butts preached to us on the 30th, in place of our Chaplain, who was with Lunt nearly all day.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 182 of the 5th directed Gen. Burnside to relieve Gen. McClellan (Army of the Potomac).

General Order 189 of the 18th directed that a regimental armorer be appointed by (in) all regiments not armed with the Springfield rifled musket of 1855-61, and he to be paid extra pay — 40 cents per day. (See Regimental Armorer.)

General Order 193 of the 22d directed the discharge of all persons who had been arrested for discouraging enlistments, opposing draft, etc.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 47 of the 1st made the sad announcement of the death of Gen. Mitchel.

General Order 50 of the 5th announced other yellow fever deaths: Col. Brown, Third Rhode Island Artillery; Capt. Warfield, Depot Commissary; Capt. Williams, Aide-de-Camp, of Gen. Mitchel's Staff.

General Order 51 of the 6th was an order congratulating the troops who participated in the action at Pocotaligo, 22d ult.

General Order 56 of the 24th approved and promulgated the sentence of Private W W Lunt, Co. I, Ninth Maine (a deserter; case noted elsewhere)

Department Statistics: Total troops, 14,031; wounded and sick, 3,201; died, 24; cases wounds, etc., 89; died of wounds, etc., 1.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4	men,	9	officers.	
Co. A	95	"	3	"	
B	92	"	3	"	
C	83	"	3	"	
D	76	"	3	"	
E	84	"	3	"	
F	92	"	3	"	
G	69	"	3	"	
H	78	"	3	"	
I	88	"	3	"	
K	74	"	3	"	
Present aggregate	827	"	39	"	866
Aggregate last report	853	"	38	"	892

Three have been discharged, to enlist in regular army (B, F, K).

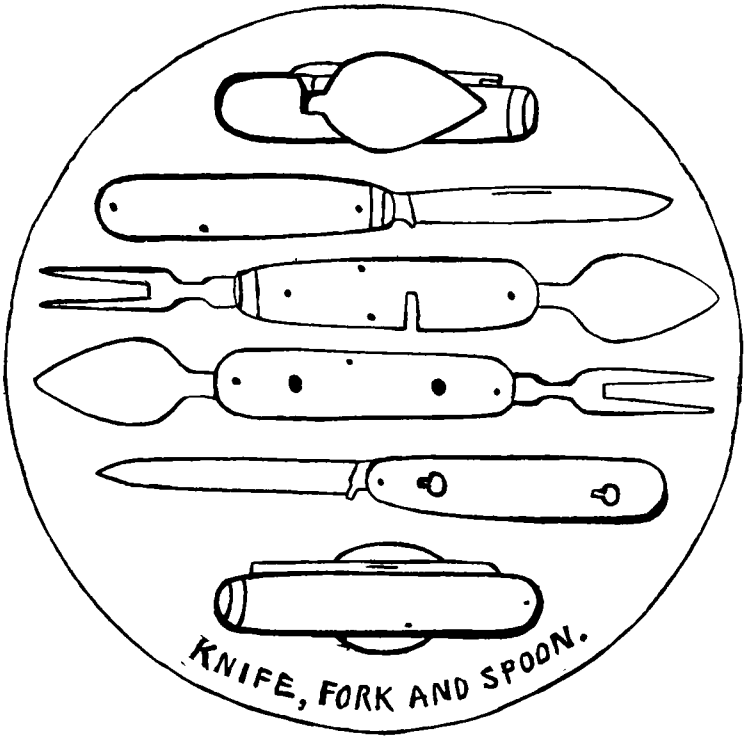
Private V E. Chase of Co. E died 21 July last in New York, but notice of same was not received at regiment till this month.

One man, Principal Musician N W Gove, was discharged, at Concord, N H., by an order from the War Department. (See General Order 126 of Sept. 1862, which does not provide for a principal musician. Supplement.)

Lieut. Hynes, who was dealing out our rations, — *i. e.*, detailed for that purpose, — was appointed (commissioned) Regimental Quartermaster, *vice* Nesmith, discharged.

Prisoners of war, same as last month.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals . . .	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	
Discharged for disability	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	0	2	15
Died of disease .	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	6
Officers detached	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	6
Men detached	5	0	1	2	0	9	1	3	2	1	24
Absent in arrest	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	2	0	1	8


KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

DECEMBER, 1862.

THE opening day of this winter month was a peculiarly sad one, for at 11 A.M. the deserter Lunt was shot. Full particulars elsewhere. Mail. The weather was sufficiently cold to remind us briefly that it was winter. On the night of the 6th we had ice a quarter of an inch thick. Lieut. Wadlia got a 20 days' leave on the 8th on account of ill health. The same day three steamers of the Banks' Expedition to New Orleans put into our harbor for coal.

The War Department on the 9th issued an order (General Order 202), fixing the price of clothing, etc.; and as the reader may be desirous to know the prices, we gratify him by extracts from the order: —

Brass Letters and Nos., each,	$ .01	Wall tent fly	$17.00
Uniform coat	7.21	Forage cap	.56
Chevrons for non-commissioned staff	1.25	Trowsers	3.75
Chevrons for 1st Sergeants,	.35	Shirts	1.46
" " Sergeants	.24	Drawers	.95
" " Corporal	.20	Stockings	.32
Bootees, sewed	2.05	Great coat	9.50
" pegged	1.48	Knapsack and strap	2.14
Blankets	3.60	Haversacks, painted	.56
" rubber	2.55	Camp kettles	.55
Canteen and strap	.44	Fife	.50
Mess pans	.23	Drum, complete	5.50
Wall tent	35.00	Common tent	21.50
		Shelter tent	3.25

Annual allowance for clothing (volunteers), $42.00.

Co. E on the 11th went to Pinckney Island via Seabrook, as an escort to a surveying party under charge of Maj. Butts of the Engineers. The company was directed to take its camp and garrison equipage and be prepared to stay a week (see 15th). Mail.

On the 11th also, Gen. Terry relieved the Third New Hampshire detail from further daily duty at the receiving magazine (see 20 Dec.), and the order severely scolds the entire details (regiments) for inefficiency. What did Gen. Terry expect? Did he expect soldiers to put in 10 hard solid hours a day with shovel, when they were hired to shoulder a musket? "Go to!" whatever that may mean. The movements of Co. E during its brief sojourn on Pinckney Island are not deemed of sufficient consequence to record.

Mail, 12th. The Steamer *Prometheus*, with four companies of Fifteenth New Hampshire, put into our harbor on the 13th, in distress (the distress is applied to the vessel) They landed, accompanied by their Colonel and Chaplain; and they all visited us on parade. That was on Saturday Next day they visited us again and, with the Forty-second Massachusetts (another regiment of the Banks' Expedition), formed on our flanks at parade and during services.

Co. E returned to the regiment on the 15th. The diaries were conflicting at this point. One says Co. E returned 15th; and another, under date of 16th says: "Second platoon of Co. E went to Pinckney" Another diary, 18th, says: "First platoon to Pinckney Island today." Under date of 16th a letter says: "Eight deaths in regiment to date."

On the 18th Co. F went to Battery Mitchel and relieved Co. D (a week's tour).

The length of time since last payment of the troops had substantially exhausted even the officers' money; and to relieve them, Gen. Brannan ordered on the 19th that two rations be issued to officers under certain restrictions.

On the 20th (see 11th also) Gen. Terry again placed Third New Hampshire on detail of daily duty at the receiving magazine, the Third Rhode Island and the Third New Hampshire to furnish all, beginning 22d inst. with Third Rhode Island. Mail.

A diary of the 21st says, "Co. E back to camp;" and that is undoubtedly correct, as the next day (22d) a Co. E diary says, "A battalion drill on beach." Sunday, the 21st, was so rough a day (very high winds) that we had no services at parade. The Drum Corps had its full complement of 20 on the 22d.

We find the Zouaves drilling on the 23d. They were of the Banks' Expedition, and are the One Hundred and Sixty-second (Duryea's) New York.

On the 24th we reflected that the morrow would be Christmas; but what difference to us? Co. F was relieved from duty at Battery Mitchel on the 25th. We had Christmas services at 9 A.M., and a mail in the afternoon. (Co. F arrived about 4 P.M.)

On the 27th a diary says: "The *Star of the South* sailed today, taking all the sick from the General Hospital and many on leaves of absence. Capt. Randlett goes on a sick leave, and Lieut. Nesmith (recently discharged: Regimental Quartermaster) goes home, not to return."

An order of the 29th, by Gen. Terry, regarding the approaching muster, named the following troops; and presumably all named were at Hilton Head: —

New York Volunteer Engineers.	Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.
Detachment First Mass. Cavalry	Third New Hampshire.
Light Co. E, Third U. S. Artillery.	Forty-seventh New York.
Third Rhode Island Artillery.	Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania.

Co. C went to Battery Mitchel. On same day we find our Chaplain busily engaged in assisting a Mr. Boston of Newport, N. H., in

collecting historical matter for a book Mr. Boston was about to issue, containing the history of all the New Hampshire regiments. Next day, the Chaplain very properly remarks that he finds it will require several days to complete the matter.

Co. K went to Battery Mitchel on the 31st for (it was said) a ten days' tour. The event of the last day of the year was the sinking of the famous *Monitor*, on its way to our Department. She left Hampton Roads (Fort Monroe) at 2.30 P.M. on the 29th, in tow of the U. S. Steamer *Rhode Island*; and during a severe blow was sunk with her crew, except 2 officers and 12 men, who were saved by almost superhuman efforts.

The following data, not especially of Third New Hampshire, but of interest nevertheless, is given, as a fitting close of the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

During the year 1862, 215 officers resigned, besides 10 while under charges, 3 for incompetency, and 5 dismissed by general court-martial. 1,726 enlisted men were discharged, and about 750 died.

These figures do not include Key West for the month of December.

The year 1863, which we are about to enter, proved to be an eventful one, far exceeding in importance the year just passed.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 202 of the 9th gave prices of clothing (see Clothing or similar title).

On the 22d (this is inserted for its great historic value, though not directly connected with the Third New Hampshire) the President issued a circular letter to the Army of the Potomac, concerning the battle of Fredericksburg, saying that although unsuccessful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. He congratulated them on their small loss, and tendered the thanks of the nation.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

In General Order 57 of the 11th, Gen. Brannan announced that he learned with regret that medical officers had been misappropriating hospital supplies, and funds too, to their personal use, and forbade it in future in no uncertain language.

General Order 58 of the 19th said that, owing to the length of time since some of the troops had been paid, rations might be issued to officers who lacked the necessary funds to purchase their own, and the paymaster to deduct for same at next payment.

Department Statistics: Total troops, 15,724; wounded and sick, 2,412; died, 16; cases of wounds, 102; died of wounds, etc., 0.

The Monthly Return shows: —

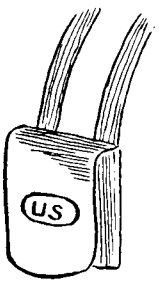
Field and staff	4 men,	7 officers.	
Co. A	94 "	3 "	
B	88 "	3 "	
C	82 "	2 "	
D	72 "	3 "	
E	82 "	3 "	
F	90 "	3 "	
G	65 "	3 "	
H	70 "	3 "	
I	86 "	3 "	
K	72 "	3 "	
Present aggregate	805	36	841
Aggregate last report			866

Two men of Company G (Fuller and Sessions), dropped as discharged, have been taken up on rolls, the previous record of discharge having been proved to be an error.

Wiggin of G died of wound.

Surgeon Moulton, Quartermaster Nesmith and Lieut. Cody, have all been discharged during the month, by Special Order 369 of the War Department.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals .	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	
Present sick											49
Officers in arrest	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Men absent in arrest	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	5
Officers absent with leave	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Absent sick .											18
Discharged for disability	1	3	1	4	1	1	4	0	2	2	19
Died of disease	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4



CALENDAR, 1862.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	....
FEB....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	....
MARCH	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	....	....	....	....	....
APRIL .	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	....	....	....
MAY...	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
JUNE ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	....	....	....	....	....

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY...	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	....	....
AUG. ..	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	....	....	....	....	....
SEPT..	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	....	....	....	....
OCT...	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	....
NOV. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	....	....	....	....	....	....
DEC. ..	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	....	....	....

CALENDAR, 1863.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	....	....	....	....	..	...	....
FEB....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	....	....	....	....
APRIL .	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	....	....
MAY...	....	. ..	....	. ..	.	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	....	....	....	. ..	....
JUNE ..	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	....	....	.	....

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY...	....	....	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	....
AUG. ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	....	....	....	....	....
SEPT..	..	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	....	....	....
OCT...	....	. ..	....	....	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	....	. ..	..	....	....	....	....
NOV. ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	....	..	....	....	....
DEC. ..	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	....

JANUARY, 1863.

WE started in on the new year with a welcome mail on the Steamer *Blackstone*. Another event of that day was the calling together of the officers of Company G, by Capt. Emmons, under a paragraph of the Regulations. The records of that meeting show the officers to be: Capt. Emmons, 1st Lieut. Handerson, and 2d Lieut. Wadlia. Present, Capt. Emmons, who called the meeting to order, introduced and passed certain resolutions in regard to the company fund (the vote appears to have been a unanimous one), and adjourned. This is not inserted for frivolous reasons alone: there is a moral to be extracted from this strict compliance with Army Regulations.

The famous "Lumber Expedition" was ordered on the 2d. Col. Jackson was ordered to supply two full companies, but instead made up its equivalent as follows: 50 men from Co. D; 26 from Co. F and 24 from Co. A, as one company, under Capt. Maxwell, who commanded the two companies. The other hundred was made up of 61 of Co. I and 39 of Co. E, under Capt. Burnham. The other officers accompanying were 1st Lieuts. Smith and Jackson, 2d Lieut. Flanders, Adjt. Libby and Acting 2d Lieut. Ackerman (of D). The men were directed to the Steamer *Delaware* and to report to Capt. Chas. E. Fuller, Acting Quartermaster, though the expedition proper was under a Capt. Coryelle. Besides our regiment, there were about 300 of the Third Rhode Island. The expedition sailed about 4 P.M. of the 3d (Saturday), and the experiences and results are worth relating, under the head of

THE LUMBER EXPEDITION TO FLORIDA.

The object of the expedition was to secure a certain large lot of lumber on the Nassau River, prepared by and in the hands of the rebels. The reports were to the effect that the lumber was practically unguarded and that a "surprise party" could take it: hence the attempt. The men were supplied with 10 days' rations. The expedition arrived at Fernandina at 11 A.M. the 5th, and the men landed for exercise for two hours. At 3 P.M. the *Cosmopolitan* arrived with Dr. Buzzell (our Regimental Surgeon) on board, and he joined the regiment. His being sent to us appears to have been an afterthought.

The *Cosmopolitan* also had on board the officer in command of the expedition, Capt. Coryelle. The "fleet" lay in the stream all night. On the 6th they left Fernandina at daylight, and arrived off the mouth of the Nassau River at 10 A.M. The *Cosmopolitan* then went down the coast after a gunboat, returning at 7.30 A.M. on the 7th, with the gunboat *Uncas*. At 9 A.M. all three vessels went in over the bar. The *Uncas* ran aground at a bend. The other two passed the *Uncas* and then anchored the 8th. The *Uncas* floated at 10 A.M.; and at 11 all three boats went up the river. At 1 P.M. the *Uncas* went ahead to a mill, and returned at 3, reporting that the lumber we were after had been burned. The smoke from it had been seen by us during the forenoon. All then started down the river, the *Delaware* in the rear, with a schooner lashed alongside. The *Uncas* was ahead and ran aground again near the same spot as before. The other two passed by her. About 5 P.M. an ambushed party of rebels fired at our men, who were on the deck of the *Delaware*. Most of the men were for the moment unarmed; but as soon as they could seize their muskets, they returned the fire. Two rebels were seen to fall. The following men were wounded: —

Private R. M. C. Hilliard of Co. E. in left lung (dangerously).
" John Mears " Co. A, " left leg (severely).
" Rody Robinson " Co. E, " left leg (slightly).

The *Cosmopolitan* was said also to have been fired into. Dr. Buzzell removed the ball from Mears' leg during the evening. All anchored in the river. At 9 A.M. on the 9th all started down and out of the river to the coast, the *Cosmopolitan* going down the coast, and the *Delaware* going to Hilton Head, with two empty schooners in tow. Arrived at Hilton Head the 10th at 2 P.M.; and after sending the three wounded to the General Hospital, the details rejoined their respective regiments. The results of the expedition do not appear to require any summing up.

Gen. Terry on the 5th established the hours 8 to 11 and 1 to 5 as the working hours for fatigue parties. The same day a diary says "Work begun on new meeting-house."

On the 10th Gen. Terry ordered the details of 22d December (see) discontinued, and in place thereof to be a daily detail of an officer and 30 men each from the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Third New Hampshire, Seventh Connecticut and Forty-seventh New York, for duty in the Engineers Department alternately, beginning the 12th. He also directed same day that religious services be held at the uniform hour of 11 A.M. on Sundays. On the 12th there was good news for the men of volunteer regiments who had received commissions in the colored regiments. Heretofore they had been a sort of half man, half officer; but Gen. Brannan then directed (by orders from the War Department) that all such men be mustered out as enlisted men when mustered in as officers. About 200 recruits for the colored regiments arrived about the 13th from Fernandina, where they had been recruited by Lieut.-Col. Billings. Co. B went to Battery Mitchel on the 14th, and it appears that the company went by Steamer *Mayflower*.

All wagons and teamsters (excepting certain named in the order) were ordered to report on the 16th to the Post Quartermaster, Lieut. David Jones. The particular service they were to or did perform does not appear.

The night of the 16th produced ice half an inch thick. Think of that, ye people who dwelt in houses and lay on feather beds! though some have the faculty of being able to *lie anywhere*.

Gen. Hunter and Staff arrived on the 18th on the *Arago*, to assume command of the Department again, relieving Gen. Brannan, who was originally temporarily appointed by Gen Mitchel to assume command while he (Gen. Mitchel) was temporarily sick. The poor man was mistaken, though his sickness was in reality of very brief duration. The same steamer brought us a good mail. 'T was Sunday; and we had a Sabbath School at 1, a prayer meeting at 6; and a diary says, "We had meetings afternoon and evening in our new church." The *Arago* was also the bearer of a lot of commissions for our regiment. A regimental order of the 19th tells the story, as follows: —

1st Lieut.	Hynes,	R. Q. M.,	dating	16 Nov.	
2d "	Flanders.	1st Lieut.,	"	16 "	(ass'd to E).
" "	Libby Jr.,	" "	"	16 Jan.	(" " A).
" "	Stearns,	" "	"	1 "	(" " F).
Sergt.	Wadsworth (F),	2d Lieut.,	"	16 Nov	(" " F).
Q.M. Sergt.	Brainard,	" "	"	17 "	(" " E).
Sergt.-Maj.	Copp,	" "	"	1 Jan.	(" " B).
Private	Wm. Ladd Dodge (B),	Sergt.-Maj.	*vice*	Copp	(to rank 1 Jan.)
"	Varnum H. Hill (K),	Q. M. Sergt.	"	Brainard	" " "

The same day, the *Ironsides*, *Passaic* and others (ironclads) came into the harbor. It began to look like business. Their arrival, so soon after Gen. Hunter, appeared to be in connection with his arrival and future intentions.

Gen. Hunter formally assumed command of the Department on the 20th, and announced his Staff. The same day Col. Jackson reported by letter to the Governor of New Hampshire that the "officers were full." Presumably he meant the offices. The other alternative might have led to a suit for libel.

It really looked as if something was to be done in the Department, for on the 20th several of our extra duty men were ordered to return to the regiment. Our regimental detail for Battery Mitchel was again fixed, on the 21st, at 1 officer and 27 men, with privilege of making up the detail with men already there. The same day we were very busy in getting ready for a special muster. Gen. Hunter evidently meant to ascertain what troops he had got, and look them over a little prior to ordering them to Charleston or Savannah.

On the 22d we had a general inspection by Capt. Jackson of the Regular Army. Several gunboats and other vessels, warlike and otherwise, arrived daily, at that period; and the excitement was on the increase. Gen. Hunter had a grand review of all the troops on the 23d, nearly opposite our camp. Mail. Co. B arrived from Battery Mitchel 23d.

Gen. Hunter's General Order 5, of the 22d, was aimed, in its first part, at sutlers, directing that Post Councils of Administration be at once appointed, to fix prices, etc. The latter part of the order was aimed at the sutler's foe, the general trader, who carried his wares in his pocket or his tent; for he said that all officers were strictly prohibited from engaging in any species of trade, huckstering or sutling with the men of their command. All such to be arrested!

Several gunboats left the harbor on the 24th; and during the day we heard heavy firing in the direction of Pulaski, though there may have been no connection between the two events. Gen. Hunter visited our Sunday School on the 25th.

We had a slight "flurry" of snow on the 28th, in the morning; but it only lasted an hour or two. Some of the boys were expeditious and ambitious enough to make a few snowballs, and covered themselves with glory by snowballing in South Carolina!

On that day Gen. Terry directed that company and battalion drill cease, and that the forenoon be devoted to the school of the soldier and the afternoon to *bayonet exercise;* and a school to be established in every regiment for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers. Bayonet exercise, indeed! It would appear that Hunter really meant that we should get near enough to the rebels to use our bayonets. Long-range fighting is the most conducive to safety and comfort; but he evidently meant to eliminate those two elements from the Department. But just think for a moment that the other fellow was drilling in bayonet exercise, too, and perhaps has a gun an inch or two longer than yours! Ugh! Its too unpleasant a thought. Who does n't remember that bayonet exercise? Why, we had more fun to the square yard than before in all our service. Leap frog was as nothing to it. One of the movements was to take your gun by the breach, as near the butt as possible, then waltz around, and at about the third or fourth turn suddenly thrust your gun full length horizontally at an imaginary foe, sticking him amidships or right where his vitals are located. This little movement is very pretty and unique when a hundred men are essaying to do it in unison. They sometimes did not turn the same number of times, and the thrust would very nearly deprive a comrade of his life or his reason. There were a hundred other quite pretty moves, only one more of which need be given. This was called "guarding against cavalry." We were obliged to get into a penitent attitude (on our knees), and then to place the butt of our musket on the ground and against our knees, holding the musket firmly with both hands, at an angle of 45 degrees, and calmly wait for the enemy's cavalry to impale itself on the points of our bayonets; and in case they strictly complied with our wishes, we were to hold them there in mid-air while we called for the Corporal of the Guard to come and formally invite them to surrender. Some cruel soldier has suggested that while the impaled horseman is impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Corporal of the Guard, the victor shout at him derisively, at intervals of say five minutes, these magic words: "Kum Orf!" Bayonet exercise is a very, very pretty drill. Mail. Cold and stormy

The *Princess Royal*, a blockade runner, was captured off Charleston the 28th, laden with two large steam engines, 6 propellers, 8 Armstrong 100-pounders, 600 barrels of gunpowder, together with iron, steel and other stores. (She was utilized on 3 Feb., taking our mail, etc., north.) The *Isaac Smith*, which barely escaped the severe storm of November, 1861, was captured by the rebels on the 30th, in the Stono River. She was afterwards repaired and named the *Stono*, and was used about Sumter later on. The New Ironsides sent all its rigging and spars to Hilton Head for storage; and several troops-laden transports arrived.

MOCKING BIRD.

The last day of the month was full of interest. The rebel rams *Palmetto State* and *Chicora* came out from Charleston and attacked our blockading fleet. They first captured the *Mercedita*, and paroled the officers and men. They next attacked the *Keystone State*, which after a little hauled down its colors, but soon hoisted them again. The rams then retreated, exchanging shots with the *Housatonic*. This sortie was not so prolific in actual results as was expected; but the fact that the fleet of blockaders hoisted anchor the better to fight, and some put off a little way, knowing they could not successfully compete with an iron ram at short range, led to the issuance by Beauregard of a proclamation, for diplomatic effect, stating that the fleet had been driven out of sight, and therefore the blockade had been raised. The local papers stated that the foreign consuls had investigated the affair and were satisfied that the blockade had been raised. All this created a rumpus, not only in the fleet but at Washington as well; and all over the North, all the people who were inimical to the government were at once lively enough in their remarks. The fleet officers got up affidavits setting forth the facts, denying in no weak language the assertions of the enemy. Sixteen steamers came in the 31st with troops. They were from North Carolina, and were under Gen. Foster, and came as reinforcements. Mail.

We were having about that time what might have been called a "concert season" at Hilton Head. A "troupe" of minstrels, of the "burnt cork" and other varieties, composed of men of talent from the various regiments, were holding forth in one of the government buildings at the Head and were creating quite a furore. It was an oasis in our great desert and much appreciated. The attendance was good and the enthusiasm unbounded, and in consequence the "encores" eventually extended the performances to an unwarranted hour, so Gen. Terry had come to think. He ordered (31st) that all concerts, etc., be closed at fifteen minutes before tattoo. In the same order he directed sutlers and traders to close at retreat.

The liquor question — that ever recurring and vexed conundrum — came up again for legislation; for in the same order referred to above, Gen. Terry directed that no spirituous liquor be sold by any

trader, and no malt liquor or wine be sold by the bottle or glass. The latter to be sold by the case or basket, and only on order approved by the commanding officer of the Department or of the Post. The Provost Marshal was directed to enforce the same.

Our Chaplain, who was in quite poor health, left the 31st for Florida on a short leave.

We had fun all the month at the expense of one of the recruits, who brought a new pair of skates with him. For obvious reasons his name is withheld from the public.

A *New York Herald* letter, dated 26 and published 30 Jan. 1863, notes the case of Lieut. Huggins, Forty-seventh New York, who was recognized by Lieut. Maxwell, Third New Hampshire, as a deserter from the Regular Army Further particulars may be found in Capt. Maxwell's personal.

The month saw the completion of the organization of the First South Carolina (colored) Volunteers, composed of 10 companies of about 86 men each, officered entirely by whites. All the men were volunteers. The organization of the Second had begun, and that was to be commanded by Col. Montgomery Every man of the First South Carolina was supposed to say "Fuss Souf," if asked "what regiment?"

SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 2 of the 3d created the Department of the East, embracing the New England States and New York, with headquarters at New York city Gen. Wool assigned to its command.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 2 of the 12th promulgated instructions from Secretary of War, that when enlisted men of white regiments were appointed officers in colored regiments, they be mustered out as enlisted men when mustered in as officers.

General Order 3 of the 20th was the order of Gen. Hunter resuming command of the Department and announcing his Staff. As an example of the possible size of such a staff, the list is here given: —

Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour	Chief of Staff and Chief of Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Halpine	Asisstant Adjutant-General.
Maj. Edward W. Smith	Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Israel R. Scaly	Acting Assistant Adjutant-General (Forty-seventh New York).
Lieut.-Col. James H. Wilson	Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. M. R. Morgan	Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Surgeon Charles H. Crane	Medical Director.
Maj. E. E. Paulding	Chief Paymaster.

Capt. James C. Duane	Chief of Engineers.
Capt. John W Todd .	Chief of Ordnance.
Col. James D. Fessenden	Aide-de-Camp.
Maj. Edward Wright	Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. R. W Thompson	Acting Commissary of Subsistence and Acting Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. William R. Dole	Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. Volney Hickox	"
Capt. Samuel W Stockton	"
Capt. Arthur McKenzie	"
Lieut. Charles E. Hay	Acting Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. Richard Skinner	Acting Aide-de-Camp.

(To the above it is possible to add a chief mustering officer, a quarantine officer, a chief quartermaster, a consulting engineer, a provost marshal general, a topographical engineer, a chief signal officer, etc., etc.)

The order called attention to the importance of the bayonet, and forbade any officer or man to leave the (a) battle-field to carry off the wounded.

General Order 4 of the 20th developed the fact that Lieut.-Col. Greene had arrived on a special mission, from the Headquarters of the Army, to inspect and report on the condition of the Department.

General Order 5 of the 22d was about sutlers. (See Sutlers.)

The Department Statistics for January, 1863, are: Total troops, 14,646; wounded and sick, 2,187; died, 2; cases wounded, etc., 126; died of wounds, etc., 0.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4	men,	8	officers.
Co. A	94	"	3	"
B	88	"	3	"
C	81	"	3	"
D	71	"	3	"
E	80	"	3	"
F	89	"	3	"
G	61	"	3	"
H	69	"	3	"
I	88	"	3	"
K	70	"	3	"
Present aggregate	795		38	833
Aggregate last report	805		36	841

One man (Sessions of G) has enlisted in the regular army, under provisions of War Department Orders.

Three enlisted men have received commissions, namely: —

Sergt.-Maj. E. J. Copp	.	as 2d Lieutenant,	B.
Quartermaster-Sergt. C. F. Brainard,	"	"	"	C.
Sergt. David Wadsworth (F)	"	"	"	F.

Private Wm Ladd Dodge of D has been promoted to Sergeant-Major, and Private Varnum H. Hill of K to Quartermaster-Sergeant.

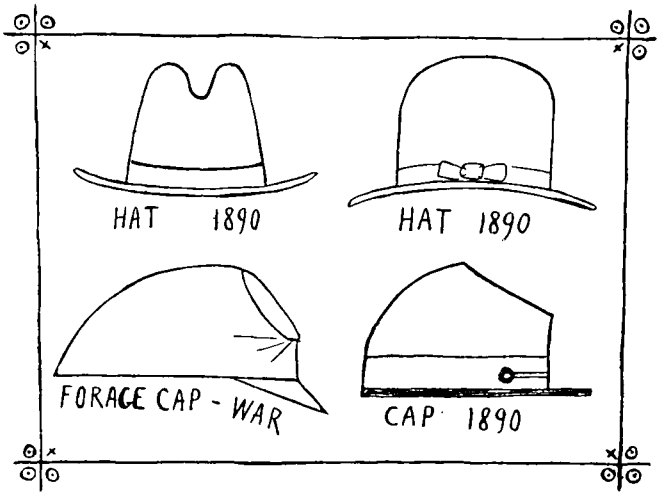
But one man, Private Buckminster of B, has died of disease.

Two men of G, Trotter and Miles, are (wrongfully) reported as deserters. Both of these men were wounded 16 June last and sent to hospital at New York, and had been ordered from the hospital to regiment in October and November respectively, probably having recovered. (See next month.)

Lieut. Hynes of Co. A, who has been Acting Regimental Quartermaster, has received his appointment. Lieut. Marsh has resigned.

Present sick, 50, all the companies being represented: the smallest, 2 (G); the largest, 9 (A and B) One officer in arrest (Capt. Wilbur of B).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	7	
Absent sick											23
Absent in arrest											5
Prisoners of war	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	38
Detached											23
Officers detached	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Present sick											50
Recruits received	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Discharged for disability	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	6



FEBRUARY, 1863.

THE important event which opened February was the advent in camp of five white women. They were the wives of the following officers: Maj. Plimpton, Capt. Randlett, Capt. Clark, Lieut. Flanders and Adjt. Libby. They arrived at the Head on the previous night, on the express steamer *Mary Sanford*. The gunboat *Keystone State* put into Hilton Head for repairs the same day, having been attacked yesterday off Charleston, and had her boiler burst, killing 20 and wounding 22 men. More troops arrived from North Carolina.

We were pleased to hear on the 4th that the *Arago* had arrived, bringing money to pay the troops. Capt. Randlett arrived from leave, getting to camp on the 5th. Foster's troops still lying in the harbor, their transports being near St. Helena. It was reported that Foster himself had arrived, but was unwilling to report to and be under Hunter. More will be said later on upon this subject.

Capt. Wilbur's sentence was published on the 6th, by General Order 7, Department of the South, but not read on parade till the 9th (see his Personal). There was a clashing of forces aside from Hunter and Foster. It was between Hunter and the government officers who represented the Treasury Department and had advertised certain confiscated land to be sold.

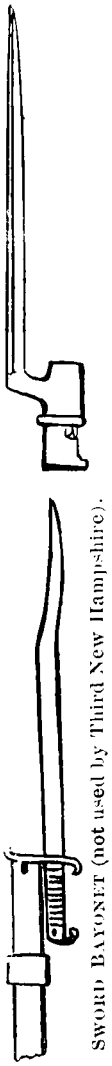
Hunter on the 7th ordered all such advertising and sales to be suspended until the pleasure of the President could be made known.

A *New York Herald* letter of 9 Feb. 1863, published the 13th, said: "Hilton Head today has a very different aspect from what it had when it was captured in November, 1861. At that time all that stood on Hilton Head was an old dwelling house, occupied by the rebels as headquarters, a large two-story shanty hospital, an old cotton packing house, now used as the post office, and a few negro huts. [This only referred to the northerly end of the island, exclusive of the plantations. — D. E.] Fifteen months of occupancy by our troops has brought a change over the scene. The old dwelling house has been rejuvenated, modernized, painted, etc., and is occupied by chiefs of departments. Large storehouses — each three or four hundred feet

long, ordnance buildings, provost guard barracks, a large and magnificent house for the commanding general, and one of the best and largest army hospitals in the country. These houses are built along the margin and facing the river, on both sides of Fort Welles. In addition to these are a long line of frame stores, occupied for various purposes. This row of stores enjoys the soubriquet of "Robbers' Row," in compliment to the occupants.

The point is environed by a semi-circle of formidable fortifications the government has built a wharf about a fourth of a mile in length. It is accessible for the largest vessels at any stage of water."

Under authority of the War Department, Gen. Hunter on the 10th convened an Examining Board, to inquire into the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of such officers as might be brought before it. The Board consisted of Brig.-Gens. Terry and Stevenson, Col. Strawbridge (Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania), Col. Metcalf (Third Rhode Island) and Maj. Josiah I. Plimpton (Third New Hampshire), and were ordered to convene the 13th. Here was another pretty "how d'ye do!" John Smith, who holds a captain's commission in the —— Australia Zoos, who has mortally offended his brother officers by insisting on getting grossly intoxicated and swearing in a very profane manner on frequent occasions, can now be ordered before this Board; and the Board may opine in writing that the aforesaid John Smith has not the proper efficiency requisite for the position he holds—*ergo*, he'd do well to at once signify his great desire to immediately surrender his right to stay. Or a Chaplain, who may have been a very excellent and exemplary man and a credit to his regiment and the service, might on some frivolous pretext be ordered before the Board. But it is safe to say that the Board itself might have been deceived as to facts, and unwittingly do a great wrong to an officer.



SWORD BAYONET (not used by Third New Hampshire).

The affidavits referred to in latter part of January last were dated 10 Feb., and signed by Capt. W R. Taylor of the *Housatonic*, Comdr. J H. Strong of the *Flag*, Comdr. J. M. Frailey of the *Quaker City*, Comdr. P G. Watmough of the *Memphis*, and Comdr. C. J. Van Alstine of the *Stettin*.

Co. C was relieved at Battery Mitchel on the 10th by Co. I. Same day, a detail of Co. F were "up" for misdemeanor, before Gen. Terry It appears that four of them, being on duty on the 8th, had in a wicked and cruel manner thrown some dirt or sand on

some negroes. These four persisted in not "giving each other away," so they were all put in Provost Guard for trial. We were paid off during the 10th and 11th.

The *New York Herald* correspondent wrote on the 11th about Lieut. Huggins (see last month) thus: "Lieut. Huggins, *alias* Sergt. Wade, is to serve out the (his) old term in Hamilton's Battery, here at Hilton Head."

The troops having laid long enough in the harbor to suit Gen. Hunter, he on the 11th ordered them to make reports and returns. The first part of his order assumed command of the troops. Col. Jackson was ordered on the 13th to proceed with six companies to Pinckney Island, to cover the operations near Fort Mitchel. Next day, Col. Jackson sent to Gen. Terry for needed articles for use on Pinckney and suggested that he desired to march four of the six companies to Seabrook on Monday afternoon and stay there over night; then to cross to Pinckney with four companies Tuesday morning. The other two companies to leave Hilton Head Tuesday by steamer or tug, landing on Pinckney near where Co. H was captured. Simultaneously with the landing of these two companies, to send one company from Seabrook to scour the island. He also suggested a small gunboat be sent up the creek in rear of Pinckney, to prevent escape of rebels, if any. To these suggestions Gen. Terry replied that Gen. Seymour intended Third New Hampshire to start Sunday (15th) and land on Pinckney at noon; but he would attempt to procure delay of a day to accommodate Col. Jackson. The six companies left camp for Pinckney on Sunday afternoon. Evidently four companies marched to Seabrook and the other two went by Steamer *Mayflower*. Next morning (Monday) the programme as laid out by Col. Jackson was carried out very nearly, though no gunboat is found recorded as taking part.

The six companies at Pinckney were: A, B, C, D, F and K. Co. I went to Pope's, on Hilton Head, opposite the six companies. Cos. G and H remained in camp at Hilton Head, under Capt. Emmons. Co. E was at Provost, Hilton Head, detached. Co. I acted as guard over the commissary and quartermaster stores.

As it may not be amiss to give a sample morning report from an outpost, we venture to select one of the 17th: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLS.,
PINCKNEY ISLAND, S. C., 17 Feb. 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to report that everything remained quiet during the night. Several camp-fires were seen on the mainland, and one picket reports having seen on this island, about daylight, three men with a large dog, supposed to be rebels. We greatly need a saddle horse, as the circuit of the posts if travelled on foot not only occupies much time, but is extremely fatiguing; and we find it necessary to visit the different posts during the night. Respectfully, etc.,

JOHN H. JACKSON,
Colonel Commanding.

To ADRIAN TERRY,
Captain and A. A. A.-G., Hilton Head.

The *Ericsson* arrived 17th with machines, said to be specially adapted for destroying torpedoes, etc., in creeks. It would appear

that Col. Jackson got the horse desired; for the 19th was mostly spent by the Chaplain in selecting a horse, as he says, for Col. Jackson. We were having good times at Pinckney. We expected to stay there for some time, and we fitted up our tents with the lumber which we obtained from different parts of the island.

About the 21st we were treated to a rumor that a rebel ram was about to be sent down to us from Savannah. In consequence more haste was made in preparing Battery Mitchel. Old hulks were sunk in the creek. The masts in one of them were so tempting that Col. Jackson obtained permission to take them. One of them served as a flag-staff for our camp.

The Chaplain brought a mail to Pinckney on the 22d. He was stopping at the camp at Hilton Head, where Cos. G and H were (Capts. Emmons and Ayer) We heard (22d) that "Gen. Hunter and Gen. Foster don't mix worth a cent," and that the latter had gone to Washington to get the kinks taken out. One fact is worth relating here. On Gen. Foster's arrival (*i.e.*, the troops), Gen. Hunter sought to amalgamate them with his Department, thereby destroying their identity as a Corps; and at this particular phase of the matter they "kicked," and they were evidently in the right. They had achieved a reputation as the Eighteenth Army Corps, and they didn't propose to let the designation and the badges and the distinction float away with the tide. Gen. Foster went North on his fastest steamer, the *R. B. Forbes*, and the result was that Gen. Hunter countermanded his order and recognized the fact that it was a part of the Eighteenth Army Corps, temporarily in the (his) Department. Meanwhile the troops had nearly run out of provisions and there was danger of much suffering. The snarl was straightened out none too soon for their comfort.

A confidential letter was received by Col. Jackson on the 24th to the effect that his regiment was to be employed on the operations about to commence.

Maj. Plimpton (and his wife) went North on the 25th. His health had been poor, and he had been granted a leave.

Gen. Hunter issued a circular on the 25th in reference to embarking. Each man to have 5 days' rations and 60 rounds. Each transport to have 10 days' rations and 140 rounds for the troops on board. He concluded his circular by admonishing the troops not to give undue publicity to the details.

Cos. G and H got orders on the 26th to pack up, though the order didn't reach Pinckney and the other companies till next day The 27th and 28th were busy days. "Pack up! Pack up!" One of the great questions to solve at such times was, What shall I destroy or abandon? In the excitement of getting ready and the thought that we were to do something, we were comfortably happy We were somewhat stirred by hearing that, during the few previous days, the heavier guns at Hilton Head had been placed on board vessels ready to be sent to whatever point Gen. Hunter might desire. It really looked like business again. Several monitors were in the harbor, and certain regiments had been drilling in embarking. Truly, these all portended a coming storm.

A letter written during the latter part of the month said a captain's pay was as follows: —

Pay proper	$60.00
For responsibility of arms, etc.	10.00
" four rations	36.00
" pay and allowance for servant	22.50
Total	128.50
Less war tax	2.35
Net monthly	$126.15

The month ended, leaving the Third New Hampshire and other troops packed up, waiting for the order to embark — a not very pleasant condition to remain in a great while.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 33 of the 6th added New Jersey to the Department of the East.

General Order 35 of the 7th was about sutlers. (See Sutlers.)

General Order 38 of the 10th revoked General Order 162 of 1862, authorizing enlistments from volunteers into the regular army. (See Session's case in last month's Supplement.)

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 7 of the 6th promulgated the sentence of our Capt. Wilbur of B. (See his Personal, or General Court-martial Cases, or both.)

General Order 9 of the 7th directed a suspension of all advertised sales of lands for unpaid direct taxes. (This was really a quarrel between General Hunter and the Tax Commissioner, and into the merits or particulars of which it is not our province to enter.)

General Order 10 of the 9th ordered a thorough registration of all persons not in the military or naval service in the Department, within five days, or be arrested by Provost Marshal. If so registering, to be given a pass certifying them to be loyal (if so proven, of course) and that they had taken the oath of allegiance. The order also said the Commanding General had learned with regret that furniture was being sent North without authority and forbade it in future. (He really meant to cut off the inestimable privilege of sending home pianos, bookcases, whatnots, sideboards and such things as little keepsakes, having captured them from our erring brethren.)

General Order 12 of the 10th created and convened a Board of Officers (Gens. Terry and Stevenson, Cols. Strawbridge and Metcalf, and Maj. Plimpton), to hold a sort of inquest on the live bodies of such officers as might be brought before them. (Alluded to elsewhere.)

General Order 13 of the 11th was an assumption of the command of all the troops (reinforcements) then recently arrived from North Carolina, and amalgamating them with the Department of the South, Tenth Army Corps. Further details of the order had in view the entire obliteration of their identity as the Eighteenth Army Corps, and need not be repeated here. These troops demurred, from Gen. Foster at the top to the rearmost private at the bottom. They would not (they did not). To a certain extent, as they lay on their transports or were in part landed on St. Helena, they were helpless. They were hungry, and had no food except what they could draw from the Department of the South, and no requisition for rations would be approved till made in the proper form, and that form was incidental to and indicative of subjugation. The semblance of surrender was shown, the hard tack and coffee were issued and the inner man appeased; but the *esprit de corps* of the Eighteenth had not yet surrendered. Gen. Foster had, instead of proceeding in true military subordination to Gen. Hunter and laying his sword at his feet, saying, "Here am I; what would'st thou?" steamed away North as fast as his fastest steamer would take him, and at nearest point communicated with the authorities at Washington, with the result that an embassador (a War Department officer) was at once sent down to pour oil on the troubled waters.

Result: Feb. 23, by General Order 15, Gen. Hunter took it all back, and said: "Such reinforcements will hereafter be regarded and returned as a detachment of the Eighteenth Army Corps serving in the Department of the South and forming a portion of this command, etc." Thus (and this) ended the bloodless fight.

The same order (No. 15) forbade any further enlistments into the regular army from volunteers, and also forbade a continuance of the practice of issuing rations to families of those who were in the rebel service.

The Department Statistics for February, 1863, are: Total troops, 26,348; wounded and sick, 3,477; died, 8; cases wounded, etc., 143; deaths, 0.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and staff	4 men,	9 officers.	
Co. A	93 "	3 "	
B	88 "	3 "	
C	79 "	3 "	
D	71 "	3 "	
E	(on provost guard at Hilton Head).		
F	89 men,	3 officers.	
G	63 "	3 "	
H	68 "	3 "	
I	88 "	3 "	
K	68 "	3 "	
Present aggregate	—	—	
Aggregate last report	795	38	833

(A memorandum shows Co. E to have 83 aggregate.)

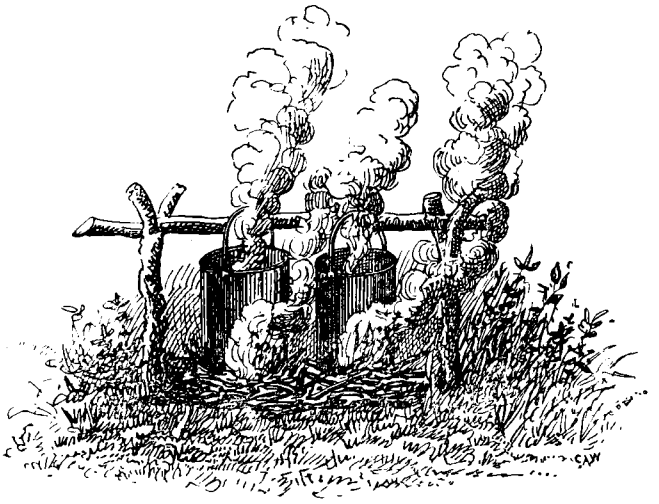
The two men of Co. G reported last month as having deserted, are now reported as in the Convalescent Camp at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, and are taken up again on the rolls.

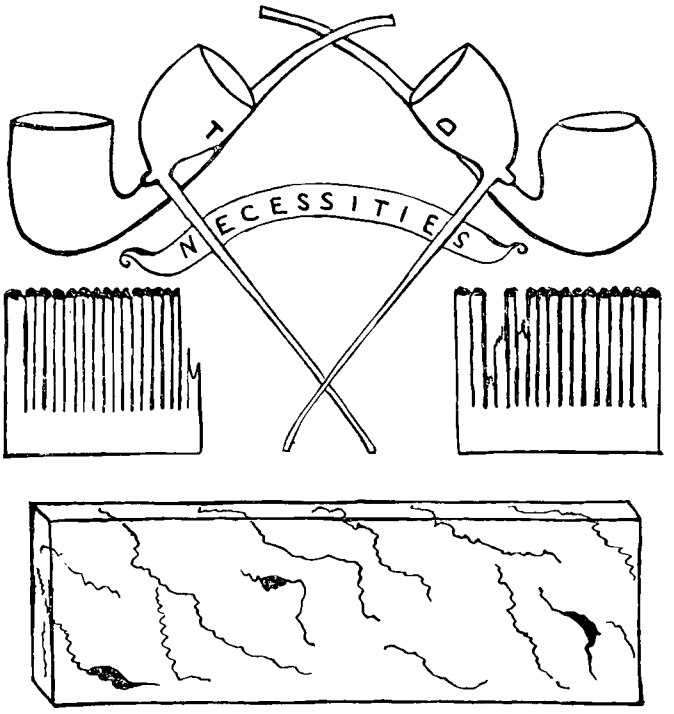
Another case of the same nature is that of Private Elisha J Goodwin of Co. G, who had been previously dropped as having enlisted in the regular army, is this month taken up on the rolls of Co. G, under a Special Order of the Department, dated 22d ult. Whether this man was rejected by the regular army after having enlisted in it is the leading question, for on no other theory is it apparently possible to account for this case and condition.

Six men have been discharged for disability, two of them in September last, though the notifications have only recently arrived. The six are from A, 1; C, 2; H, 1; K, 2. One man (Fuller, recruit for G) has been discharged by order of the Secretary of War. Asst. Surg. Chas. A. Burnham has reported for duty. As a personal matter, the writer ventures to say that in stature Dr. Burnham was as much shorter than the average man as our Dr. Kimball (who came to us later — June, 1863) was taller; and whenever the two doctors chanced to be together, the difference was quite observable, and comment was in order, generally of a jocose variety.

Officers in arrest, 1 (Capt. Wilbur); officers absent with leave: G, 1; Field and Staff, 1: total, 2. (E not included.)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	
Absent in arrest	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	7
Officers detached	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Prisoners of War	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	24




T
O
NECESSITIES

MARCH, 1863.

WE enter the month like a lion; but the lion is couchant and somewhat impatient. Ready for a spring is he, but the order is delayed. The rebel Steamer *Nashville* was captured 1 March, in Savannah River. The fighting at Fort McAllister was heard by us, and more or less excitement was occasioned by it; for we didn't know that a defeat of our force might not mean that a rebel ram would come right down our little creek and annihilate us. The McAllister fight continued the 2d and 3d.

The *Arago* left New York on the 5th, having on board Sergt.-Maj. Dodge, Lieut. Dow, Band Master Ingalls (with the new Second Brigade Band), and several lady nurses for the hospitals in the Department of the South. The latter were to report to Mrs. General Lander. Capt. Butterfield of K was discharged the 6th for disability (see his Personal), and Lieut. S. M. Smith was placed in command.

So many days having elapsed since we had been ordered to pack up, that we had begun to unpack and were practically over the "pack up" order and settling down to the regular routine of camp life, and actually begun fixing up again as if to stay. A sad event, on the *Arago*, is mentioned by Band Master Ingalls. A little girl of 8 died on the 8th from sea-sickness, the mother, a brother and a sister being on board. This little unfortunate was the daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hall, Provost Marshal at Hilton Head, who knowing his family was coming must have anticipated much pleasure; but one can only imagine his grief upon the arrival of the steamer. The passengers on the *Arago* were treated to a scare upon the arrival off Port Royal (9th) The steamer ran aground, but was soon off again, and the Captain informed the passengers that the buoys were displaced and the lightships destroyed, and that without doubt the rebels were in possession of Hilton Head! The steamer was then run out to sea, and the four howitzers on board were loaded. At noon, observations were taken, when it was found that they were some 20 miles north of the desired haven. No further difficulty was had. As the *Arago* arrived on the 9th (with mail, etc.), the officers and others mentioned as having left New York in her arrived and reached their posts the next day (10th).

We had a town meeting on Pinckney on the 10th and voted for Governor, the majority being for Eastman, democrat. A diary says: "There were few among us politically sound enough to endorse the resolutions adopted by the committee which nominated Harrison."

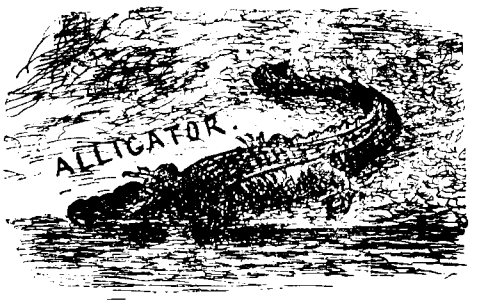
We were getting short of officers, and in consequence, on the 11th, First Sergts. Ackerman (D), Kirwin (C), Trickey (G), Edgerly (K) and Sergt. Woodbury (A), were all ordered to act as 2d lieutenants and command the Camp Guards. Same night we got a little excited by the beating of the long roll. The rebels made a dash on Spanish Wells (on Hilton Head), not far distant from us (six companies, Pinckney), and captured, so it was said, a lieutenant and 8 men. We were kept in line till sunrise. The official report of the affair said the attack was by 70 rebels, and was a complete surprise; that the capture was of a lieutenant and 3 men of the signal party, and in addition five pickets.

Sergt. Roger W. Woodbury of Co. A, in charge of the picket guard on the 13th, had three negroes come in in a boat: —

Cyrus,	owned by Wm. Richardson,	Sumter Dist.,	S. C.
Wiggin,	" " Joseph Stoney.	Hilton Head,	"
Robert,	" " Dr. Puffington,	Goose Creek,	"

The second named was at Hilton Head when it was captured.

Our camp (the six companies) was located nearly opposite Battery Mitchel, Skull Creek lying between. We had a small earthwork outside our camp, behind which we rallied at the slightest sign of danger. At one of these frequent alarms, it is related of a waggish private (nameless here forevermore), that as the Colonel was hastening from tent to tent to arouse the men, he shouted after him, asking "Shall we wear dress coats, or blouses?" He was a cool one, and we had no occasion to buy a refrigerator for him. Pinckney Island was prolific in many things — among others, deer, though they were not numerous; and there were no game laws to deter us from at least firing at one. Our means of communication with Hilton Head Island was by a row boat manned by negroes, and Richard Thomas of K was the coxswain in charge. In order that we should not feel isolated, two men from each company were permitted to go to the Head daily. Sometimes they returned in as good condition as when they started, sometimes otherwise. The shooting of deer had become an infatuation, especially among the shoulder-strapped gentry. One of our own officers was gone so long after deer that his case was reported to Headquarters. He brought back several deer and was forgiven.



Capt. Clark, on the 15th, reported the result of a reconnoissance up the May River, with detachments of Cos. A and F. The "result": not a rebel was seen. Capt. Randlett was with the party. One

of our most important picket posts was on the westerly side of the island, at what was called Chimney Point and from which we could plainly see our opponents on the other side of the creek. 'T was intensely interesting to watch a man who might at any moment raise his loaded gun and aim in your direction.

We had a boat race on the 16th, and though the boats collided, it was conceded that C and D were the better crews. Piles were being driven in the creek to prevent rebel rams from passing through. The boat racing named above was preliminary only to the great race of the next day (St. Patrick's Day)

The 17th was a day to be remembered. How everybody enjoyed it. A potato race between John Crosbie and Mike Mulligan, both of C. was won by the latter. He picked up 100 potatoes laid a yard apart, one at a time, in 44 minutes, travelling about five and three-fourth miles during the ceremony There was also a foot race and boat races. In the latter, K and D made time as follows: K, 8-47 D, 8-59.

A serenade band was gotten up, consisting of five of the Drum Corps and five of Co. A. The list was as follows: —

Charles H. Derby	Manager and Bones.
Joel Veasey	Musical Director and Violin.
Michael E. A. Galvin	Treasurer and Triangle.
John C. Hagan	Basso.
Wm. Hammett	First Singer.
Thos. McEnry	Flute.
Sergt. John N. Chase	Violin.
John G. Graham	Basso.
Geo. W Spencer	Tenor.
Fred Waters	———

This most excellent troupe serenaded Col. Jackson, Capts. Allen and Clark and others. The following programme was for their opening and deserves a place in history: —

1.	Overture	Band.
2.	"We Roam thro' Forest Shades"	Chorus.
3.	Selection	Band.
4.	"Seeing Nellie Home"	Spencer.
5.	"Twinkling Stars"	Hammett.
6.	Overture	Band.
7	"Girl in Blue"	Derby.
8.	Selection	Band.
9.	"Pompey Snow"	Hammett.
10.	Overture	Band.
11.	"I'm Leaving Thee in Sorrow"	Spencer.
12.	"Faded Flowers"	Hammett.

Here was a good round dozen set pieces, and they were well rendered and elicited unbounded applause. In fact, the serenaders made their mark. The writer is indebted to Spencer's diary for the full list, etc., as given. Had a printed programme been distributed, there is no doubt whatever that several would have asked "How the dickens can Mike Galvin play on a treasurer and a triangle at the same time? and what sort of an instrument is a treasurer anyhow."

Spencer's diary relates the vicissitudes of the troupe, how they tried to keep up the organization, and were prevented by the activi-

ties of the service. The troupe never, later, were in better condition than at Pinckney Island. Tradition has it that we had a cock-fight that day, but there is no confirmation of it. We had more boat racing on the 18th, the boys having got warmed up on the subject. Cos. A, C and F contested, the latter getting the prize.

On the 18th we were again ordered to get ready to move. The cooks began to prepare the five days' rations. A part of the drummers were directed to go with the Surgeon, and the others with the colors. At evening all orders to get ready were countermanded.

Col. Jackson began the building of a wharf on the 19th — a very much needed convenience.

The monitors and mortar boats all left the harbor on the 25th, and we were again led to believe we would soon be called for.

The Second Brigade Band, the new organization previously alluded to, were invited up to Pinckney to make us a little visit, and reached there the 26th. They were composed in part of our old band, and hence our regard for them. The Band Master (Ingalls) had gone to New York to buy new instruments and further recruit for the Band, not yet full. During his absence the leadership fell upon Mr. Tottingham, who did himself credit. Col. Jackson, ever on the alert to please the men, went to the Head on the *Washington*, bringing back the Band. They staid with us four days; and to say that we enjoyed their music and their presence would be superfluous.

Hearing that prowlers had been seen on the island, a detail of one officer and twenty men were sent to scour the island on the 27th, but found nothing. That day, also, troops left Hilton Head for the destined point, and the movement was fairly inaugurated. The band served at dress parades and at guard mount, and also serenaded somebody every evening while with us.

On the 30th Col. Jackson announced by an order the following newly-arrived commissions and consequent changes: —

1st Lieut.	H. C. Handerson	to be	Captain	and to	K.
2d "	J. J. Donohoe	"	1st Lieut.	"	C.
Sergt.	J. W. Ackerman	"	2d "	"	D.
1st Lieut.	Jackson	was transferred to			G.
" "	Dearborn	"	"	"	H.
2d "	Head	"	"	"	C.

Capt. Handerson relieved 1st Lieut. Smith in the command of K.

A letter to the *New York Times*, dated 30th, said that a brigade of troops had already been sent to a rendezvous conveniently near the place of expected operations, and most of the monitors had followed them, leaving only three at Hilton Head. The same day there was quite a storm, which did great damage to material ready to ship for the field of operations, chief among which were the surf boats, which were considerably damaged and probably delayed preparations for at least a day or two. Many of the steamers in the harbor dragged their anchors. Co. E returned to the regiment (really to the old camp-ground, where only Cos. G and H were) from Provost duty, preparatory to the onward movement which seemed to have been fully set in motion. The regiment (the various companies) got the expected order on the 31st to move.

March ended with us in a packed-up condition and in a state of mind fully made up that we were simply to start for Charleston. Just how and when we were to get there was of minor importance. We shall see, later, that the path was a thorny one and beset with difficulties, the magnitude of which we had n't then the slightest conception.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 58 of the 10th was a proclamation by the President, permitting all soldiers absent without leave to return on or before 1st day of April next, with only a loss of pay and allowances during their absence. Report to at Concord, Maj. J H. Whittlesey, U S. A. to be sent to regiments without delay. This was a very generous offer, and produced the personal presence of a large number of men who were willing to be forgiven.

General Order 73 of the 24th (really a Resolution of Congress: No. 61) directed the Paymaster-General to take immediate steps to pay all sick and wounded soldiers in convalescent camps, hospitals or elsewhere, within 60 days from the 3d inst. The same order authorized brevets.

General Order 80 of the 31st directed that all surgeons and assistant surgeons who were absent on other than regimental duty to return at once to their regiments, and not to be detached thereafter except in cases of necessity.

IMPORTANT ORDERS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 16 of the 5th was a sort of proclamation by Gen. Hunter, the language of which it is deemed best to insert in another place (see Gen. Hunter's Personal).

General Order 17 of the 6th ordered a draft of able-bodied male negroes, between 18 and 50, in the Department, who were not employed in the Quartermaster or Commissary Departments or were not private servants to officers. These drafted men to serve as non-coms. and privates in the various regiments and brigades now organized and in process of organization under Gen. Saxton. This draft was to furnish acclimated men to garrison the forts while the others (whites) were to take part in the campaign then soon to open. (See General Order 24.)

General Order 18 of the 7th was full of instructions as to disembarking from vessels into boats, and how to "pull for the shore." At one whistle (if towed), the steamer starts for the shore; at two whistles, prepare to cast loose; at three whistles, cast loose and "pull for the shore." Soon as the boat strikes the shore, jump out and rush up the beach, and form line facing the land. Leave knapsacks under the seats; the boat in charge of a coxswain and two rowers. After troops land, these men to put the knapsacks ashore, and pile them up carefully above high water. The troops to have four days' cooked rations and 60 rounds of ammunition.

General Order 19 of the 10th cut down our officers to one paltry gallon of commissary whiskey per month. How sad! And no *soldier* is to have *any* except on certificate of proper medical officer that it is necessary for medical purposes. The order then very heartlessly said pickets were not entitled to it (whiskey) under any circumstances, and ordinary fatigue duties did not justify its issue. All officers were called upon (including those who have and use that paltry gallon per month) to discourage the general use of the aforesaid whiskey. The order also fired a hot shot at sutlers (see Sutlers), and made bold to mention that the expedition was about to start, etc.

General Order 20 of the 11th fired a round of grape and canister at the Company Fund, that valuable friend of the soldier in time of trial (not by general court-martial. See Company Fund)

General Order 22 of the 14th said, owing to the great expense of fresh meat the issue to be limited to three times in ten days, and so far as was practicable to be, during ten days (of meat): 3 issues pork, 2 issues bacon, 2 issues salt beef, 3 issues fresh meat. Other details were in the order, but the above are the most important.

General Order 23 of the 16th appointed three officers of the Regular Army as mustering officers, viz.: Maj. E. W Smith (1st Lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry), Commissary of Musters for the Department; 1st Lieutenant Guy V Henry (First U S. Artillery), Assistant Commissary of Musters, and 1st Lieutenant John R. Myrick (Third U. S. Artillery), Assistant Commissary of Musters. These officers were appointed under General Order 48 of the War Department, and were to muster in and out all volunteers (officers and men) requiring such service. Lieut. Henry was assigned to Port Royal Island, and all others in Department were to be looked after by Lieut. Myrick. (See also General Order 27)

Up to this time, officers who had been promoted from one grade to another, instead of being mustered out of former and in in new grade, had simply been sworn to faithful discharge of those duties, generally before a field officer of the regiment or by some other officer who held a sort of *quasi* appointment as judge advocate or similar distinguished title. Therefore a search for the dates of musters in and out of officers previous to this time will be futile

General Order 24 of the 19th modified General Order 17 so as to exempt negroes employed in the Engineer Department on permanent fortifications from the draft. The same order warned plantation superintendents, tradesmen, sutlers, landholders, speculators and others that they must not secrete or harbor negroes who were liable to the draft.

General Order 26 of the 20th developed the fact that so large a number of refugees were then coming in that they needed regulating; and all such were ordered to be sent to the Provost Marshal General at Hilton Head at once. Capt. A. M. Kinzie, Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. Richard Skinner, Acting Aide-de-Camp on Gen. Hunter's Staff, were to examine all such, with a view to obtaining information regarding the enemy.

General Order 27 of the 25th revoked the appointments of Lieuts. Henry and Myrick as Assistant Commissaries of Musters, and ap-

pointed in their stead 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Third U. S. Cavalry, for all the Department except the Eighteenth Army Corps (reinforcements under Brig.-Gens. Ferry and Heckman): and these to be in charge of 2d Lieut. Richard Skinner, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

The Department Statistics for March, 1863, are: Total troops, 26,538; wounded and sick, 3,802; died, 10; cases wounded, etc., 178; died of wounds, etc., 2.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4 men,	9 officers.
Co. A	90 "	3 "
B	87 "	3 "
C	78 "	3 "
D	68 "	3 "
E	(On Provost Guard.)	
F	86 men,	3 officers.
G	62 "	3 "
H	67 "	3 "
I	85 "	3 "
K	68 "	3 "
Present aggregate		833 with E.
Aggregate last report		747 without E.
		833 with E.

One, of I (Burgess), enlisted in the regular army before the order was received forbidding further enlistments.

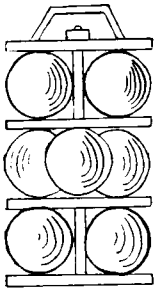
1st Sergt. J. W. Ackerman of Co. D has been promoted to 2d Lieutenant and assigned to same company.

Two men have died of disease: A, 1; B, 1.

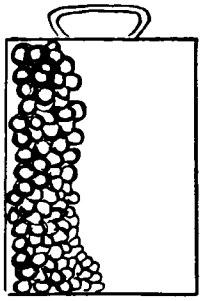
2d Lieut. Handerson of Co. K has been commissioned 1st Lieutenant and assigned to same company. Capt. Butterfield of K and 1st Lieut. Cornelius of D have been discharged for disability.

Officers in arrest, 1 (Capt. Wilbur). Officers detached: C, 1; H, 1; K, 1: total, 3. (E not included.)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	6	8	8	
Absent sick	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	7
Absent in arrest	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	5
Prisoners of war	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	24
Detached	7	5	1	0	0	7	1	1	6	1	29
Discharged for disability	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	2	0	11



GRAPE SHOT



CANISTER

STRETCHER

APRIL, 1863.

ALTHOUGH March came, and left us, as a lion (couchant), April came in, at least, in the same manner. We were packed up, with all that these words imply. A regimental hospital diary shows that the sick were turned over to the General Hospital at Hilton Head the first day. Troops were then arriving at Hilton Head from various points, and almost at once leaving for the point of concentration. The double-turreted monitor *Keokuk* left the harbor the 1st. Five days' rations arrived for the regiment, and new clothing was issued.

On the 2d several men detailed on extra duty at the Head returned to the regiment for duty. Same day, Capt. Allen shot himself in the leg, by accidentally discharging his own revolver. (See his Personal.)

The six companies on Pinckney Island and Co. I (at Pope's, opposite) broke camp on the 3d and went on board the *George Washington*, and with their baggage were all settled thereon before dark. During the evening we started for Hilton Head; but on coming into Broad River we struck a gale, and had to steam over to near Bay Point, where we anchored. The *George Washington* sprung aleak, and the boys had to pump for dear life, the water gaining on us for awhile and creating quite an alarm. The companies at Hilton Head (E, G and H) embarked same day on the *Mary A. Boardman*.

On the 4th the companies were shifted about, probably to equalize cargoes, so that A, B and D were on the schooner *Rhodella Blue*, to be towed; and C, E, F, G, H, I and K were on the *Mary A. Boardman*. The troops on the *Rhodella Blue* were in charge of Lieut.-Col. Bedel, and those on the *Mary A. Boardman* under Col. Jackson.

The 4th was a day of preparation — of getting matters into shape for moving, as will be seen. Gen. Terry issued General Order 2, from Headquarters at Hilton Head, concerning troops of the Division of the Tenth Army Corps under his command, as follows: —

First Brigade,
Col. Guss.
Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.
Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania.
Eighth Maine.

Second Brigade,
Col. Putnam.
Third New Hampshire.
Fourth New Hampshire.
Seventh New Hampshire.
Sixth Connecticut.

The New South of the same day, as if imbued with the spirit of the movement, had a little poetry on the subject, one verse of which is inserted: —

Come fill your glasses, boys,
And let the toast be sped:
A long adieu to sand and fleas
Adieu to Hilton Head!
Thus tenderly and sadly, boys,
We breathe before we go
A long adieu to Hilton Head,
Adieu to "Robbers' Row"

For Charleston we are bound, boys, etc.

The same day Gen. Terry assumed command of the Post of Hilton Head, by order of Gen. Hunter.

Col. Putnam, Commanding Second Brigade, issued the following same day: —

Col. JOHN H. JACKSON, Commanding Third New Hampshire Vols.

Sir: At 3 A.M. tomorrow (5th) you will make sail with your regiment for Stono River. Follow the flagship of the Division.

We got a mail the last thing before we were to start; and at such a time it was very welcome. In accordance with the instructions, we weighed anchor at 3 A.M. on the 5th and went directly to Stono, getting there about 7 P.M. We waited till 6 for a pilot, and we then steamed into the Inlet and anchored, the fleet lying all around us. The *Rhodella Blue* tried to sail, but the *Mary A. Boardman* came up with her and took her in tow. During the 6th, as we lay at anchor, some of our boys (*men* would n't have done such a thing) got down among the stores and broke open a barrel of sugar and feloniously and clandestinely abstracted about a third of its toothsome contents before discovery by the powers that be. It was said that Coles Island and Folly Island were well provided with our troops — a part of the expedition. We were told that the attack by the navy would take place on the morrow, and we might all be called upon to sail Charleston-ward. It was estimated there were lying there about 16,000 men.

The 7th dawned upon us, the day destined to be a noted one in history. Four days' rations were issued. These were reinforced by purchases from a sutler schooner near by. The expected firing was begun about 3 P.M., a full account of which follows: —

NAVAL ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER (April 7, 1863).

This assault, so notable in the history of the war, was begun about 3 P.M., and lasted till about 5 P.M. The naval force — for it was solely a naval affair — comprised the following: —

New Ironsides (flagship), Commander Thos. Turner. Arm.: 2 150-pounder rifles, 14 11-inch. Fired 8 times; hit — times.

Montauk. Capt. John L. Worden. Arm.: 1 15-inch, 1 11-inch. Fired 27 times; hit 14 times.

Passaic. Capt. Percival Drayton. Arm.: 1 15-inch and 1 11-inch. Fired 13 times; hit 35 times.

Weehawken. Capt. John Rodgers. Arm.: 1 15-inch and 1 11-inch. Fired 26 times; hit 53 times.

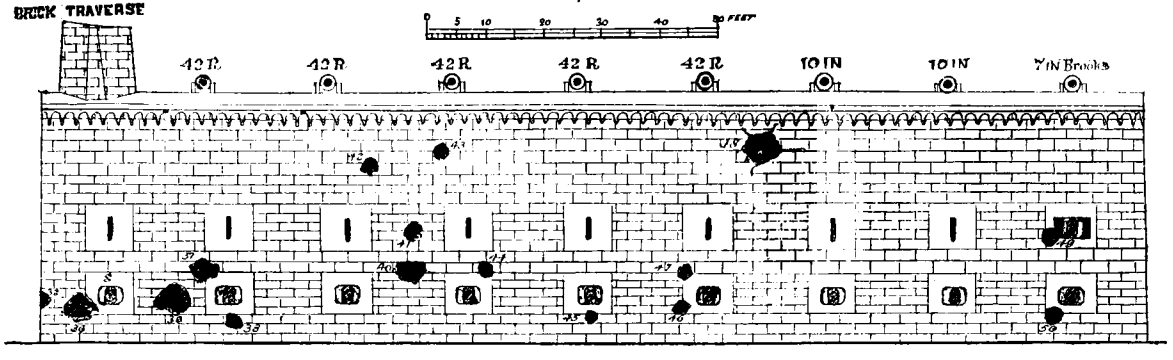
ELEVATIONS OF FACES OF FORTSUMTER

Showing the Effect of the fire from the

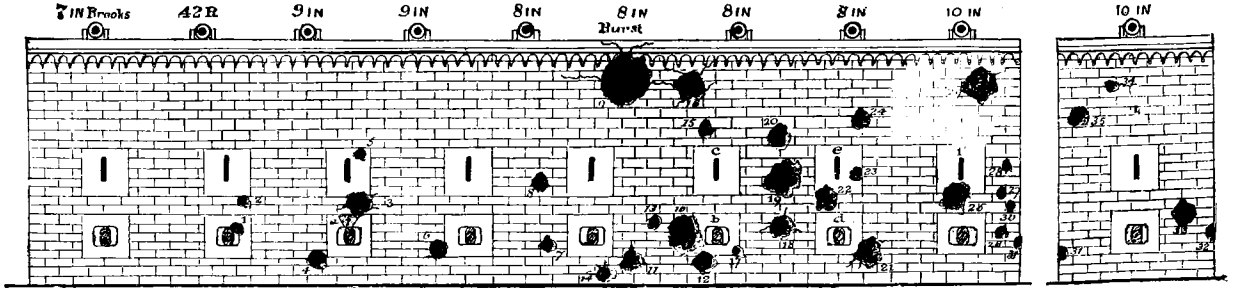
FEDERAL IRON-CLAD FLEET

7 April 1863.

Drawn to accompany Engineer Report



North East Face.



EASTERN OR SEA-FACE.

EAST. ANGLE.

Patapsco. Capt. Daniel Ammen. Arm.: 1 15-inch and 1 150-pounder, rifled. Fired 10 times; hit 47 times.
Catskill. Commander Geo. W Rodgers. Arm.: 1 15-inch and 1 11-inch. Fired 22 times; hit 20 times.
Nantucket. Commander D. M. Fairfax. Arm.: 1 15-inch and 1 11-inch Fired 15 times; hit 36 times.
Nahant. Commander John Downes. Arm.: 1 15-inch and 1 11-inch. Fired 15 times; hit 36 times.
Keokuk Commander A. C. Rhind. Arm.: 2 11-inch. Fired 3 times; hit 90 times.

Total guns in action, 23, and firing 139 times. Fuses, 3½ to 15 seconds. A 15-inch gun required 35 lbs. of powder; the rifled guns, 46 lbs.; 11-inch guns, 15 to 20 lbs. Fort Sumter was fired at 125 times, Fort Moultrie 12 times, and Fort Wagner 2 times. Sumter was hit 55 times.

The *Weehawken* had a raft rigged upon her bow for a torpedo; but after it (the torpedo) had been prepared, it is said that Capt. Rodgers declined to attach it to the projecting raft.

A Confederate torpedo, containing 2,000 lbs. of powder, was under the *New Ironsides* for about an hour, in charge of Langdon Cheeves, who tried in vain to explode it for over ten minutes, the battery being out of order, much to the chagrin of the Confederates. The whole matter was entirely unknown to the Federals at the time.

During the evening of the same day, the commanding officer of the fleet received an order from the Navy Department, dated April 2d, directing that all iron-clads, in fit condition to move after the attack, be sent directly to New Orleans, reserving only two.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

	10-inch Columbiad.	9-inch Dahlgren.	7-inch Brooke, Rifled.	8-inch Columbiad.	42-pounder, Rifled.	32-pounder, Rifled.	32-pounder, Smooth.	10-inch Mortar.	Totals.
Fort Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" Sumter	4	2	2	8	7	1	13	7	41
" Moultrie	0	0	0	9	0	5	5	2	21
Battery Bee	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
" Beauregard	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Fort at Cumming's Point	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
" Wagner	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	10	3	2	19	7	8	18	10	77
Fired shot	385	80	86	731	140	321	343	0	
Fired shell	0	0	0	5	0	45	0	93	

Total shot and shell, 2,229; powder used, 21,093 lbs. 3 killed, 11 wounded. 151 shots fired by fleet, all but 24 at Sumter. Struck vessels, 520 times.

A Confederate account of the bombardment is as follows: —

The monitors, 8 in number, led by the *Passaic*, with the *Ironsides* in the center, in one line. The fight opened by Moultrie at 3 P.M. Fight ended at 5.30 P.M. The flagstaff of Fort Moultrie was shot away, and in falling wounded a man, who died. Capt. Wigg, A. C. S., placed a regimental flag in place of the flagstaff, etc.

During the bombardment a double-shotted 10-inch Columbiad was by its own recoil thrown into the parade ground of Fort Sumter.

The following from the *New York Times* of 30 July 1863, headed "Gen. Hunter at Charleston — The Battle in the Harbor" (7 April 1863), in connection with the memorable bombardment, is inserted as worthy a place here: —

WASHINGTON, Monday, 27 July 1863.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Permit me to correct an error which appeared in an editorial upon the siege of Charleston, published in the *Times* of last Saturday The *Times* states that previous to the first attack upon Charleston by the iron-clads, Gen. Hunter notified Admiral DuPont that the navy need expect no help from the land forces, who on account of the paucity of their numbers, could only act as a garrison for any capture made by the navy Let me state a few facts which would not have been proper to have divulged at an earlier date. On the night previous to DuPont's attack upon Fort Sumter, Col. Howell's brigade was thrown across from Coles to Folly Island, while Gen. Terry's division was also partially landed and partially retained on board light-draft transports in the Stono. On the day of the bombardment troops were massed on the northern end of Folly Island, behind the screen of timber immediately facing Lighthouse Inlet, and were under the immediate superintendence of Gen. Truman Seymour, Gen. Hunter's Chief of Staff and of Artillery. All arrangements were made for a crossing the next night. Surf and india-rubber pontoon boats were in readiness, and three full batteries of rifled guns were upon the ground to cover the crossing .
it was arranged between the Admiral and Gen. Hunter that the crossing of Lighthouse Inlet, and the attack upon Morris Island, should not be made until the day following the iron-clad's attack upon Fort Sumter, as the expected reduction of the work would not only save our troops from its enfilading fire while advancing up the island, but would also, in all probability, greatly demoralize the garrisons, both of Wagner and of Cumming's Point. [He then speaks of the complete failure of the iron-clads. — D. E.] Admiral DuPont resolved to abandon the attack until further reinforced by iron-clads .

It was upon the communication of this resolve by the Admiral to Gen. Hunter that the crossing of Lighthouse Inlet was countermanded, a copy of the Admiral's letter being carried by Col. Halpine to the northern end of Folly Island, where Gen. Seymour was then busily engaged with Maj. Duane (U. S. Engineers), Capt. Hamilton (U S. Artillery), Capt. Balch (U. S. Steamer *Pawnee*), and Cols. Dandy, Guss and Howell, superintending the final preparations for pushing across Lighthouse Inlet.

Gen. Seymour, after consulting with Gen. Hunter, visited Admiral DuPont to induce him to aid with such of the iron-clads as were fit for service. In this mission he failed. But so earnest, almost passionate, was Gen. Seymour in his desire to be allowed to attempt the crossing and attack, that he urged Gen. Hunter to allow the attack to proceed, even after it was known that no co-operation from the navy could be hoped for. To this Gen. Hunter strongly and peremptorily objected; and it was for the purpose of impressing his views upon the Administration that Gen. Seymour, immediately after the abandonment of the attack, proceeded to Washington, where he had interviews with Gen. Halleck, Sec. Stanton and the President.

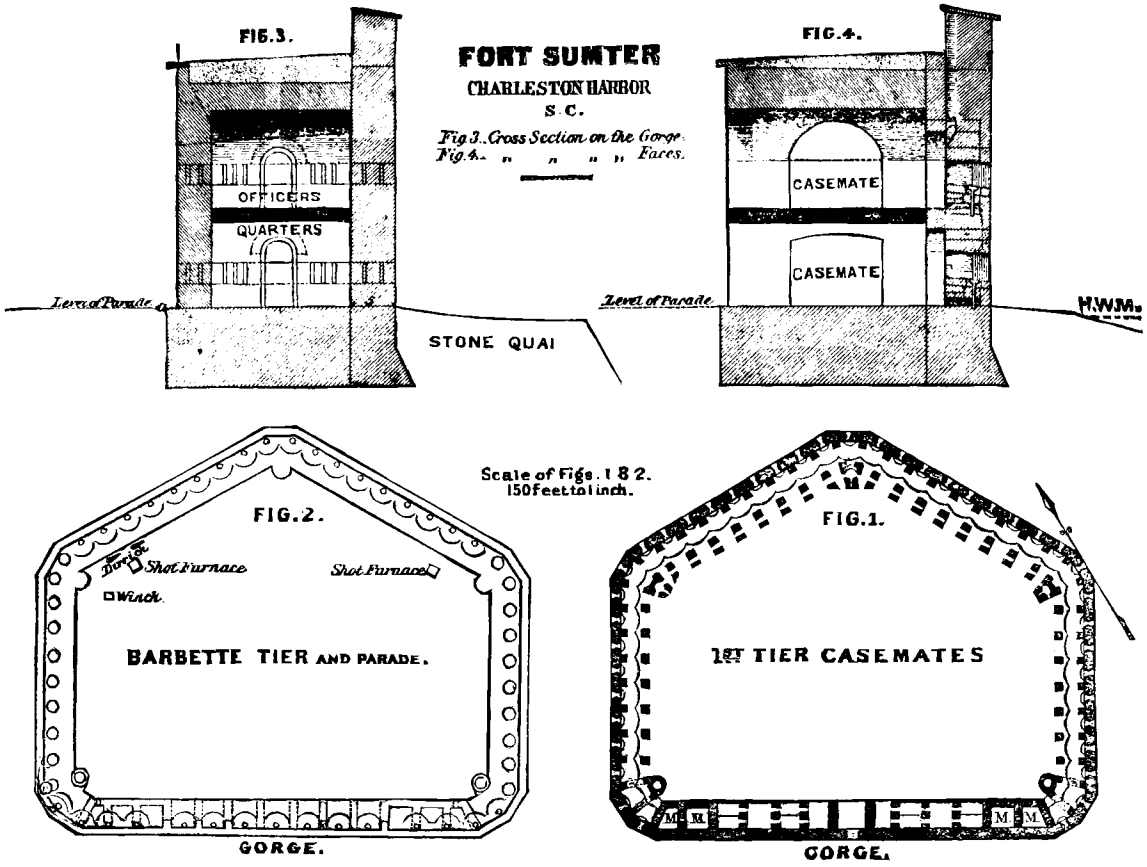
Gen. Hunter was relieved 12 June 1863 by Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, and Admiral DuPont about the same time by Admiral Dahlgren.

After the attack on Fort Sumter by the iron-clads, Hunter says (see page 12, "Miscellaneous: Conduct of War," Vol. IV., 1865), in letter to President, that the troops on Folly Island were ready to cross to Morris Island, and had practically started, the boats being in readiness, when they were recalled, — as he then hoped, only temporarily, — by the announcement that DuPont had resolved to retire, and the army could expect no assistance from him (the navy). Hunter says he at once sent a staff officer on board to confer with DuPont, and represent the forwardness of preparations by the army and the evidently unprepared condition of the enemy, and that now, our preparations being unmasked, any delay would give the enemy time to prepare. DuPont declined to fire another shot. A lodgement, says Hunter, was therefore made impossible. Hunter then says he held on for expected assistance, improving the batteries and keeping the troops on Folly, Coles and Seabrook Islands. Hunter's letter bears no date; but it appears to have been written the latter part of May. He asked the President to relieve him from co-operating with the navy against Charleston, for that meant co-operating in inactivity, and opined that DuPont distrusted the iron-clads. He says: "Relieve me thus, and I will place 10,000 of the best drilled troops in the country [*i. e.*, those in this Department] in the heart of Georgia at once."

On that eventful day, the *Ironsides* dropped her anchor at a time when she was in danger of running ashore, and in doing so swung around, stern shoreward, and directly over a rebel torpedo. The spot was nearly due east from Wagner. In vain the electrician in Wagner tried to explode the torpedo; but fate was this time in favor of the *Ironsides*. The garrison had, almost to a man, their eyes upon what they considered the ill-fated iron-clad; but the torpedo would not explode. Had the wires and battery been in good condition, our monster *Ironsides* would with its entire crew have been destroyed; for the force of that immense torpedo was almost immeasurable. The lucky iron-clad very soon thereafter was away from the immediate vicinity of its would-be destroyer.

The 8th found us still at anchor in the Stono. In the evening, Col. Jackson went with Gen. Seymour to some rendezvous, with others, for a consultation.

On the day following the naval attack, and singularly too, Col. John Hay, the President's Private Secretary, arrived at the fleet, with confidential letter dated 2d, signed by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, instructing DuPont to send all his iron-clads fit to move, to the Department of the Gulf. Accompanying this was a letter from Asst. Sec. Fox, saying, "Retain only two iron-clads." It can hardly be conjectured what the condition of things would have been had Col. Hay arrived, say at noon of the 7th. Gen. Hunter, it would appear, had no knowledge of Col. Hay's arrival or of his letters; for at night he proposed to DuPont to land the army on Morris Island, if the navy would co-operate. (See "Rebellion Record.")



FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C.

On the 9th, being still at anchor, two days' rations were drawn and cooked, and we were instructed to be ready to land. The *Mary A. Boardman* moved toward Folly Island (the schooner in tow), and landed a part of the regiment, when an order came to cease; but this was soon after revoked and the landing of the regiment was completed. We were on Folly Island, nearer than we had been to the rebels since Secessionville, in June 1862, so far as force and force was concerned. Later in the evening we moved farther into the woods, or thicket, more properly speaking. 'Twas there we found the wood-tick, a little, burrowing, industrious insect which imbedded itself in our soil (flesh) unknown to us until (and we didn't have to wait long) an itching sensation led to an investigation, and — there he was. The boys will not soon forget the wood-ticks of Folly Island. In general shape they resembled sheep-ticks.

We disposed of ourselves as best we could for the night. Next day we cleaned up a little, preparatory to pitching camp, digging wells and removing underbrush, levelling off the ridges, etc. Mail. Special muster of all the troops. A diary says: "Evening: We've got to make out a special muster roll tonight. We are back on the *Mary A. Boardman*, after being on shore 24 hours."

Re-embarkation began during the night, the same companies and officers on the same vessels as we went up there in. Corpl. Hall of Co. C was taken suddenly ill, and died during the evening of the 10th, while the embarkation was going on. The necessities of the service required that he be buried at once, and he was so buried on Folly Island, our Chaplain and others going on shore expressly for that purpose. Even they were hurried back by explicit orders, and the fleet got off for Hilton Head. The burial took place about noon, and the fleet was well under way at one, arriving off Hilton Head by dark and anchoring for the night. Next morning (12th), we went into Hilton Head and landed, our regiment returning to its former camp-ground in rear of the General Hospital. We found that during our absence (really the short absence was of Cos. G, H and E only) the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York had helped themselves to our lumber and shades and other things we had left there. In fact, our camp looked barren indeed. Did the boys articulate in a profane manner? No, but there was fire in their eyes as they walked over to the camp of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York; and when they returned, shortly after, they were laden with "fixins." Mail. Today (12th), Gen. Hunter ordered Brig.-Gen. Heckman, with his brigade (Ninth New Jersey, Twenty-third Massachusetts, Eighty-first and Ninety-eighth New York), to New Berne, N. C., to help Foster out of his difficulties, and then return. It will be seen that owing to our receding from offensive position, the Department could spare some of its troops. On the 13th (probably arriving about the 17th), the President sent DuPont instructions thus: "Hold your position inside the bar. If you have left it, return to it and hold till further orders. Do not allow the enemy to erect new batteries on Morris Island. If he has begun it, drive him out," etc. This shows conclusively that he could not have known

LIEUT. ELBRIDGE J. COPP,
Adjt. (War).

LIEUT. ELBRIDGE J. COPP,
Adjt. (Peace).

CAPT. MICHAEL P DONLEY
(War).

CAPT. MICHAEL P DONLEY
(Peace).

that the Secretary of the Navy had sent the major part of the fleet of iron-clads away. We again began settling down to camp life; but were alleged to have made frequent visits (reluctantly, of course) to the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York.

Lieut. J. J. Donohoe of C got his discharge on the 14th, to accept the Adjutancy of the Tenth New Hampshire, which was to be commanded by his brother, Michael T., formerly Captain of Co. C of our regiment. He went North next day, with the hearty congratulations of his company on his promotion.

Cos. D and E were directed on the 14th to proceed to certain outposts for duty there, but did not go till next day, and returned to the regiment on the 17th. They went to Jenkins Island, relieving a company of the Ninth Maine. Another proposed move cut short their stay. Same day (14th), the President sent despatch to Hunter and DuPont, saying in substance that no censure was upon them (referring to 7th April bombardment of Sumter), and that there was hope that Morris and Sullivan's Island and Sumter would yet be taken.

A NOVEL NAVAL MACHINE SHOP

The wants of our navy were fully illustrated and fully met in the establishment of a well-appointed and supplied shop for repairs, etc., as will be seen by the following from the *New York Herald* of the 14th. It says in substance that the shop consists of two of the stone fleet (sunk off Charleston) which escaped the fate of the others and floated into Hilton Head. The *Edward* has a machine shop and store room, hammocks, etc. The *India* has several furnaces, and is also used as a store-house and for contrabands' quarters. Nearly 100 men employed. The material was shipped to Port Royal in the winter of 1861, in charge of Wm. B. Cogswell, a master mechanic. The foreman was Mr. D. Campbell. The whole was under W S. Kimball, master machinist. The two vessels were chained together.

The first intimation we had of another move was the issue of 15 days' rations on the 15th.

Again the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York. A diary says: "With the assistance of Cos. A and C, we moved our hospital tents today over from the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York and partly got them up." It will be seen that there were other regiments in the service outranking the Third New Hampshire in point of modesty. Today our Asst. Surg. Farrar was ordered on special duty, to take charge of all the sick at certain outposts (see his Personal). On the 16th the following curiously worded order was issued by Gen. Terry (G. O. 7):—

The temporary suspension of the expedition against Charleston being now at an end, this Division is organized as follows:—

First Brigade:

Col. Guss, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.

Eighth Maine	Col. Rust.
Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania	Col. Strawbridge.
Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania	Lieut.-Col. Duer.

Second Brigade:

Col. Louis Bell, Fourth New Hampshire.

Third New Hampshire	Col. Jackson.
Fourth New Hampshire	Lieut.-Col. Sleeper.
Sixth Connecticut	Maj. Meeker.

Though this order was dated 16th, it was to a certain extent misleading; for during the evening of the same day, the Ninty-seventh Pennsylvania embarked, as a part of the new movement.

DuPont (16th) wrote the Secretary of the Navy that he was doing all he could to forward the cause, and said he felt painfully struck by President Lincoln's order, and requested the Department not to hesitate about relieving him by an officer who, in its opinion, was more able to execute that service in which he had had the misfortune to fail — the capture of Charleston. Under date of the 16th Gen. Hunter offered a reward of $5.00 each for capture of Lieut. Keith, Twenty-third New York, and Lieut. Moffat, Ninth New Jersey, both Acting Signal Officers and reported as deserters. None of our regiment skirmished for those two men, so far as is known.

What we had been looking for (since issue of the 15 days' rations) arrived on the 17th: for on that day orders were issued relieving all of Third and Fourth New Hampshire and Sixth Connecticut on fatigue, guard, outpost or special duty. This it will be seen covered the new brigade and relieved Dr. Farrar and Cos. D and E. Four days' cooked rations were ordered, and we were directed to pack up. The whole camp was in a quiver of suspense and anxiety; for it was fair to presume that we were to proceed more aggressively than before and somebody get hurt.

Lieut. Hopkins was discharged the 17th, he having resigned on account of ill health.

We were paid off on the 18th, for four months. The Chaplain, as was his custom, got a large slice of the money to send home for the men, by express; and we were informed that the morrow's sun would see us embarking for Charleston; and before night we were ordered to embark at 7 A.M., next day (19th). *The New South* (18th) said, editorially: "The reinforcements now ordered and on their way from the North will soon elevate this Department to the first rank in public interest and military importance. We are not at liberty to give further indications; but this much is certain, that the greybacks along the Southern coast are about to have some lively and interesting times." The same issue said Gen. Seymour and Gen. Viele were expected on the *Arago*. Gen. Viele did not arrive, however, though ordered. The order was revoked (see his Personal).

The embarkation took place as ordered, and on three vessels, as follows: —

Field and Staff and Cos. F, G, H and K, on steam propeller *Sentinel*.
Cos. A, B, C and D, under Lieut.-Col. Bedel, on schooner *Highlander*.
Cos. E and I, under Maj. Plimpton, on steamer *Boston*.

The regiment left the harbor about 4 P.M., the schooner in tow of a tug. As Cos. E and I, under Maj. Plimpton, did not absolutely go with the regiment at this time, they will be accounted for separately and now. It would appear by various diaries that these two com-

panies were joined by two others of the Seventh Connecticut: and these four companies (on the *Boston*) were to have been Gen. Terry's body-guard. There was some "hitch" in the matter; for on the 20th the two companies of Third New Hampshire (and probably the two of Seventh Connecticut) landed at Hilton Head and went to their respective old camp-grounds to await developments.

On the 26th they were on post guard at Hilton Head, and on the 28th they were on picket at Hilton Head. It may safely be said that very soon thereafter these two companies were sent over to Bay Point (opposite Hilton Head), where they occupied the works there, and so remained until June, when they rejoined the regiment, then at St. Helena and not far distant. The dates, etc., will be given later on in their appropriate places. Here these two companies drilled as heavy artillery, using the mounted guns. A Regular Army Ordnance Sergeant was stationed there; and it is presumed that Cos. E and I became skilled, so far as could be during their brief stay, as heavy artillerists. We now return to the regiment proper (*i. e.*, eight companies).

We reached Edisto Inlet about 9 A.M. on the 20th, and dropped anchor within the Inlet. Several monitors were there, and a large number of troops.

Nothing of interest on the 20th and 21st except that the Chaplain was still collecting money to be sent home. Some of the boys thought it the proper caper to reserve a sufficient sum to enable them to intelligently play the game called "bluff." Our brigade was inspected (all at anchor) on the 22d by Col. Louis Bell of the Fourth New Hampshire, our new brigade commander. There was a sutler's schooner near us, and it was astonishing to see how many men wished to be introduced to him. He was a popular man and generally on hand. Our men almost invariably left a small pittance with him, just to recompense him in some small degree for his hospitality, the evidence of which was readily seen on their return. Some of the troops had been landed (prior to 22d), as there was a slight skirmish the 22d on Edisto, and one or two of our men (not Third New Hampshire) got hit.

Band Master Ingalls arrived from the North the 22d, with recruits for the Second Brigade Band.

On the 23d Col. Jackson and 45 men went ashore to skirmish on an island adjoining Edisto, the skirmishing being under the immediate charge of Lieuts. Stearns and Wadsworth. Deer and cattle were seen, but no rebels.

We were permitted to go ashore on the 24th to bathe and stretch our legs. Mail — a big one. The *Nahant* arrived same day, making five monitors lying in the Inlet. Scouting parties had shot cattle, and as a result we had fresh beef for our stomachs.

No "favorable mention" has been made of the *Sentinel*, that beautiful steamer on which the Headquarters of regiment and five companies were quartered so long. It was one of that class of steamers which have a peculiar roll, in a high sea, from side to side — so fearfully eccentric that unless one holds on to something sub-

stantial he will be plunged headlong into the seething sea. It would n't and did n't pitch to any appreciable degree, because the boys said it had n't been taught it when young. Advancing age was only too apparent. The officers' quarters were hardly as good as the men's, and as for speed of the craft, it was never spoken of, and there was probably ample proof that it was not one of its attributes. The boys will all remember the *Sentinel*.

On the 25th, Gen. Hunter (Special Order 235) directed the Sixth Connecticut and Fourth New Hampshire to be landed on Folly Island, reporting to Brig.-Gen. Vogdes for duty; and also ordered the Third New Hampshire and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania to be landed at Botany Bay Island, and these, with the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania (to be sent from Seabrook Island), to constitute a Post, under Col. Henry R. Guss, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.

The above order was in part revoked on the 27th, by Hunter: ordering the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania to remain on Seabrook Island; and the Third New Hampshire and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania to be (upon landing) in charge of the senior officer present (Col. Jackson, Third New Hampshire), who must report for orders to Gen. Stevenson, Commanding U. S. Forces on the Edisto River.

Sunday, the 26th, we had services between decks by our Chaplain and the men sung a few sacred songs.

We began to land on the 28th, on Botany Bay Island, about half being landed before dark. Those landed had to face a violent rainstorm all night.

The War Department on the 29th issued an order (General Order 110) giving the "make-up" of a regiment and a company of volunteers (infantry only given here): —

One Regiment of Infantry (10 companies):

1 colonel,	1 chaplain,
1 lieutenant-colonel,	1 sergeant-major,
1 major,	1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant,
1 adjutant (extra lieutenant),	1 regimental commissary sergeant,
1 quartermaster (extra "),	1 hospital steward,
1 surgeon,	2 principal musicians.
2 assistant surgeons,	

One Company of Infantry:

1 captain,	4 sergeants,
1 1st lieutenant,	8 corporals,
1 2d lieutenant,	2 musicians,
1 1st sergeant,	1 wagoner,
64 privates — minimum.	82 privates — maximum.

The same order treated of Chaplains. (See Chaplain Hill's Personal.)

The 29th saw us all landed and busily engaged in cleaning up the place selected for our camp. The Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania also landed and went into camp near us. Botany Bay Island deserves some notice. The name itself is suggestive, but not more than the facts warranted. The spot selected by the Third New Hampshire was the site of an old rebel earthwork called in its day "Fort Seabrook." A diary very irreverently says: "Such a place the Lord seldom makes part of an old magazine — the entrance — was in sight.

Dug it open and crawled in." (What courage!) Another writer says: "The island took its name from the fact that some 1,500 negroes were sent here to keep them out of the reach of the rebels at the time Edisto Island was taken possession of by our gunboats. It was formerly known as Point of Pines. It is principally covered with pines, live oaks, cypress, palmettoes, cedars, magnolias and palms." Another writer says: "A little speck of land, inhabited only by pests that bite, sting and crawl."

CAMP MISERY, BOTANY BAY ISLAND S.C. (SPENCER)
(from an original drawing)

Col. Jackson established his tent on the parapet of the old work, giving him a sort of "overlook" both ways, inland and seaward.

The difficulties, in the way of unevenness of the ground, the underbrush, stumps, trees, etc., were greater than we had ever before encountered; but all these rapidly disappeared, and we soon had a very good and clean camp. Col. Jackson being in command of Post (Third New Hampshire and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania), Lieut.-Col. Bedel was in command of the regiment. Adjt. Libby was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on Col. Jackson's Staff. The small flies troubled us exceedingly. They were legion and their sting was too large by far when one considered their size. The sutler's schooner still remained at anchor near us. This was significant and worthy to be specially noted.

Capts. Randlett and Allen joined the regiment (visit, probably) on the 30th; also Private Thomas Hanson of Co. A. The two former were from Hilton Head (Randlett sick, and Allen wounded by accident). Private Hanson was fresh from recruiting service in New Hampshire.

The eight companies were mustered on the 30th by Col. Jackson, and the two companies at Hilton Head by Major Plimpton.

We heard a rumor on the 30th that the Third Regiment of colored soldiers was almost full. A letter of that date to the *New York Times* said: —

The main body of Hunter's army did not return to Port Royal after the failure of the late attack, and yet remain in strong force at North Edisto and Stono Inlets. Kiawah Island is occupied completely, and the troops on Coles and Folly Islands are intrenching. Reinforcements and supplies were still going forward from Port Royal. The iron-clad fleet has been repaired. Two monitors at Port Royal and one at North Edisto. The *New Ironsides* is blockading Charleston. Drafting all the able-bodied negroes into the army is being prosecuted vigorously. On Friday last, a meeting was held at Hilton Head, to which the blacks were invited. A crowd came to listen to addresses from several gentlemen, explanatory of the object of the government in ordering a draft. The enthusiasm of the negroes was excited, and upon a call for volunteers every able-bodied man in the audience stepped forward and asked to have his name entered on the roll. One hundred recruits were thus obtained for Col. Bennett's Third South Carolina regiment. On Hilton Head there are 600 blacks capable of bearing arms, and they are at once to be organized into companies — to pass half their time in drilling and half in the Quartermaster's Department. The First South Carolina (Col. Higginson) is doing good service on outpost duty at Port Royal Ferry. The men are in plain sight of the rebels, who express great disgust at having to contend against their late servants. The Second Regiment (Col. Montgomery) is encamped near Beaufort. It numbers 600 men.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 82 of the 1st ordered that a special muster be made of all the troops on the 10th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable. Rolls to be sent in at once. These were to be the basis for drafts to fill up regiments and batteries to their proper complements.

General Order 83 of the 2d (under Act of Congress) provided that any volunteer or militiaman then in service who may re-enlist for one year, at the expiration of his present term, be paid a bounty of $50 — one-half cash, one-half at expiration of new term. For those who re-enlist for two years, $100 bounty — one-fourth cash. In both cases furlough for 30 days at and from re-enlistment.

General Order 86 of the 2d provided (Act of Congress) that any regiment of infantry now or hereafter reduced (as set forth in Sects. 19 and 20 of Act of 3d March) shall be consolidated into five companies or less, and the colonel, major and one assistant surgeon be mustered out. (The reduction was one-half in total members.)

General Order 92 of the 8th provided that officers and men then on signal duty (it does not say "in Signal Corps"), whose terms expire before they can be examined, may be retained under act of 3 March 1863 if their conduct and qualifications are satisfactory.

General Order 99 of the 24th provided that upon the expiration of term of a volunteer regiment, it be returned to the State where raised and promptly paid and mustered out; that they turn over their arms and equipments before leaving the army; to be transported and

fed to place of and to final payment; the Paymaster-General to provide for their payment immediately on their arrival and before they disperse.

General Order 102 of the 25th provided for an extra allowance of candles to regimental adjutants in the field — 10 lbs. per month.

General Order 105 of the 28th created the Invalid Corps, afterward called the Veteran Reserve Corps. (See Invalid Corps *vs.* Veteran Reserve Corps.)

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

There appears to have been none of interest to the general reader except such as have been noted in the body of the work. It may, however, here be stated that a rigid quarantine was ordered on 27 April (by General Order 34), to take effect 10 May, and Surgeon A. Crispell, U. S. Volunteers, was appointed the health officer, and St. Helena Sound selected for the quarantine ground.

Department Statistics for April, 1863, are: Total troops, 23,514; wounded and sick, 2,844; died, 10; cases wounded, etc., 122; died of wounds, etc., 0.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff		4 men,	9 officers.	
Co. A		89 "	3 "	
B		87 "	3 "	
C		77 "	2 "	
D		68 "	3 "	
E	(Hilton Head).	78 "	3 "	
F		86 "	3 "	
G		62 "	3 "	
H		63 "	2 "	
I	(Hilton Head).	86 "	3 "	
K		68 "	3 "	
Present aggregate		768	37	805
Aggregate last report				

Cos. E and I were on temporary duty at Hilton Head (landed 8 May, at Bay Point); the others were on Botany Bay Island.

One recruit has been received: Musician Livingstone, who went to Co. I.

There have been five men discharged for disability: A, 1; H, 4.

1st Sergt. John Kirwin of Co. C has been promoted to 2d Lieutenant and assigned to same company.

One unfortunate — Corpl. Hall of C — has died of disease.

1st Lieut. J. J. Donohoe of Co. C has been discharged, to accept the Adjutancy of the 10th New Hampshire (his brother, M. T., being Colonel).

2d Lieut. Hopkins, Co. H, has been discharged for disability.

Officers in arrest, 1 (Capt. Wilbur). Officers absent with leave: G, 1; field and staff, 1. Officers absent sick: D, 1

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	
Absent sick	4	4	6	3	1	5	5	6	1	3	38
Absent in arrest	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	5
Prisoners of war	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	15
Detached	7	5	5	6	3	5	3	6	7	7	54

MAY, 1863.

MAY was ushered in with a mail and the announcement that strawberries were ripe. The other event of the day was the beaching of our beloved *Sentinel*, and the heretofore invisible parts were scraped. "She will sail more rapidly hereafter without doubt," said one of the boys. Scouting parties went out nearly every day on Edisto, but generally saw no rebels. Each party brought back what we called "plunder." On the 2d Gen. Hunter issued an order for the furloughing of not over five per cent of the enlisted men, for not over 30 days, for good conduct in line of duty, and directing lists to be made and sent to him for approval. Thirty-seven of our men got the coveted grants and went home later.

On the 3d a scouting party (really for plunder) on a much larger scale than ordinarily, went over to Edisto, and with good results. Though it was Sunday the Chaplain was "in it," and it is to be presumed he went under orders and under protest. He lived to return and preach that same day and superintend a Sabbath School. (The latter was reorganized.) The scouting party visited Mr. Bailey's plantation among others. There was a little flutter of excitement in Co. K on the 4th, Sergt. Campbell being reduced to the ranks and several corporals resigning their warrants. We, isolated as we were, —banished, so to speak,— had to make the most of whatever happened.

The hours of relieving guard were changed the 4th from 4 P.M. to 8 A.M. Capt. Ayer (the redoubtable Ayer) took the first tour under the new rule, as Officer of the Day; and he got in some work worthy of his steel. He detected the Captain of the schooner *Gen. Boyd* bringing liquors ashore. He placed him and others whose general appearance indicated collusion with this smuggler in durance vile. The next morning he placed this Captain in a boat with a crew and sent him aboard his vessel, under an agreement that he should make sail and be off at once. He did; but Capt. Ayer, from the heights of our battlements, saw the schooner go ashore, accidentally or purposely, on the opposite shore and beyond his jurisdiction. How unhappy was Ayer: once in his clutches, but now escaped!

The weather was getting hot; and as we were not quite sheltered from the winds, the sun beat upon us fearfully.

Col. Jackson, Commanding Post, was relieved on the 6th, and Col. Guss of Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, then on Seabrook Island, was placed in command. The furloughs arrived 6th, and much happiness resulted.

Cos. E and I went from Hilton Head on the 7th by Steamer *Philadelphia* to Bay Point (landing next day), where they were to garrison and learn heavy artillery These two companies had been doing post and picket duty on Hilton Head temporarily.

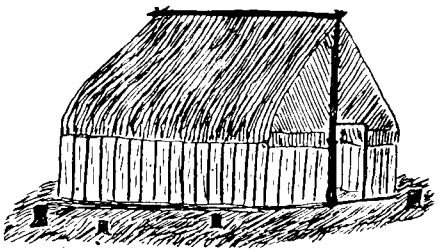
Band Master Ingalls' diary says: "7 May 1863: The two remaining companies of Third New Hampshire went over to Bay Point today, to garrison the place."

The Colonel himself went on one of the raids on the 9th, as far as Eddingsville; but the party was not so successful as was usual. Mail.

Sunday, the 10th, Rev Mr. Woodruff (or Woodward), of the Sanitary Commission, preached to us.

The furloughs previously announced as having arrived were probably the blanks; for on the 12th a diary says: "All the furloughs arrived today, except for Co. G." Cos. D and F being on picket, the furloughed men of those companies were sent for. Only three in the hospital the 12th.

A scouting party on the 13th (Capt. Handerson and Lieut. T. M. Jackson with them) was rather disconcerted by a party of rebels, and discretion was considered to be the better part of valor. Another flurry of excitement was caused same day by the appointment of a Board of Investigation to inquire into certain charges against Capt. Ayer (see Capt. Ayer's Personal).



COOK'S HEADQUARTERS
BOTANY BAY I.D. S.C

The firing heard by us on the 14th was a rebel tribute to the memory of Gen. T. J Jackson, then recently deceased.

The 14th saw the return of Capts. Randlett and Allen (both ill and had been to Hilton Head). Maj. Plimpton visited us at Botany Bay As if to punish the rebels for their doings of the 13th, Col. Jackson, Maj. Plimpton and about 80 men essayed to make a sortie on them, but instead ran into a party of negroes of the "Contraband Department." Result of the day: a large quantity of plunder. Gen. Hunter and Staff called at Botany Bay 14th; and as his boat's crew were Co. D boys, the latter certainly had a good time. There was a change in the programme; for Gen. O. S. Ferry, who came originally from North Carolina with Foster's forces, and latterly had been away, probably on leave, moved his headquarters over to our side of the river on the 14th and quite near us. He had been assigned to command of all the troops on the Edisto, relieving Gen. Stevenson, who was to assume command of his own brigade on Seabrook Island. The furloughed men embarked on the 14th on our beloved and graceful

Sentinel for Hilton Head. The boys had a reasonable fear that the 30 days allowed them might be largely passed *en route* to Hilton Head.

Blackberries were ripe; and as we had an experience with them on Edisto in the same month of last year, we knew where they grew, and how. A great scout was planned for the 18th, and we got at it early Col. Jackson, Capt. Wilbur (in arrest, awaiting approval of sentence), Lieut. T M. Jackson, Capt. Allen, Capt. Burnham, Lieut. Place, Lieut. J. W Ackerman, Sergt.-Maj. Dodge and about 60 men started about 7.30 A.M., landing the Colonel and a few others on Edisto, the boats continuing up the dyke near our own Botany Bay, to the Maj. Murray plantation, where all the rest landed. The party did not remain together, as a whole, during the day. Blackberries and dinner had the effect of making the party content to stay; and stay they did all night, establishing a guard and doing all things needful for protection against surprise. Among the places visited were the Mary Seabrook and Dr. Townsend plantations, a grave-yard and a mill. A flat-boat was found and made good use of in transporting plunder. The latter was in such large quantity that additional help was sent for next day to get it home. This was the largest haul we made, and much good the material did us. It was principally of lumber, with which we fixed up our quarters to a very comfortable degree. Cook houses were also built, and no appreciable quantity of lumber was wasted. Nobody pretended to say he did n't know anything about carpentering.

For a diversion, the following is shown the reader in confidence:—

[Gen. Ripley (Confederate) to Gen. Lee.]

24 May 1863.

The continued occupation and activity of the enemy on Folly Island may reasonably lead us to expect an attack from that direction sooner or later, unless we are thoroughly prepared to receive it. What their force is we have no means of ascertaining; and from the great reduction in our numbers, it is impossible to employ scouting parties in such strength as to furnish an approximation. Steamers are seen to communicate with them from time to time; but whether they bring or carry away troops, or whether they are merely supply vessels, are matters of doubt. Preparations are going on in the Engineers' Department for the defence of Morris Island, but are dilatory and will not be pushed . for a long period. The bridge over the first creek south of Fort Johnson is commenced. The ferry arrangements over Light-House Creek and the causeways over the Soft Marsh are only started. The progress on the battery at Vincent Creek [this means at Wagner, without doubt. — D. E.] . ordered six weeks ago, consisted a few days ago in the hulk being in position and the collection of a few mounds of mud, sand and shells, — about one-fourth enough to fill the hulk, and which would hardly be sufficient material for an epaulement Work on Fort Sumter going on slowly no work at Battery Bee, nor on Morris Island except a little by the troops now seven guns at southern extremity of Morris Island four commanding the Inlet . I intend to add one 30-pounder Parrott There are no magazines there. There are two 42-pounder carronades at Secessionville two carronades at Battery Gadberry are wanted to complete the flank defences of Battery Wagner.

Commissions arrived on the 25th for Sergts. Morrill and Trickey as 2d lieutenants. Morrill was assigned to Co. H, and Trickey to Co.

I. The same day our brigade (Third New Hampshire, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, under Col. Guss of last named regiment) was ordered to embark for Port Royal and to land at Land's End, St. Helena. We did not receive this order till the 31st Gen. Hunter made an attempt on the 26th to scare the hundreds of gamblers, schemers and others in the Department without apparent business, by directing that all persons found in the Department after 20 days without a pass from the President, Secretary of War, General in Chief or himself, should be drafted (if able-bodied) into the depleted regiments of his command. It is sufficient to say no such draft was made, because the northerly bound steamers carried an unusually large number of passengers within the prescribed time.

A diary of the 29th says: "Very healthy here: only one in hospital."

To those who read this narrative, lest they think we had no drill because of our banishment, we would say that that duty was continued at Botany Bay as at other places, except that as much time as was considered necessary was devoted to fixing up and almost daily raids. Battalion drill, under Lieut.-Col. Bedel, was mentioned in a diary on the 29th.

So many of our officers were away on the 30th (five went on pass that day to Hilton Head), that only eight were left on duty

Capt. Wilbur's case was heard from on the 31st, his sentence (of dismissal) having been approved. 'T was Sunday; but we had a battalion drill, besides inspection, dress parade and services. At the latter, two gentlemen of the Sanitary Commission (Maltison and Wilson) made appropriate remarks.

We got our order the 31st (see 25th); and rumor had it we were to go to assist Burnside at New Berne.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 111 of the 1st provided that volunteer regiments, at expiration of term, may take their arms to their own State, and there turn them over—provided the officers request it and will be responsible for safe keeping.

General Order 143 of the 22d created a new Bureau in the Adjutant-General's Office for all matters relating to colored troops. The order further provided that none should recruit for colored regiments except duly authorized by the War Department, and then one person should only recruit for a single regiment.

IMPORTANT ORDERS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The first, a circular, without number, of the 2d, was an evident intent to curtail the "leave of absence" mania among the officers. They were to be thereafter required to furnish data as follows: Number of officers already absent from regiment (with leave, detached or sick), how many vacancies exist, and how many will be left for duty (field or line) if application is granted. *Per contra*, the circular said that enlisted men would be granted furloughs of 30 days for good conduct — not over five per cent of total number.

General Order 36 of the 5th announced the repeal (by Act of Congress) of the requirement that sentence of death on spies, deserters and mutineers be approved by the President, and that such approval then rested with the Commanding General of the Department. Gen. Hunter assured all concerned that he would not be slow in approving such sentences and in having them executed. He also assured the troops that "deserters in this Department will not be termed 'stragglers.'" The order conveyed the information that several deserters had recently escaped North on outgoing steamers, and directed the Chief Quartermaster to hold a fast steamer in readiness to proceed after such (to Fort Monroe, and telegraph)

The General also directed that officers appointed in colored regiments were not to be discharged from old regiments, but be mustered in both; and if they resign or are dismissed from the colored regiment, they will take old rank and place in former regiment. (See General Order 42.)

General Order 40 of the 22d was almost wholly devoted to sanitation, and directed that straw hats be furnished enlisted men. (Keep cool, boys; we'll perhaps get paper collars next!)

General Order 41 of the 26th was a broadside against the small army of gamblers, possible spies, adventurers, etc., who came down to the Department on government transports. All such were forbidden in future, and no one to land except military, naval or persons in Government employ, unless they have a pass from the President, Secretary of War, General in Chief or Headquarters of the Department. Those already in the Department will be drafted into service in 20 days if found in the Department and are able-bodied, and to be put into regiments from the States where they belong: if none in the Department, then in the weakest regiment. (None such were drafted: they departed in peace.)

General Order 42 of the 28th countermanded that part of General Order 36 referring to officers in colored regiments, and provided that all enlisted men appointed to colored regiments be mustered out as enlisted men when mustered in as officers.

Department Statistics for May, 1863, are: Total troops, 21,705; wounded and sick, 4,121; died, 9; cases wounded, etc., 170; died of wounds, etc., 1.

The Monthly Return shows: —

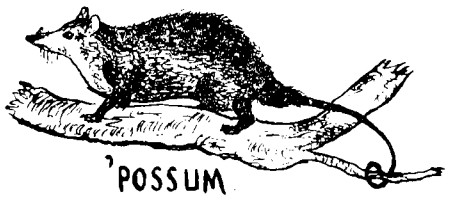
Field and Staff		4	men,	8	officers.
Co. A		88	"	3	"
B		86	"	3	"
C		73	"	3	"
D		67	"	3	"
E	(Bay Point)	76	"	3	"
F		85	"	3	"
G		62	"	3	"
H		59	"	3	"
I	(Bay Point)	83	"	3	"
K		68	"	3	"
Present aggregate		751		35	Total, 786
Aggregate last report		768		37	" 805

Asst. Surg. D. Farrar and 1st Lieut. A. J. Fogg have resigned and gone home.

No company reported a wagoner; but such as had wagoners included them in the number of privates.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	8	8	
Discharged for disability	1	1	4	1	2	1	0	4	3	0	17
Absent within Dept. (E and I at Bay Pt.)	10	9	4	9	76	6	7	4	83	5	213
Absent without Dept.	5	5	7	5	0	4	3	*19	0	4	52

*The 19 in H are nearly if not quite all prisoners of war.



JUNE, 1863.

ON the first day of June we got orders to move (see 25 May). We had just got our camp in order — almost everything adjusted to our comfort; and — 't was sad, but true — we'd got to leave it all. We went at the packing up, braced somewhat with the determination to put as much of our "improvements" on the craft that should take us as was possible — all we could. On that day Gen. Beauregard said his whole force in South Carolina was not over 10,000 men. He further said six regiments, under Vogdes, were on Folly, and sadly mentioned the fact that Vogdes was at Moultrie before the war, and therefore was familiar with the country.

The day was cool and pleasant; but the packing-up process went on, notwithstanding there was to be an eclipse of the moon at night.

On the 2d the thermometer was 100°, a very important matter. Before night a high wind and heavy rain set in and delayed our preparations. A diary says: "No mail for twelve days." The drill was not omitted during our packing up. We began to put our "property" on the *M. J. Boardman* the 4th, though the removal was not completed till the 5th, a large scow being used to carry our furniture (!) to the steamer. The men embarked on the 5th, and we steamed away for Port Royal, arriving at Land's End, St. Helena Island, about 5 P.M., and landed. Our Quartermaster Hynes and his boat's crew got left at Botany Bay. Pitched tents before bedtime.

ST HELENA.

A diary says: "Soon after our arrival at St. Helena we were followed by the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Forty-eighth New York, a regiment of 'ling-swangers' (*Enfans Perdus*) known as the Independent Battalion, two batteries and two colored regiments. Brig.-Gen. Strong is in command of the Post. Our location is the most attractive for many months. Instead of sand, we find soil and luxuriant vegetation. It is expected to make this the Headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps and that Gen. Hunter will establish his quarters here, and the army storehouses be removed here from Hilton Head. Already the sites have been selected for the various buildings, and a railroad has been surveyed for. All the able-bodied male

negroes have been drafted and formed into regiments. There are three South Carolina regiments, and another black one from Massachusetts is at Beaufort. The Seventh New Hampshire is at Hilton Head on outpost duty, and they are camped on our old ground of last summer. The plantations here furnish us a great delicacy in shape of plums. We visit Hilton Head occasionally, on passes, to visit the Seventh New Hampshire, to see our old band, and to attend religious services in the old hospital building, conducted by Chaplain Hudson, Episcopal (of the Engineer Regiment) Have had very hot weather lately: several days the thermometer was 120° "

[Gen. Ripley (Confederate) to Gen. Lee.]

6 June 1863.

about the 10th of March last it was determined to have the southern end of Morris Island fortified soon after the repulse [of navy, 7 April] the enemy began to fortify Folly, opposite Schooner Creek, another creek emptying into Folly River north of it, and across the neck, separating the main island and Little Folly I hope to have the works (on south end Morris) ready to open fire by Wednesday next so as to cover Little Folly . The Engineers are not under my control We have been behindhand the enemy has got his guns in position on the neck of Folly, and has fired several times

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The 6th was fully occupied in getting things into shape and unloading our earthly goods from the steamer. We had got under fair headway with our camp, when we got orders to move to a spot nearer the shore. Though an improvement, we didn't make the change entirely without profanity. The tents of the officers, hospital, etc., were on (near) the river bank, and we were all pleasantly situated so far as location was concerned; and after straightening out matters, we were sorry that we had been profane. The Steamer *Gen. Hunter* touched near our camp twice a day on her trips between Beaufort and Hilton Head. Negroes and plums were found in abundance, and both were said to be ready to eat. The writer only tried the latter, and can vouch for their palatability. The fine breeze we got off the water was invigorating and seemingly uninterrupted.

The night of the 6th was a black one and wet and windy, and the lightning flashed, etc., and we stayed up a part of the night to hold our tents down.

We began to eat soft bread again, the big bakery at Hilton Head being conveniently near.

Capt. Maxwell and Lieut. Wadsworth returned from leave on the 9th, and also several of the furloughed men. The writer will let the reader into a secret at this point. St. Helena was chosen as a spot where the various troops could be reorganized and drilled, preparatory to an attack on Charleston; for (Secret No. 2) the management of the Department's affairs had suffered a change, or was about to do so.

DuPont was to be relieved by Dahlgren, and Hunter to be relieved by Gillmore. It may be surmised that the reader smiles, as he reads that we were to get ready to take Charleston; but we have

no control over the facial muscles of the reader. It would be useless to try to take Charleston without preparation; and if one prepares more than once, it is not an indictable offence.

Gen. Gillmore arrived on the 11th; and on the 12th Gen. Hunter formally turned the Department over to him. A part of Co. I rejoined the regiment on the evening of the 13th, from Bay Point, and the remainder next day.

Among the numerous eatables for our comfort at St. Helena — not all issued by the Commissary, however — the various diaries mention green cabbage, green peas, new potatoes, string beans, new milk, blackberries, pies, plums — we will not weary the reader by extending the list.

[Gen. Ripley (Confederate) to Gen. Lee.]

14 June, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy appeared to be at work on Little Folly . Lieut.-Col. Yates opened fire, shelling them about three-quarters of an hour, putting a stop . The main magazine for the detached batteries is completed and supplied

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Gen. Hunter and Staff left on the *Arago* on the 14th. The same steamer had on board Lieut. Smith, who had resigned because he had been "jumped," and Capt. Wilbur, who had been dishonorably discharged.

Gen. Gillmore on the 15th offered an opportunity to such as desired to be examined for positions as medical officers in the colored regiments then forming. Signed pay-rolls same day, and were paid off on the 18th for months of March and April. Co. E, the only company away (stationed yet at Bay point) came up on tug *Relief* to get their pay.

The 16th being the first anniversary of our first battle (James Island), was remembered by us, and we rehearsed its scenes, incidents and results.

The rebel ram *Fingal* was captured on the 16th in the Savannah River. She was towed into our harbor next day (17th), and anchored not far from our camp. This formidable craft was built in the shape of a turtle, had four heavy guns, and 160 men each armed with rifle, revolver and cutlass. The wounded (about 15) were put on board the hospital ship *Vermont* and the others on the *Wabash*. 'T was reported that this ram was built by the proceeds of the sale of the jewels of the ladies of Savannah, specially contributed. Several of our officers visited the rebel ram and, incidentally, the monitor which captured it; and as a result Commander John Rodgers accepted an invitation and supped with our officers' mess. It was said that two steamer loads of people from Savannah went down the river to see the *Fingal* retake Pulaski, but found their mistake just in time to escape back to Savannah.

Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong arrived the 17th, relieving Col. Guss, and took command of our brigade. He made our Adjt. Libby his Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. As this was our first introduc-

tion to him, being a new officer in the Department and one to whom we became much attached, we shall devote space to him separately. Gen. Strong took hold in earnest, and the drilling began.

The first record of a review by Gen. Strong was on the 19th, at 6.30 P.M. The sand blew fearfully and we had a hard time, and were sufficiently introduced, as we thought. The orders were very explicit, and even the Commissary Sergeant (Miner) and the Quartermaster-Sergeant (Hill) were participants in the review.

We raised a flag-staff in front of the Colonel's tent on the 20th, Capt. Clark pulling the stars and stripes to the top amid cheers and shouts.

The thermometer at Hilton Head 100° in the shade the 20th, but not quite so hot at St. Helena. We were bound as a regiment to observe religious matters, at least so long as we had Chaplain Hill at the religious helm. The frame of a new church was put up on Saturday, 20th.

The Band (Band Master Ingalls) came over the 21st from Hilton Head to pay us a visit. We all felt that the Band was ours, though it was the "Second Brigade Band" so far as its technical name was concerned. Who the deuce the "Second Brigade" was then, was a conundrum. Most all of our officers were away, on pleasure bent; and the Band only played once for us, being stopped by a shower. In the afternoon we had one of those "blows" incident to the locality. Blow, rain, and then reverse, and then in conjunction. Had to hold our tents down again, though some did not succeed in keeping them up. We were to have target practice, so we could shoot a rebel off-hand when we went to Charleston. Co. E was relieved from duty at Bay Point by order dated 18th, but did not reach regiment till 22d. We were then all together again — a united regiment.

A review on the 22d by Gen. Strong, in the following order: Third New Hampshire, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Forty-eighth New York, Ninth Maine, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York. This would seem to fix the make-up of our brigade. Mail.

The startling announcement was made on the 23d that Capt. Jackson, recently appointed Captain, and assigned to Co. B, had discovered the company to be possessed of *ten* corporals. That Co. B should be more highly favored than any other was beyond our ken. However, Capt. Jackson took the animal by the horns, and at once reorganized the corporals so as to have on hand the regulation number, eight. Had the ten continued, there's no knowing what jealousies might have been created in the other less favored companies!

The *Fulton* arrived at Hilton Head on the 25th from New York, bringing nearly all of the men furloughed from Botany Bay, and Alexr. La Mudge of Co. H, who had been on recruiting service. We fired blank cartridges nearly every day for practice (at drill). Troops were arriving, and munitions of war were being landed at St. Helena. Taken altogether the indications were that St. Helena was the point of departure of another expedition, and to take place soon.

The "Zoo Zoos" created excitement and laughter wherever they went, either singly, in squads or as a regiment. They were the "lost

children" and technically the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York. There were also there (25th) the Second South Carolina and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, both colored, but quite different in appearance: from the fact that the former were almost to a man from South Carolina, and the latter almost wholly from Massachusetts.

On the 26th commissions arrived as follows: —

1st Sergt.	Edgerly, Co. K	to be 2d Lieutenant.
"	Button, Co. F	" " " "
2d Lieut.	Wadsworth	" " 1st "
"	Brainard	" " " "

Gen. Strong established a line of guards across the island the 26th, a little beyond and enclosing the entire encampment, the sentinels being ordered to fire upon anyone who should attempt to go beyond the line without the proper pass. He evidently meant to keep us where he knew we were ready to be called; and again, the above measure was in part attributed to the fact that the island offered great inducements to foragers. Mail.

A new death-dealing machine was received at St. Helena, as a part of our outfit (for description see Requa Battery), and we were permitted to see and touch the contrivance on the 30th.

On the 27th and 28th a general detail was made, a few each from several regiments, including ours, to drill with the killing machine, preparatory to trying it on our adversaries. Let them beware! From our regiment fifteen were detailed; and to think for a moment only of what those fifteen men must answer for in the day of judgment is terrible.

We were confronted on the 28th by another death-producer in the shape of small-pox, which had broken out among the negroes on the plantations of the island. The announcement was made officially and rules laid down for the isolation of the aforesaid negroes. The line of sentinels (see 26th) was required to be chosen from those soldiers not liable to small-pox. With these precautions as comforting assurances of protection, we moved along as usual, and were ready for the next danger, whatever it might be. The same day we had another of those terrific storms, — short, sharp and incisive, — with the usual lightning, etc. One man in the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, near by, was instantly killed by the electric fluid. The *Weehawken* (monitor) lying near by, was struck twice, and we had the pleasure of again holding down our tents. A negro soldier of the Second South Carolina was shot the same day for desertion.

We had a sham fight on the 29th, and a drill and an inspection, the latter by Lieut.-Col. R. H. Jackson of the Regular Army. We were getting busier and busier with preparations. Old and worn-out or seriously damaged tents, knapsacks, etc., were turned in and replaced with new The men had new clothing, etc., where needed, and everything betokened an early departure. The *Arago* arrived with mail and with Gen. Terry and Staff, returning from leave, also one of our furloughed men. The latter had then nearly all returned. Possibly the arrival of Terry hastened matters, as he was of that kind of stuff quite necessary in an aggressive movement.

We will at this moment divulge another little secret. Admiral Dahlgren sailed 30th from New York to relieve DuPont. Matters were fast approaching a crisis.

The usual muster for pay, etc., took place on the 30th, each commanding officer mustering his own command.

June is ended, and with a crisis just around the corner.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 173 of the 11th provided for method of dropping men from regimental returns when placed in the Invalid Corps.

General Order 182 of the 20th provided that when a regiment was reduced below its minimum, the colonel and one assistant surgeon to be discharged. If a company was reduced below its minimum, the 2d lieutenant to be discharged.

General Order 191 of the 25th provided for re-enlistment of "Veteran Volunteers." Those between 18 and 45 may do so and shall reinlist for three years or during the war. These shall receive: —

Upon muster-in	$13.00	
First instalment bounty (part of $400)	25.00	
Premium	2.00	
Total at muster-in	$40.00	
At first regular pay-day after 2 months	$50.00	bounty
" " " " " 6 "	50.00	"
" " " " " 1 year	50.00	"
" " " " " 18 months	50.00	"
" " " " " 2 years	50.00	"
" " " " " 2½ years	50.00	"
" " " " " 3 years	50.00	"
Total	$375.00	
Previously paid	25.00	
Total bounty	$400.00	

Also to have 30 days' furlough at re-enlistment. If mustered out prior to expiration of the three years, the entire balance of the $400 bounty to be then paid.

General Order 195 of the 29th provided for a medal of honor to all troops who after expiration of time have offered their services in the present emergency, and also to all volunteer troops from other States who volunteered their temporary services in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

General Order 196 of the 29th was wholly about brigadier-generals. Says their number is limited by law; several are away from their commands; all fit for duty must return at once; those unfit will be mustered out in ten days, the wounded and recovering excepted.

General Order 200 of the 30th directed all company officers on staff duty with any general not now having a command to rejoin their companies at once.

IMPORTANT ORDERS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 46 of the 12th announced that Gen. Hunter had been relieved by Gen. Gillmore.

General Order 47 was Gen. Gillmore's, assuming command.

General Order 49 of the 15th provided that when an officer or enlisted man asked to be discharged for disability, the Medical Board shall certify as to fitness of the officer or man for garrison duty. The purport of the order was to put officers and men into the Invalid Corps. The same order said in substance that any white soldier might be examined with view to being appointed a surgeon in a colored regiment.

General Order 52 of the 25th revoked all furloughs and leaves of absence granted by Gen. Hunter.

Department Statistics for June, 1863, are: Total troops, 22,231; wounded and sick, 5,457; died, 24; cases wounded and sick, 172; died of wounds, etc., 3.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	5 men,		9 officers.	
Co. A	87 "		3 "	
B	85 "		3 "	
C	72 "		3 "	
D	67 "		3 "	
E	76 "		3 "	
F	84 "		3 "	
G	60 "		2 "	
H	58 "		3 "	
I	83 "		3 "	
K	67 "		3 "	
Present aggregate	744		38	782
Aggregate last report	751		35	786

But two men have been discharged for disability: Abbott of B, and Roach of H.

The following important promotions have been made: —

1st Lieut.	T. M. Jackson		to Captain	(B).
2d "	L. F Place		to 1st Lieutenant	(B).
1st Sergt.	F L. Morrill	(A)	to 2d "	(H).
"	E. J. Button	(F)	to "	(F).
"	Wm. H. Trickey	(G)	to "	(I).
"	J. Homer Edgerly	(K)	to "	(E).

These promotions changed the officers about considerably from one company to another.

Other changes were: 1st Lieut. Stearns, F to C; 1st Lieut. Smith, B to K (discharged same day); 1st Lieut. Brainard, E to K.

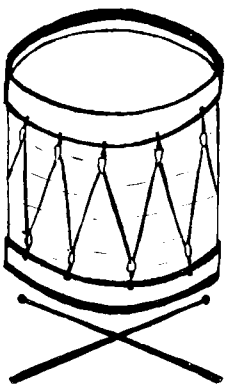
Michael E. A. Galvin, Musician of Co. C, has been made 2d Principal Musician (he's a drummer)

Assistant Surgeon F B. Kimball reported for duty on the 26th (from civil life).

Capt. Wilbur's case, hanging fire so long, has at last been settled by the receipt of the War Department Order, containing the approval of the President, and he will soon go home in disgrace

Lieut. Smith has resigned, because he was "jumped." He had to send in his little missive twice ere it was accepted.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	4	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	8	8	
Detached	8	6	3	6	4	3	3	5	6	5	49
Absent in arrest	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
Prisoners of war	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	12
Officers detached	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3



JULY, 1863.

THE writer enters upon this memorable month with some misgivings as to whether he will be able to weave together the various happenings in such a manner as to be entirely satisfactory to the reader. Lest he shall repeat himself (*i. e.*, relate certain matters twice), he begs the regulation number of pardons in advance for so doing. Events came thick and fast at that time, and the main difficulty the writer has to contend with is to make a continuous story. However, he will plunge into the whirlpool of events, though he may take a "header" in so doing.

Davis of A, who died 30 June, was buried the 1st, the first since Casey of C, on Folly Island. Several of our sick were sent same day to Hilton Head, to the General Hospital. For several days we had been sending details of men to Hilton Head to assist in loading and unloading stores of various kinds. The details were so large on the 2d, that on review we only presented 98 front. The same day Lieut. Flanders was discharged for disability, and Lieut. Libby, Jr., got a 20 days' leave.

The expected order reached us about dark on the 3d. We were directed to leave nearly everything at St. Helena, and proceed in light marching order to the point of destination. The morrow would be the "Fourth," and we were apparently getting ready to celebrate it. But how, and where? During the night of the 3d, and before daylight of the 4th, we embarked on the steamer *Boston*. This was our fourth embarkation with Charleston as the objective point. On the steamer with us was Brayton's Battery and 60 horses.

The glorious Fourth dawned upon us, a warm but beautiful day. The harbor presented a scene of activity. Many flags were flying, and much steam was up as the laden transports, etc., awaited the signal to leave. Our steamer got away about noon and went direct to Folly Island. A little preparation had been made before our embarkation to celebrate the Fourth; but it remained for the sick and others left behind to carry out the programme. We heard afterward that they did so carry it out; but the celebration for a whole regiment, when participated in by a hundred or so, was too much *per capita*, and with the usual result. For charity's sake we make no comment

at this time. In the hurry of embarking, Capt. Ayer, Lieut. Kirwin and twelve men were accidently left behind. They rejoined us at Folly by first conveyance. As a final act before leaving the harbor, we took on board, at Hilton Head, Gen. Seymour.

Another matter worth relating as of that date, was the sailing of the *Arago* for New York, but without any mail, Gen. Gillmore having deemed it prudent to have no mail go North at that particular time, for obvious reasons. We landed at the lower (southerly) end of Folly Island about dark and marched about four miles and bivouacked till morning. The Sixth Connecticut was near us. The spot was a rough one, we being apparently on a ridge and among scrub pines, underbrush and wood-ticks. The latter have already been mentioned.

The morning sun of the 5th opened to our vision a view of the blockading fleet. We moved our quarters that morning to the side of the island facing the sea and near the beach, and we worked hard to fix up our new camping ground.

By the 6th we had got fairly well settled. Gen. Strong, the Forty-eighth New York, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Ninth Maine, and the "Lost Babes," arrived on the island. Dahlgren relieved DuPont that day. The crisis appeared nearer and nearer every moment. Each bit of information, as it arrived, added new interest and intensified the excitement. Had orders on the 7th for three days' rations to be kept constantly on hand, and that day we furnished a picket. Had our first dress parade on Folly that day, on the beach. We looked ourselves over and declared we never looked finer nor felt better. As if to exhilarate us, the Colonel told the officers, on parade, that "we move tomorrow night." When this became known to the men a few minutes later, what a thrill went through the regiment! 'Twas like a train of powder lit only at one end and traversing the whole line almost as quickly as the fact can be written.

Right here is a phase the writer thinks he has not heretofore mentioned. At such times, the number of letters written was almost marvelous. There was a desire—an inordinate but perfectly excusable desire—to let our friends at home know "the very latest."

And still another phase. At such times, when the battle was imminent, many a man has said to his tent-mate: "Bill, if anything happens to me" (he hardly dared trust himself to say "if I am killed") "write to my mother at —— and tell her all about it. And send this little package which you will find in my knapsack, to ——, my dearest friend." This is only a sample message; but they were more numerous and varied than has ever been or can be written. The beach before us was a splendid one, and we used it for drills and parades. Bathing was indulged in largely, and with beneficial results. The pickets previously spoken of reported that they were stationed in sight of a rebel camp. Mail.

On the 8th there was a general movement of gunboats, monitors, troops, etc., from Hilton Head toward Charleston. A diary written by one at Hilton Head that day said: "Gen. Gillmore left here

tonight on the *Gen. Meigs*. I think the ball will open tomorrow, at daylight. We have got batteries up under their noses, and they don't know it. All we've got to do is to shovel away the dirt and there we are!"

Inasmuch as there were so many items of interest, beginning with the 8th, the writer feels impelled to resort to the general form of a diary, but covering only the time to include the evacuation of Wagner (7 Sept. 1863).

July 8: Gen. Beauregard says a noise was heard that night from the lower end of Morris Island, apparently the chopping of wood with axes, on Folly. The Third New Hampshire had in line about 450 to start that night. A diary says: "The order in line tonight in the boats is: Sixth Connecticut, Seventh Connecticut, Third New Hampshire, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Ninth Maine, Forty-eighth New York."

FOLLY ISLAND.

The rebels had driven piling in the creek on the westerly or inner side of the island. These must be removed. Col. Serrell about the 1st of July drilled two boat crews in Skull Creek, near Seabrook, with saws for cutting off piling under water. About the 7th, pontoons and various intrenching and other tools and materials were shipped at Hilton Head for Folly, arriving there before noon the next day. Gen. Gillmore arrived at same time and probably upon the same steamer, the *Mary Benton*. That night the piling referred to was sawed off eight feet below low water, the work on each consuming about seven to ten minutes. All work on Folly was either done in the night or in obscure places by day. The planting of the guns at the northerly end was within speaking distance of the rebel picket. The arrangements for the attack was for the assault to begin at daybreak on the 9th; but about midnight of the 8th, it was decided to postpone till the morning of the 10th.

It is said that Gen. Vogdes, upon occupying the island, began to fortify at the southerly end and casually asked Gen. Gillmore's opinion. Gen. Gillmore, with his characteristic smile of apparent approval, said something like this: "It would meet my approval if the island were on a pivot."

A letter of July 6th gives the troops on Folly thus: Thirty-ninth Illinois, Sixty-second Ohio, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Forty-eighth New York, One Hundredth New York, Third New Hampshire, Fourth New Hampshire, Seventh New Hampshire, Sixth Connecticut, Seventh Connecticut, Ninth Maine, Light Co. E, Third U. S. Artillery (Hamilton's Battery), Light Co. E, Third Rhode Island Artillery and others.

No transport was permitted to approach the island during the day, no gun to be discharged, and exchanges between pickets were strictly forbidden. On the afternoon of the 8th, Gen. Terry with about 4,000 troops moved up the Stono, landing at lower end of James Island, suceeding, as was intended, in drawing troops and attention from Morris Island.

MORRIS ISLAND.

This island was a narrow, outlying sand beach, about 3½ miles long, of irregular width and not exceeding 300 or 400 yards wide at its widest part, and in many places not half that width. The beach was completely insulated seaward by the main ship channel, and westward by an impassable morass extending landward, say 3,500 yards, terminating with the firm land of James Island. The north end — Cumming's Point — is the left angle of the entrance to the harbor of Charleston. Wagner was three-fourths of a mile from the north end, and stretched across the island. From Wagner south the beach was nearly level for 1½ miles; then arose a succession of sand hills, where the rebels had placed guns to defend the approaches by the Inlet. Sumter was nearly northwest of the north end of Morris and about 1,300 yards from it.

LIGHT-HOUSE INLET

Brig.-Gen. Turner said of it, that the place of landing for our artillery — and indeed all of our supplies — was at the south end of Morris Island, in Light-House Inlet, a narrow, confined stream, approached from the sea only through a crooked, narrow channel and over a bar, admitting at high water vessels of only 8 or 10 feet draft. Nearly one-half of the time there was no ingress or egress to the inlet, and much valuable time was lost in waiting for high water on which to float our transports over the bar.

MORRIS AND FOLLY ISLANDS.

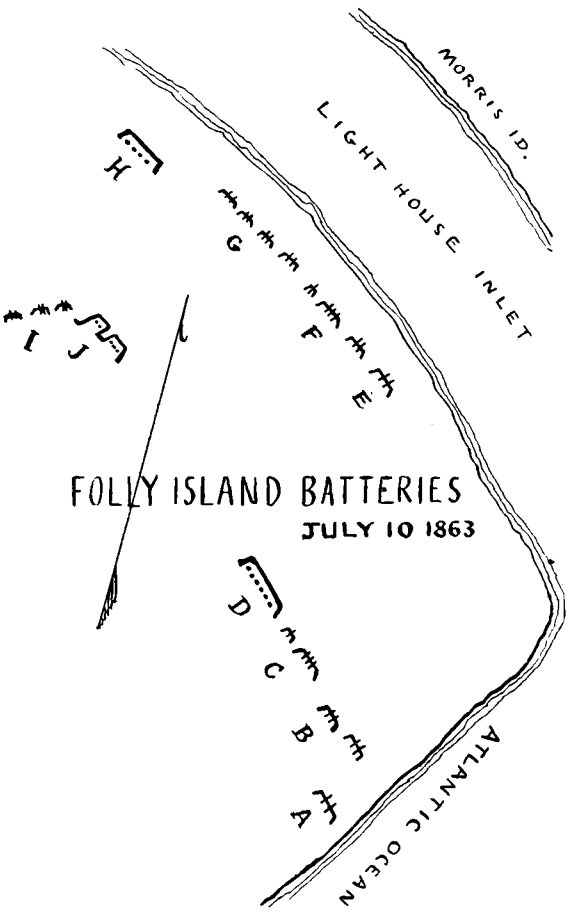
The Comte de Paris says Beauregard warned his government as early as 25 June that the Federals were threatening Morris Island, and asked for more troops. He had at that time about 800 or 900 men on Morris. Beauregard, in writing fifteen months later, said the preparations on Folly by the Federals were all made within two days of the attack. [How mistaken he was! — D. E.] The Comte de Paris says, further, that Terry's division, 4,000 strong, and Vogdes' and Strong's brigades (the latter 2,500 strong), including the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) were on Folly awaiting the attack. [He is mistaken as to the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts.] Col. Graham, commanding on Morris, upon being attacked, put his whole force at work on the defensive, viz.: 11 pieces of large calibre, 350 artillery men and 350 infantry. Of Graham's retreat he says, a tardy reinforcement of about a hundred men came to cover him, and the retreat ceased at the glacis of Wagner. He lost 294, nearly half his force He says further that the success of the attack was largely due to Terry, who made a successful diversion on James Island, drawing troops from Graham.

GILLMORE'S FIRST ORDER FOR ASSAULT

Confidential instructions bearing date 8 July 1863, were as follows: —

An attack upon Morris Island will be made at the rising of the moon tonight, by Brig.-Gen. Strong's brigade, of Brig.-Gen. Seymour's division.

This force will be embarked in small boats immediately after sunset, and will pass through Folly Island Creek to and across Light-House Inlet. A small detachment from this force will enter the creek to the west of Morris Island, and will land just north of the old lighthouse, seize the batteries there, and if possible turn them upon the enemy's encampment north of them. The main column will land from Light-House Inlet, carry the batteries on the south end of Morris Island, and advance to the support of the detachment above mentioned. Two regiments and some field artillery will be held in readiness on the extreme north end of Folly Island, to be pushed over as reinforcements. To this end, Gen. Strong will send his boats back as soon as he has disembarked his command.



2. At the same time, Gen. Terry, with all his division except the One Hundredth New York Volunteers, will ascend the Stono under convoy of the navy, and make a strong demonstration on James Island, but will not unnecessarily hazard any portion of his command. Perhaps one or two regiments only need be disembarked. These should be pushed forward as skirmishers, under cover of the navy

3. A naval force is expected to enter the main channel abreast of Morris Island, by or before sunrise tomorrow morning, to co-operate with the land forces.

4. Should the night attack fail from any cause, the assaulting column will withdraw to Folly Island, sending their boats to Folly Island Creek. In that event the batteries at the north end of Folly Island will open at daybreak or as soon thereafter as practicable. Brig.-Gen. Seymour will arrange all the details.

FOLLY ISLAND BATTERIES.

A	2 guns	3-inch Field Rifles.
B	4 "	20-pounder Siege Parrotts.
C	4 "	30-pounder Parrotts.
D	6 "	10-inch Siege Mortars.
E	2 "	3-inch Field Rifles.
F	6 "	10-pounder Field Parrotts.
G	8 "	30-pounder Parrotts.
H	4 "	10-inch Siege Mortars.
I	6 "	3-inch Wiard Field Rifles.
J	5 "	8-inch Siege Mortars.

The letters refer to the plan.

These guns were all located at the north end of Folly, and were mounted under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Israel Vogdes, being completed and ready for action 6th July. These batteries were: 1. To operate against and if possible to dismount the enemy's guns. 2. To cover the landing of the troops. 3. To protect possible retreat.

GILLMORE'S ORDER FOR ASSAULT OF 10 JULY.

Confidential instructions, issued 9 July, were as follows: —

1. The attack on Morris Island, ordered for this morning, but postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather and other unfavorable circumstances, will take place tomorrow morning at break of day, by opening our batteries at the north end of Folly Island. Gen. Strong's brigade, or so much of it as the small boats can accommodate, will embark to-night and hold itself in Folly Island Creek, ready to move forward and at the proper time occupy the south end of Morris Island.

4. Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Bunce, U. S. Navy, with four navy howitzer launches, will approach Light-House Inlet at daybreak by way of Folly Island Creek, and engage the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries on Morris Island in flank and reverse, choosing his own position. He will cover Gen. Strong's landing.

3. Two regiments of infantry, a battery of light artillery and five Requa rifled batteries will be held in readiness to reinforce Gen. Strong promptly. Brig.-Gen. Seymour will arrange and order all details.

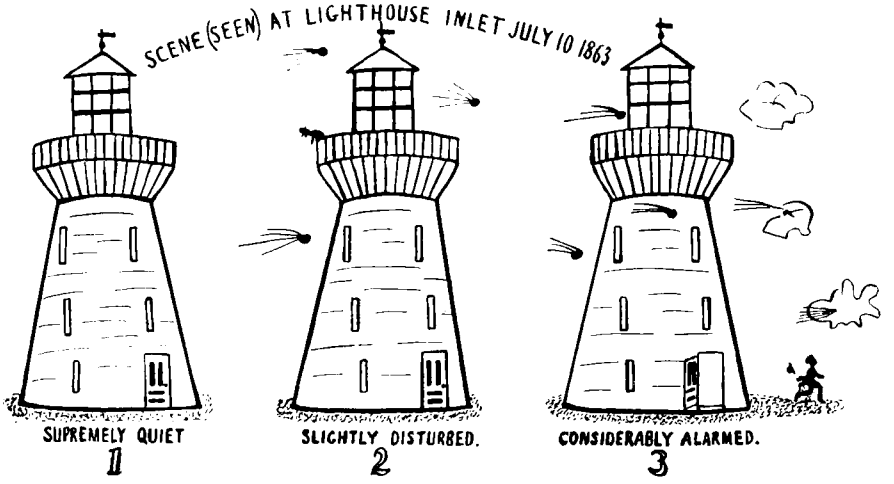
TAKING OF MORRIS ISLAND.

On the 8th an order was received to embark in small boats, immediately after dark. During the afternoon a lot of cotton cloth was received at Headquarters for distribution. Each man was to have a piece three inches wide tied around his left arm above the elbow. This was to enable us to know each other and avoid mistakes should we chance to fight the enemy by night. This cloth was taken from a blockade runner (the *Ruby*), run ashore near Light-House Inlet and in sight of our camp. Embarked and proceeded a short distance only, when we were halted; and we waited at that point till nearly daybreak of the 9th for orders. This was very tedious, as there was no opportunity to lie down and hardly to stand with ease. Orders came at length to return to camp and hold ourselves in readiness to embark again. The duty of the night was harder than marching, for it gave us cramps, and the dampness of the marshes gave to nearly every man a severe cold. Late in the afternoon we received orders to re-embark at same time and place as before. The Third New Hampshire had about 410 men all told. Afternoon showery — rainbow, a good omen.

It was nearly midnight when all was in readiness to proceed on the expedition. Gen. Strong led off with four launches, from the *Pawnee*. We moved slowly through the circuitous windings of the creek till about three o'clock (10th) when we suddenly came to a halt in consequence of piles driven in the creek to obstruct it. Our Engineers soon sawed them off and we passed through. Nothing could now be heard save the dip of our oars, and the extreme quiet was absolutely painful. We knew not our precise locality, and momentarily expected a surprise or possibly worse. By daybreak

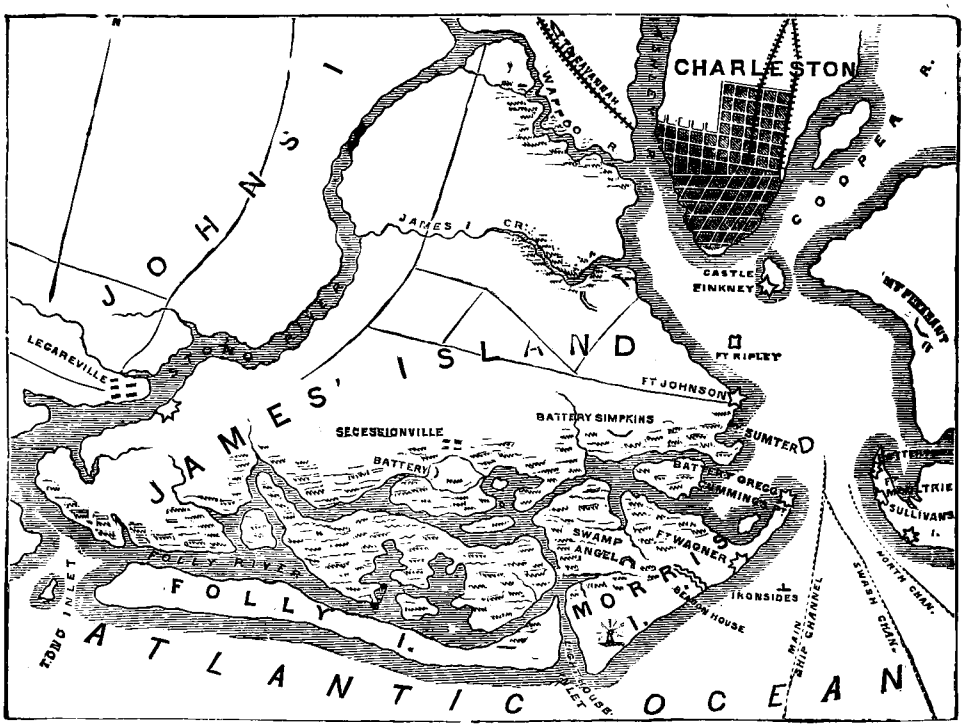
we arrived in sight of Morris Island. A halt was made and we rowed our boats close under the bank, and by so doing were almost wholly hidden from sight by the tall marsh grass. We could then see the batteries on Morris Island and the rebel sentinels walking their beats as though no enemy was near. The old light-house was used as a lookout; but the sleepy sentinels apparently did not see us.

Our batteries (fully described elsewhere), which were on the upper end of Folly Island and on our right, were quickly cleared away by the use of many axes and shovels, in willing hands. A solitary gun belched forth and sent its iron messenger across the inlet to the camp of the sleepy rebels, giving them a realizing sense that an enemy was near. The solitaty gun was the signal for our gunboats, outside the bar, to draw near and participate. A few minutes of silence ensued, during which the rebels could be seen hurrying to and fro in great haste. Several boat howitzers which accompanied us were soon landed. A few minutes later, and the monitors outside and boat howitzers inside opened upon the doomed batteries of Morris Island. The Folly Island batteries soon joined, opening a heavy



and rapid fire. The rebels were quiet but a few minutes ere they returned our fire with zeal, sending their compliments mostly across to Folly. Our boat howitzers at that moment chanced to drop a shell in the enemy's midst, which caused a sudden outburst of enthusiasm from the (our) force in the boats, which up to this time had remained unnoticed so far as being fired at. We then received special notice, and their whizzing shot and bursting shell were hurled into our midst. It was deemed best to change our position, and we rowed out into full view As there were several regiments, we made quite a display; and we received shot and shell correspondingly. A solid shot cut a boat in two, killing one man and wounding several. Gen. Strong was with us (*i. e.*, the force) Soon his voice was heard above the din of battle, calling to the officers who had charge of the boat howitzers, "Level your pieces on the lookout!" and every howitzer sent a shell at the place designated. Some went directly through it,

and others fell around it, near or distant according to the skill of the gunners. The scene was very exciting. The boats were necessarily kept in motion, as the tide and a light breeze tended to drive them on shore, where we would have been mere targets. Soon the order to land was given by Gen. Strong, and each boat load seemed desirous of being on shore first. We jumped as soon as the boats grounded, whether the water was one or four feet deep; and in consequence many got wet to their waists. The excitement was very high at this time; and we could see the rebels on their way down to their rifle pits, near by and directly in our front on the low ground. Then a race took place to see who should first occupy the pits. Each side succeeded in gaining a part. Then followed a sharp infantry fire, which being only an accompaniment to the heavy artillery, made the noise almost deafening. The Third New Hampshire occupied a



MAP OF SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

position bordering on a mud hole, deep and black. Some of our men got into it, sinking to their arm pits, spoiling their ammunition and requiring assistance to extricate themselves. A charge was ordered; and on we went over pit and hole, through water and sand and mud, shouting as we ran and firing as we neared the panic-stricken rebels, who fled with terror to their works, and beyond (except the killed, wounded and prisoners), until they reached the friendly cover of Wagner. As we reached the sand bluffs and found ourselves masters of the situation, our joy can be imagined but not described. The shouts of victory that ascended that morning of the 10th of July, 1863, were such as that spot would never hear again, and such as we

who participated will never forget. A few prisoners were taken, but principally the sick and those too much infested with the Union spirit to run at the approach of the Federals. As we were endangered by the fire of our gunboats, they were signalled to cease firing.

The prisoners were temporarily placed in charge of Maj. (Paymaster) Stryker of Gen. Gillmore's Staff. Capt. J Ravinal Macbeth made an indirect but ineffectual attempt to escape. Lieut. John S. Bee (rebel) was wounded nine times (captured). The prisoners were removed at once to Folly, where they were "corralled" for several days.

The bluffs upon which the rebel batteries were planted varied in height from thirty to fifty feet, and the guns were placed at convenient points, without regularity. We followed the retreating rebels along the beach, but were soon reminded by Wagner that the retreat was fully covered.

The superior speed of the flying rebels soon brought them to Fort Wagner, which opened fire on us with solid shot, and they came bounding and trundling along the beach, some passing directly through the regiment, which opened right and left with a deal of respect, but with a greater degree of alacrity. Others bounded completely over us and into the sea.

We marched a little beyond the bluffs, when we observed a man running towards us from the rebel direction and beckoning to us, and then halting and repeating. The man was so much excited we thought possibly the enemy was near. He proved to be a deserter from the rebels. Their most northerly gun was turned upon the rebels by our gunners; but whether the shots reached them before they arrived at Wagner, is uncertain. We marched up the beach about half a mile and halted.

We were then instructed to lie down, and protect ourselves as best we could. The spot chosen was a little elevated, perhaps three feet, and probably caused by storms or heavy winds, or both. As we lay, we were invisible from Wagner, but were recipients of Wagner's iron compliments at too frequent intervals. We laid there and thus during the rest of the day, suffering not only from the heat of the sun, but there were a few killed and several wounded.

After darkness had fairly settled over us (for which we were truly thankful), we were permitted to stand and move about some. We were soon ordered forward, say half a mile, and there halted, being told when near daybreak that the fort was to be attacked and we were to support the attacking party.

Following is a list of the guns captured 10 July: —

A.	1	8-inch	Navy Shell Gun.
B.	1	8 "	Sea Coast Howitzer.
C.	1	3 "	Whitworth Siege Carriage.
D.	3	10 "	Sea Coast Mortars.
E.	1	30-pounder	Parrott (Navy) Siege Carriage.
F	1	Brooks Rifle (siege).	
G.	1	8-inch	Navy Gun.
H.	1	8 "	Navy Gun.
I.	1	8 "	Sea Coast Howitzer.

The letters refer to a plan showing the locations of the several guns.

The *Charleston Daily Courier* of the 10th had two proclamations by the Mayor: One, requesting the removal of women and children; the other, calling upon the citizens to suspend business till the safety of the city was assured. The paper also contained a signal dispatch to Gen. Ripley — received by him 9 July, at 11.10 A.M. — from Morris Island, to the effect that heavy works had been unmasked on the night of the 8th on Folly Island, and the enemy was being strongly reinforced and had his barges in the creek tied to piling.

July 10th: Of the capture of the 10th, Gen. Beauregard says: "The enemy thus gained possession of the lower end of Morris Island by rapidly throwing a large number of troops across the inlet, which it was impossible for the available infantry on the spot — about 400 effective men — to resist. It was not the erection of works on Little Folly Island that caused the abandonment of our position. It was clearly the want on our side of infantry support, and the enemy's superior weight and number of guns, and the heavy supporting brigade of infantry that swept away our feeble and stinted means of resistance." He expresses his belief that the guns on Folly were planted within 48 hours of the attack. [He was mistaken. — D. E.] He further says that during the fight two companies of the Seventh South Carolina Battalion arrived, but could not make head against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

A diary of the 10th says, as we marched up the beach (after taking the batteries), a shot from Sumter or Wagner killed J. J. Locke of B. Among others wounded during the day while we lay behind the sand ridges (they were not *hills*) were mentioned, Ira P. George, Samuel W Abbott, W S. Dearborn, Elisha M. Kempton, of Co. B; G W. Youngman, of Co. I; Wilson killed, Brown and Entwistle wounded, all of D.

As we entered the camp of the rebels many of our men exchanged muskets, they having left good (newer) ones of same pattern as ours (Enfield). A diary says: "Whole number killed and wounded, 340." That refers probably to the whole command (*i. e.*, the attacking force). The Third New Hampshire loss was given by the same writer as "8 killed and 22 wounded."

Gen. Strong's plan was to land at Oyster Point with two regiments and then work towards the sea and the batteries on the bluffs. This was carried out very nearly. One account says: "100 prisoners captured, mostly by the Sixth Connecticut," which was ahead of the Third New Hampshire.

The monitors *Nahant*, *Catskill*, *Montauk* and *Weehawken*, under Dahlgren, on the *Catskill*, went in over the bar very early and assisted materially in the fight, paying particular attention to the batteries on the bluff. They fired 534 shots. The *Catskill* was struck 60 times, the *Nahant* 6 times, *Montauk* 2 times, and the *Weehawken* not at all.

The One Hundredth New York Historian says, as soon as Strong's brigade had landed on Morris Island, the boats were sent back to Folly Island and took over to Morris the One Hundredth New York,

Seventh New Hampshire, six companies of Forty-eighth New York: and that force joined the advance near the Beacon house. He further said the flag of the Sixth Connecticut was placed on the Beacon house, but was soon shot down and then replaced by the flag of another regiment. He says further, that the batteries on Folly were transferred to Morris within five days after capture of Morris.

Sergt Hitchcock of Co. I got a bullet through the rim of his hat (not painful).

The Confederates stated their loss at 294 killed and wounded, including 16 officers, and that the Federal loss was 15 killed and 92 wounded. [It must be understood that these figures are given for what they are worth and not as absolutely correct. — D. E.]

It will be seen that one wing of the Forty-eighth New York (under Col. Barton) was on Folly during the capture of Morris. It was supporting the Folly Island batteries.

Beauregard says his whole force that day was as follows: James Island, 2,906; Morris Island, 927; Sullivan's Island, 1,158; Charleston, 850: total, in first division, 5,841.

In the early morning fight, two of our boats (laden with infantry) were sunk.

The Chaplain's diary says: "Third New Hampshire loss was 4 killed and 26 wounded."

The launches of the *Pocahontas*, having the boat howitzers on board, were commanded by Lieut.-Comdr. Bunce and Lieut. Mackenzie of the navy

A flag captured by the Sixth Connecticut on the 10th had on it, "Pocotaligo, 22 Oct. 1862."

The Tenth Connecticut and First Connecticut Light Battery were landed on James Island early in the morning, to draw rebel forces from Morris Island.

A sailor from a navy launch got ashore and captured a stray mule. He loudly proclaimed it was the first craft he ever commanded and that he had a right to ride on the quarter deck.

As we were marching toward Wagner a deserter joined us who betrayed his nativity thus: "O'ive sarved the Confidricy as long as I loike."

A Confederate account says: "The Federals landed at Oyster Point and also in front of the batteries. Our artillery and infantry was under command of Col. Graham, Twenty-first South Carolina."

The *New York Herald* of the 19th July gives the losses of the 10th thus: —

	Killed.	Wounded.
Seventh Connecticut	0	7
Third New Hampshire	8	21
Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania	0	11
Seventh New Hampshire	0	3
Sixth Connecticut	1	11
Forty-eighth New York	4	23
Sixty-second Ohio . .	0	1
Ninth Maine (missing, 1)	2	14
Totals	15	91

MORRIS ISLAND ITEMS.

The *New York Herald* of 19 July thus places the forces of Strong's brigade: —

Seventh Connecticut (Cos. A, B, I and K only.)	Lieut.-Col. D. C Rodman.
Sixth Connecticut	Col. John L. Chatfield.
Third New Hampshire	Col. John H. Jackson.
Seventy-Sixth Pennsylvania	Col. D. C. Strawbridge.
Ninth Maine	Col. Sabine Emery
Forty-eighth New York (A battalion only.)	Col. Wm. B. Barton.

One of the captured was reported to have said: "Oi naither want exchange nor parool; but Oi want to go to Bostin."

Gen. Ripley (Confederate, in report of 4th Dec. 1863) stated that the whole Confederate force on the island 10th July was about 1,000: Twenty-first South Carolina, 600; First South Carolina Artillery (2 companies), 200; 2 companies artillery at Wagner, 120; 40 at Gregg; a detachment of South Carolina Volunteers under Capt. Haskell; and a small detachment of couriers. Col. R. T. Graham, Twenty-first South Carolina Volunteers, in command at the Island; Maj. McFee, commanding the infantry; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Yates, commanding the artillery; two companies at South Battery under Capt. Mitchell.

Says Maj. Johnson, South Carolina Artillery, in his book entitled "Defence of Charleston Harbor," issued in 1890: —

The descent on Morris Island was thus a successfully accomplished fact. The Union troops were occupying nearly three miles of the southern part, leaving the Confederates to hold one mile of the northern part, with two strong fortifications (Wagner and Gregg), but with their communications with the city seriously threatened and impaired. The defence was not so vigorous as it might have been, even allowing for the heavy odds against the Confederates. The fire of their eleven pieces, mostly of large calibre, did little or no execution. Some could not be depressed to bear on the landings. It would have been better had the gunners not wearied themselves out fighting the Folly Island batteries, for two hours, but had reserved their fire to be concentrated on the boats as they advanced to land the troops. Gen. Gillmore remarks in his report that a few well-placed field guns would have done better. Nor was any stubborn resistance made from the rifle pits by the small support of infantry, so overwhelmed was it by the batteries, the flanking fire from the monitors and the charge of four times its own number from the landing. The shattered and exhausted companies reached Fort Wagner in a very disordered condition, which lasted late into the night; and if an assault had been made that evening, the whole island might have fallen. The Union army certainly lost a great opportunity. About midnight fresh troops were brought from Charleston, particularly the Georgians, and a more determined spirit prevailed at once. The repulse inflicted on the enemy the next morning (11th) served to encourage the defenders of Morris Island, and to confirm the purpose of the commanding general to hold it as long as possible.

Gen. Ripley (Confederate), in report of 4 Dec. 1863, said: "The attack was not a surprise. The enemy had made himself known as early as 24 May. It was a surprise so far as the enemy got in readiness before we were ready to receive him the

infantry to do this was ordered 8th July from different parts, and was expected to be in position on the night of the 9th, to the extent of 800 or 1,000 men. None arrived till morning of 10th. Nelson's Battalion (Seventh South Carolina) arrived at that time — about 250 men, and was in time to do some service and assist in covering the retreat. Four companies of Col. Graham's regiment were on picket guard near Oyster Point all the others rallied to their support when the attack was made. I visited the island during the night of the 9th an officer was in waiting all night to conduct Nelson's men to position. From reports received, I believe our battery to have been unsupported, except by their extra commissions, till late in the action, when two companies of Nelson's got up and rendered some support. The enemy landed at two points "

General Order 1:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., 10 July, 1863.

Pursuant to special orders of this date from Headquarters U. S. Forces, Folly Island, S. C., the undersigned assumes command of the troops upon that portion of Morris Island captured this day by the U. S. forces.

GEO. C. STRONG,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

Admiral Porter's book says: "At 4 A.M. the *Catskill*, *Montauk*, *Nahant* and *Weehawken* crossed over the bar, the flag of Admiral Dahlgren on the *Catskill*. At 5, Gillmore began his attack, and after three and one-quarter hours captured the lower end of Morris and pushed up to within 600 yards of Wagner. The iron-clads lay parallel with Morris and assisted in the first assault. The four iron-clads fired 534 shells and shrapnel. The *Catskill* was struck 60 times, the *Nahant* 6 times, the *Montauk* twice, and the *Weehawken* was not hit at all.

The attack on the 11th took place as arranged; but was unsuccessful, for a variety of reasons, none of which reflected upon the support. The troops all fell back to their former positions of the day before, with the same accompaniment of hot sun, hot sand, hot shot and hot shell.

The rebels seemed to fire at us as a mere pastime, the big, solid shot bowling along, through and over the sand ridges, and carrying consternation and perhaps leaving death or mangled limbs to mark its course.

At night our regiment furnished a fatigue detail, and the writer went in charge of his company's quota. The march — silent as the grave — was to the front, and for a considerable distance — so it seemed to us. Arms were then stacked, and each took a shovel: a battery was to be built. During the night some men went out further to the front, and returned with a lot of 2-inch oak plank, some pieces 30 to 40 feet long and requiring five men to handle them. No sound was heard save of the shovels as they were forced into the

sand; and it seemed almost like a dream, to see at intervals of a few moments only five or six men march silently in with a plank, deposit it, and stalk silently away for more. At this time a kitten came to the writer; and after petting it a few minutes, this oasis in the great desert was allowed to go back to whence it came. Before the morning the detail had returned to the regiment.

THE FIRST ATTACK ON WAGNER.

An account of the affair (11 July 1863, morning), from a Confederate source, is as follows: The garrison comprised — in the salient, the Eighteenth Georgia Battalion; the Twelfth Georgia Battalion on its right, the First Georgia on its left (the sea face). The guns were all manned by the South Carolina Artillery, and the right and center of the fort were held by South Carolina Infantry. Capt. C Werner, German Volunteers, was Officer of the Night and was killed early in the action. One Yankee who stood alone on the parapet, in front of a 32-pounder, was called to, to come in; but his reply was by bringing his piece to his shoulder, and a bullet whizzed past the head of the commanding officer. The next moment he was blown to atoms. A part of the garrison was the same as at Fort Pulaski when it was captured; and Col. Olmstead, their then commander [the narrator of these facts], was still with them. The Seventh Connecticut, who early occupied Fort Pulaski, was of the storming party this morning, and several of them were taken prisoners. Each recognized the other. The tables were completely turned.

Torpedoes were placed in front of Wagner on the 10th of July, and Private Donnolly (an Irishman), of Co. G. First Georgia, was placed as guard to keep the Confederates from wandering over them. It is said that Gen. Ripley unwittingly approached quite near, and the guard came near shooting him, as he said, "to keep him from being blown up by saltpaders."

The Comte de Paris says the heads of the columns reached the top of the parapet; but the remainder, crowding into the narrow space which it was necessary to go over to reach the fort, was soon in disorder, and in its retreat it dragged away the first assailants. The Confederates buried, he says, 97 Federals and took 119 prisoners, some 40 of whom were wounded. The Confederate loss he reports at 12 men wounded.

11 July: A diary says concerning attack on Wagner, that the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania was in the advance, and their loss was 206 killed, wounded and missing. The Third New Hampshire was in the rear of the Ninth Maine. The Sixth and Seventh Connecticut were really in the advance, followed by the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Seventh New Hampshire and Ninth Maine. The Third New Hampshire and Ninth Maine were the reserve. After daylight the monitors moved up and shelled Wagner for about four hours. Capt. Diller of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania asserts that his regiment had fasted for the 30 hours previous to the assault.

The *Wabash* left Hilton Head today.

The Engineers attempted to bridge the Inlet that day, but abandoned the attempt after building nearly a hundred feet.

We lay behind the sand ridges all day, being under the fire of Wagner and Sumter. The Chaplain assisted in burying the dead of the 10th, both Federals and Confederates.

The Historian of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania says the Third New Hampshire loss was 1 killed and 1 wounded on the morning of the 11th. If correct, it must have been from stray shots, as our regiment did not participate and did not get very near Wagner.

A Confederate account says: "During last night (10th) Wagner was reinforced by 550 Georgians under Col. Olmstead, late of Fort Pulaski, and a South Carolina battalion under Lieut.-Col. Nelson. Our loss was 1 officer and 5 privates wounded. The Federal loss was stated at 2 officers and 100 men died on the field, and 6 officers and 113 men captured."

12 July: We were still in the sand. Already we saw evidences of Gillmore's intention to stay. A fatigue detail of 200 from our regiment. Still under fire and several were wounded (a diary says 6). At night we assisted in throwing up earthworks, quite well advanced to the front. Hamilton's Battery (artillery) succeeded in disabling a rebel steamer. Beauregard says he got a part of Clingman's Brigade that day as reinforcement. The firing was more severe than on the previous day.

Col. Serrell of the Engineers says he moved up the entire Engineer force then present (428 men) near the old rebel hospital in front, and at 8 in the evening begun the work afterward known as the First Parallel (see Parallels) He worked 3 companies of Engineers and 200 men of Col. Jackson's Third New Hampshire Regiment all night, under fire of the enemy. Mail.

13 July: A diary at Hilton Head (Band Master Ingalls) says: "160 wounded came here today, one-third of them Secesh. Played in front of hospital [General Hospital]. Among the pieces, 'Yankee Doodle.' A Secesh sent me word that it was played well, but d——d near played out."

We had the long roll at daybreak. At night, Capt. Payne of the One Hundredth New York (a scout) succeeded in firing the disabled rebel steamer (see 12th), and it was burned to the water's edge. The Engineers were again at work on the bridge, but decided to make a wharf of it.

The rebel Gen. Wm. B. Taliaferro (pronounced *Tolliver*) assumed command of Morris Island (*i. e.*, his part) the 13th. He was an old Mexican War officer, and served with our own Col. Jackson. These facts were, however, unknown to them; and it was long after the war that each first knew of the proximity of the other.

The regiment went on fatigue at night, though not for all night. The shelling from Wagner and Sumter continued all day, though not so frequent as on the 12th.

A Confederate conference, held the 13th at Charleston, is treated elsewhere.

We pause here to insert the first item about drafting at the North. The draft begun in New York City the 13th; and ere the officers had fairly got to work a riot ensued, of fearful dimensions, continuing two or three days, with great loss of life and property.

14 July: We were called out (into line) at daybreak; but the alarm was a needless one. We had been provided with shovels; and after selecting a spot about half a mile further back, we proceeded to lay out camp again. The spot was behind a considerable sand-ridge, which partially protected us. Our tents and blankets had not yet arrived from Folly, where we left them on the night of the 9th. We had only our rubber blankets; and these, with our haversacks, were brought to us the 13th from the boats, where we left them on the morning of the 10th. We had been continually on duty for about five days, and felt a great sense of relief at being sent back to establish a home.

The Chaplain went to Folly the 14th after Dr. Buzzell, whom we left there in charge of the sick and others unable to move with the regiment on the 9th. Chaplain Hill's diary says: "Our men have not had the care they should: not one night's rest since we left Folly."

The work of fortifying was going on rapidly. A Confederate account says: "Tonight a party was sent out from Wagner for a sortie, consisting of 150 men under Maj. Rion of Nelson's battalion."

15 July: Lieut. Wadlia was detailed for duty in the Ordnance Department (see Swamp Angel and his Personal) In our new location we were out of range and could rest a little; for we had been five days and nights, substantially, under fire. Material for sieging was being landed and mounted. It looked as if we were to proceed that way, little by little; holding on to each linear foot and reaching out for another. We had a detail at work on the wharf the 15th, unloading guns and ammunition. The *Ironsides* came in over the bar. We can never forget the *Ironsides*. Sumter remained silent during the entire day, but the James Island batteries opened. Gen. Gillmore ordered that his troops be encamped by brigades.

General Order No. 4,
Second Series.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, 15 July 1863.

The forces on Morris will be immediately encamped into brigades, and brigade commanders will give special attention that sinks are dug and a thorough police of camps be made daily

Regimental, battalion and detached commanders will immediately report by name every officer and man absent from his command, and by what authority and where; and if absent without authority, to be reported next morning as deserter unless known to be a prisoner of war. Note carefully all absences, so that it may be stopped against pay, if without leave. Guard mount, parades and roll calls to be strictly observed except by troops on duty at immediate front. The Commanding General will hold every division, brigade and regimental or company commander to a strict observance of the above, and whosoever fails to carry it out will be at once relieved and sent to rear.

This order, except first paragraph, applies to whole command operating on Morris, Folly and James Islands.

EDW. W SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

Four 200-pounder Parrotts were unloaded the 15th, from the *Dirigo*, and taken to the front to pepper the rebels. Wagner possessed a Whitworth that sent a screeching shell the whole length of the island and make it lively for poor Yankee "we uns."

16 July: We were worked hard on all sorts of details. Col. Jackson was Field Officer of the Day, and Capt. Clark was in command of the regiment. Gen. Terry was attacked in force on James Island, near Secessionville (we were there 16 June 1862), and the fight was a brisk one. As we could hear the battle, but did not know its import, we were more or less exercised about it, not even knowing that it was not an advance on us in force, and of sufficient force to drive us all into the Atlantic. At night we were ordered to the extreme front — the outermost rifle pits — to support the Ninth Maine; but what to do we did not know. We "stood on our arms" (feet) all night, and in a rain. The night was as dark as well could be, and we saw each other by a touch of the elbow. The darkness and the danger were almost alike susceptible of being felt. That we had a drink that night, all around, is only a cold historical fact. It was announced during the day that wharves had been completed on both sides of Light-House Inlet and were ready for use. There was considerable shelling all day The hard work and exposure and loss of sleep were having their effect, and many of our men were sick — practically worn out.

The only remaining monitor at Hilton Head left that harbor today.

17 July: The regiment returned to camp at daybreak. Two details for fatigue, soon after, took nearly every available man, a part of them being kept out all night. When not at work or asleep, our men were fixing up the camp. We were located near the high bluffs where the captured rebel batteries were, in the rear and behind what might be called sub-bluffs, being a part of the same system, but considerably lower: a difficult spot to describe. It rained hard all night, and Gen. Gillmore mourned over the fact that his ammunition got wet. During the day we were on fatigue, and during the night unmasked some batteries. We got some of our tents the 17th from Folly. Terry's forces were ordered to withdraw from James Island. There was a visible concentration of forces going on, and it was evident we were approaching another crisis. In what shape it would come we could only conjecture.

Gen. Gillmore ordered the establishment of an Engineer Depot at the south end of Morris.

General Order No. 7.
Second Series.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, 17 July 1863.

A depot at which to collect, manufacture, preserve and distribute engineer tools and material will be immediately established at the south end of Morris Island, to be in charge of Capt. Cruso, New York Volunteer Engineers.

At this depot will be immediately collected, classified and inventoried all the tools and materials not now in use on Morris and Folly Islands, which materials and tools will be furnished for the siege works on the order of Assistant Engineers at all times of day or night.

Tools will be kept constantly in repair and order. Engineer material, such as fascines, gabions, magazine frames, platform stuff, etc., will be manufactured at suitable points and kept constantly at the depot.

Officers and men for above from the Regiment of Volunteer Engineers.

EDW. W SMITH, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Q. A. GILLMORE, *Brig.-Gen. Commanding.*

18 July: An eventful day The crisis was indeed close at hand. The accounts of the proceedings of the day are so numerous that it is difficult to make a selection. They do not vary much, except in detail, and are almost invariably from the standpoint of their several writers. One notices and notes certain matters he sees; others the same, but not the same matters; and so on. The day was pleasant. We left our camp about 9 o'clock. We laid in the sand back of and near Hospital Hill from about 11 A.M. In the charge, we went up by the flank.

One writer relates the following: "As we lay on the beach, Gen. Strong came along and said, 'What regiment?' We told him; and he said, 'Don't fire a gun, for you have got a regiment right ahead of you.' We soon had orders to march," etc.

After the fight and return to camp, all had a ration of whiskey.

Acting Adjt. Copp, who had been very ill for several days, attempted to go with the regiment, but was obliged to surrender to the inevitable and return to camp prior to the charge (see his Personal); and it is quite probable that we went into the fight without an Adjutant (our Adjt. Libby was with Gen. Strong, and was killed during the fight).

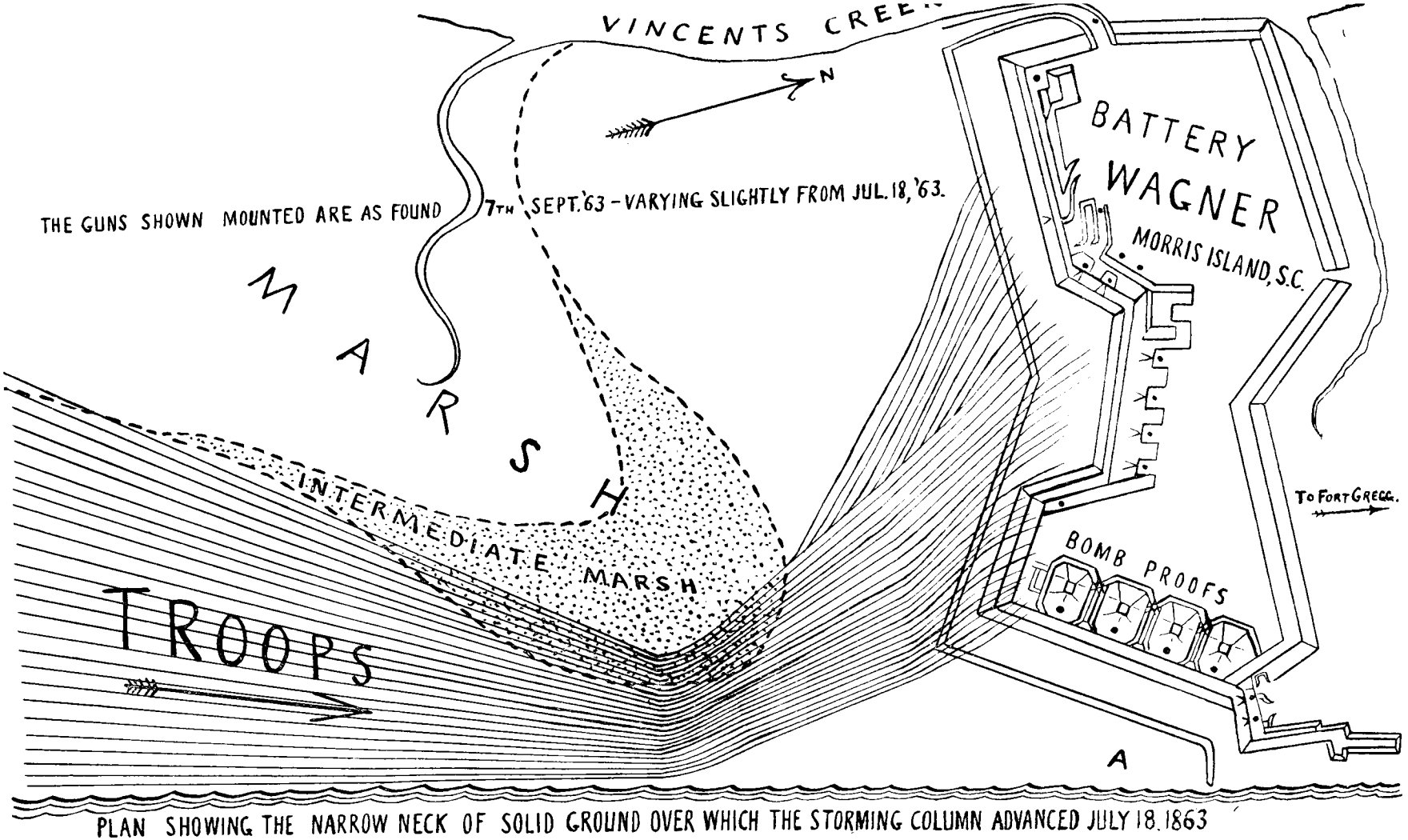
Admiral Porter's book says: "At 4 P.M. the tide changed to flood, and the iron-clads closed in to within 300 yards of Wagner, and reopened. No more shots from Wagner that afternoon."

It was reported that Gillmore had previously planned to attack Wagner at daybreak, but was obliged to change the time because of the non-completion of certain details, which were seriously interfered with by the rains of the two previous nights.

Another says: "Colors (Third New Hampshire) went over the parapet and returned."

After the fight was practically over, one of our men, being very anxious about the safety of a comrade who was missing, crept well up to the front and found him. Another says: "We tried all we could to get possession of the fort; but 'twas no use Gen. Strong said: 'Where is the Third New Hampshire?' We sang out, 'Here!' and then he said: 'Colonel, retreat in the best order you can,' and we did so And then the Second Brigade tried it on with the same result "

Having brought the reader right into a fight,—and rather unceremoniously, too,—we will retrace our steps and take him in in a more formal manner, and with dignity.



PLAN SHOWING THE NARROW NECK OF SOLID GROUND OVER WHICH THE STORMING COLUMN ADVANCED JULY 18. 1863

CHARGE ON FORT WAGNER.

The order for bombardment of 18 July 1863 was as follows: —

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Special Order No. 9. HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., 17 July 1863.

The several batteries against the enemy's positions on the north end of Morris Island are named as follows: *Battery Reynolds*, in advance, comprising five 8-inch siege mortars, two 30-pounder and six 10-pounder Parrott rifles, four 3-inch rifles and two Wiard rifles. *Battery Weed*, in rear of right of Battery Reynolds, comprising four 10-inch siege mortars. *Battery Hayes*, in rear and on the left of Battery Reynolds, comprising nine 30-pounder and four 20-pounder Parrott rifles. *Battery O'Rourke*, in the rear of the right of Battery Hayes, comprising five 10-inch siege mortars. Capt. Langdon, First U. S. Artillery, is assigned to the command of Batteries Reynolds and Weed. Lieut.-Col. Jackson [not Third New Hampshire], Assistant Inspector-General, with Maj. Bailey, Third Rhode Island Artillery, as assistant, is assigned to the command of Batteries Hayes and O'Rourke.

These batteries will be opened upon Fort Wagner, immediately after break of day tomorrow. The firing must be executed with great care and deliberation. The object of the rifled guns being principally to dismount the enemy's guns, they will not expend ammunition when the view of the enemy's works is obstructed by smoke. Both time-fuse and percussion shells will be used, preferably the former. Each mortar will fire once in every five minutes, alternating from the right, in each battery. The shells should be exploded in or directly over Fort Wagner.

By order of

EDW. W. SMITH, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*
Q. A. GILLMORE, *Brig.-Gen. Commanding.*

The following account was written by the Author in 1865, while the whole matter was fresh in his memory: —

On the morning of the 18th, all available troops were marched to the front in different positions near the batteries, where they could be protected to some extent from the shells of Wagner. Ere long the *Ironsides* slowly and majestically moved toward Wagner, following which were the monitors, their progress being scarcely perceptible. We then knew that an attack on Wagner was in contemplation.

A bombardment was soon begun, which was kept up all day with scarcely any intermission and but little effect. Fort Wagner replied, sending its iron compliments to army and navy alike. We could see every shot; and whenever a lucky one was made by our guns it was cheered.

Just at this time (say one o'clock), a shot from the *Ironsides* cut the halliards on Wagner's flag, and down it came. We supposed it had been hauled down, and every man arose to cheer what was thought to be a surrender. Caps were thrown in the air, etc.; but our disappointment and chagrin were great when we saw a daring rebel seize the flag, and standing boldly on the parapet, hold it to the breeze. They soon fastened the flag to the staff; and then followed a sharp fire which caused us to "cover" in a hurry. Sumter, Johnson and Gregg joined the fire, and many of our sand holes were demolished and we half buried in the ruins.

The bombardment was kept up till dark, when a general movement among the troops indicated a different kind of warfare. We were marched forward, up the beach, toward Wagner. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored regiment) was ordered to lead the assault. It was now dark, and the darkness increasing every moment. On, on and on we marched, beyond our advanced batteries, beyond our outer pickets, on toward Wagner, which was now silent, as also was everything else. 'T was the calm before a storm. I cannot describe fully the scenes which followed: they beggar description; yet I shall give a faint idea of what happened on that fearful night. We marched silently along, over obstructions, pitfalls, limbs of trees, etc., until we arrived in sight of Wagner, whose dim outlines could be traced against the distant sky. The Fifty-fourth rushed forward with a yell of desperation, echoed successively throughout the whole force. At the same time our monitors drew up nearer and poured in a heavy fire. The batteries in our rear threw mortar shells over our heads, the sea roared on our right, while in front Wagner poured out a deadly fire of grape and canister, and its infantry used their small arms to advantage. A little to the left of Wagner, Sumter poured in a galling fire, and on our left flank we were raked by Fort Johnson. The scene was truly exciting, the carnage terrible, the fire deadly, hot and like hail After the first halt by my regiment, caused by the first and of course heaviest fire, but few were able to move on again. My companions lay around me, some in death, others fatally wounded, and others but slightly. Those of the wounded able to go to the rear were advised to do so.

On we moved again, led by our brave Colonel, who always said "Come!" instead of "Go!" But we had only moved a short distance when it was found impossible to move further. The colored regiment had been repulsed — almost annihilated, and had retreated, and our regiment was apparently in the extreme front. On a slight elevation of land we halted, the shot and the shell, the grape and the canister, rattling in among us like hail, cutting men down like grass. The guns and bayonets seemed to suffer (if indeed they could suffer), and many parts of muskets were shot away and the bearer left unharmed. At this period in the fight I was hit in the left foot by a grape shot. My foot was taken instantly from under me, letting me down to the ground. At first I thought my foot was shot away on account of the pain following; but on examination found it still attached to my leg, the boot upon it, but ripped from toe to heel. A further examination led to the discovery of a small hole in my boot which led me to think that a bullet lay imbedded in my foot. My foot was now burning with the reaction; and I requested a comrade to examine and report, being determined to stay where I was if not seriously wounded. He reported a hole in my boot and advised me to get to the rear as fast as possible. This advice was seconded by the Captain (Handerson). The advice was good; but the "as fast as possible" was not a 2.40 gait, for my left leg refused to do duty. Bidding Capt. Handerson and the

few men there were left a hasty good-bye, I crawled off to the rear, dragging my lame leg after me. My march(?) to the rear was not so pleasant as one might imagine, for I now really expected to get hit. The shots from the enemy ploughed the sand near me several times. My path lay by the shore, and I there saw a sickening sight. It was of several unfortunate men lying upon the beach, some dead and others dying, the rising tide slowly but surely drowning those who lived. A look of pity and a silent prayer was all I could bestow, as on I crawled, feeling that I was fortunate in being alive and able to crawl. Ere I had passed half the distance between my regiment and the advanced batteries, I heard the sound of retreat, followed by the yells of victory and defiance of Wagner's garrison. Presently the troops came rushing past me I watched for members of my own regiment, for I could see their outlines against the sky. As I watched my eye fell on my Captain; but he was too far away to hear me if I called. The next I recognized was a member of my own company (Co. K), Dudley Colby, to whom I spoke, and he readily consented to assist me.

My leg had so far recovered from numbness that I could rise and hobble along by resting my arm on Colby's shoulder the excitement of the occasion probably having a deal to do with my ability to retreat (I carried my own gun). As we neared the advanced batteries, which extended nearly to the beach, it became evident that another scene of bloodshed was going on at that point. It appears that a company of light artillery had been stationed between the battery and the water to arrest those who retreated without orders. They had been furnished with whiskey and were too drunk to know or do their duty As the troops arrived at this gap, these drunken artillerymen used their sabres quite lively, cutting right and left. No arguments were of avail. A colored man was sure to be cut down, and a white man unless wounded was not suffered to pass unmolested. Soon the pressure became so great that the artillery men were overborne by the crowd. Colby and I passed through before the crowd gathered, and after getting out of range sat down to rest. Ambulances, one after another, passed us in quick succession, carrying the wounded to the rear. After halting several times to rest we arrived in camp, and with some assistance my boot was pulled off. This act caused me excruciating pain. An examination of the foot resulted in finding *no breaking of the skin*. I was greatly disappointed at the result and would at the moment have paid a high price for a *slight abrasion of the skin*. To be sure it was well it was no worse; but I would that it had been a very little worse This goes to show that it does not require the loss of a limb or a fracture of the same to constitute a wound. Probably I suffered more pain than many who were shot through the arm or leg. Time and cold water bandages effected a complete cure. I hobbled about camp till I went North for conscripts. Gen. George C Strong was fatally wounded in the charge, and my Colonel slightly — the former by a grape shot in the thigh, and the latter by a piece of shell in the left breast. Our Lieutenant-Colonel (formerly Major) was taken prisoner.

SEYMOUR'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

18 July: Seymour's official report says: —

My instructions were to open fire at daylight; but an exceedingly heavy rain had fallen during the preceding night, so flooding the works and deranging our affairs generally that it could not be commenced until after nine o'clock About an hour before sunset I received instructions from Gen. Gillmore to arrange for an assault. It was suggested to me that Gen. Strong's brigade would suffice; but it was finally understood that all the force of my command should be held ready for the work It consisted of three fine brigades The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, a colored regiment of excellent character, well officered, with full ranks, that had conducted itself commendably a few days previous on James Island, was placed in front Brigade commanders were advised to form in column of deployed regiments. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts only, being too large . . was in two lines

More than half the distance was well passed when, present myself with the column, I saw that to overcome such resistance overpowering force must be employed. Maj. Plimpton, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, my Assistant Inspector-General, was sent with an order to the Second Brigade (Putnam) to forward at once. To my surprise this officer returned from Col. Putnam, stating that he positively refused to move, with the explanation that he had received orders from Gen. Gillmore to remain where he was.

At that moment the wounded and many unhurt also were coming thickly from the front along the beach. Gen. Strong had urged his command on with great spirit and gallantry; but his losses were so severe that his regiments were much shaken, and the consequent confusion was much heightened by the yielding of the leading regiment, large portions of which fell hastily upon those in the rear. Fragments of each regiment, however, — brave men, bravely led, — went eagerly over the ditch, mounted the parapet and struggled with the foe inside . . . After a painful and unnecessary interval, Col. Putnam moved his command forward. [During the advance of this brigade, Seymour was hit by grape shot and was superseded by Turner.— D. E.]

Seymour further says he ascribes the defeat to the unfortunate delay of Col. Putnam's brigade, and also to the non-support of that brigade after it (Putnam's) had essentially succeeded.

Gen. Gillmore's account of the assault is as follows: —

Late in the afternoon I advised Admiral Dahlgren that I intended to storm the work about sunset. The time of twilight was selected for the storming party to move to the attack, in order that it might not be distinctly seen from the James Island and Sullivan's Island batteries and from Fort Sumter. Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour commanded the assaulting column, fixed its organization and formation, and was charged with the arrangement of the details for the attack. Brig.-Gen. Strong's brigade led the assault. It was composed of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) Regiment, Col. Shaw, which was in advance; the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, Col. Chatfield; a battalion of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment; the Forty-eighth New York Regiment, Col. Barton; the Third New Hampshire Regiment, Col. Jackson; the Ninth Maine Regiment, Col. Emery, and the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. Strawbridge. It was supported by Col. Putnam's brigade, composed of his own regiment, the Seventh New Hampshire, Lieut.-Col. Abbott; the One Hundredth New York Regiment, Col. Dandy; the Sixty-second Ohio Regiment, Col. Pond, and the Sixty-Seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. Voris. The regiments were all small in numbers. As the head of the column debouched from the First Parallel, the guns in Wagner, Gregg and Sumter, and also those on James and Sullivan's Islands, opened on it

rapidly and simultaneously; and when it approached so near the work that the fire from the navy and from our own mortars and the gun batteries on our extreme left had to be suspended for fear of hitting our own men, then a compact and most destructive musketry fire was instantly poured on the advancing column from the parapet by the garrison of the work, which up to that moment had remained within the safe protection of the bomb-proof shelter, and now emerged therefrom to meet the exigence of the assault. The troops however, went gallantly on; and although the leading regiment was soon thrown into a state of great disorder, which reacted disadvantageously upon and delayed the progress of those which followed and rendered it necessary to send in the supporting brigade, the southeast bastion was gained and held by us for nearly three hours. The advantage which the darkness and a perfect knowledge of the interior arrangements of the fort gave the enemy, rendered it necessary for us to relinquish our hold upon it. Our loss was very severe, especially in valuable officers of rank. Among the latter, who were either killed upon the spot or died subsequently of their wounds, were Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong, and Cols. John L. Chatfield, Haldimand S. Putnam and Robert G. Shaw Brig.-Gen Seymour and several regimental commanders were severely wounded. The behavior of the troops, under the circumstances, was unexceptionable, particularly that of the commanding officers.

The *New York Times* of 27 July 1863 says of the assault of the 18th: —

The Sixth Connecticut regiment was next in support of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts; and they also suffered terribly, being compelled to retire after a stubborn contest. The Ninth Maine, which was next in line, was broken up by the passage of the remnant of the repulsed colored regiment through its lines, and retired in confusion, except three companies, which nobly stood their ground.

It now devolved upon the Third New Hampshire Regiment to push forward; and led by Gen. Strong and Col. Jackson in person, the gallant fellows dashed up against the fort. Three companies actually gained the ditch, and wading through the water, found shelter against the embankment. Here was the critical point of the assault; and the Second Brigade, which should have been up and ready to support their comrades of the First, were unaccountably delayed. Gen. Strong then gave the order to fall back and lie down on the glacis, which was obeyed without confusion.

It was while waiting here, exposed to the heavy fire, that Gen. Strong was wounded. A fragment of shell entered his thigh, passing entirely through the fleshy part and making a serious wound, although the bone escaped fracture. The breast of Col. Jackson's coat was torn off at the same time by a piece of shell, slightly wounding him. Neither of these brave men would lie down to escape the rain of metal, but stood unflinchingly throughout, eliciting the unbounded admiration of their men. Finding that the supports did not come, Gen. Strong gave the order for his brigade to retire, and the men left the field in perfect order. The list of killed wounded and missing foots up 1,530. [This account of the Third New Hampshire and Gen. Strong is more nearly correct than any I have ever found printed. — D. E.]

The *New York Times* gives the losses as follows: —

Forty-eighth New York (8 companies)	255
One Hundredth New York (9 companies)	124
Sixth Connecticut	139
Third New Hampshire	146
Seventh New Hampshire	212
Ninth Maine	113
Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored)	251

The *New York Herald* had substantially the same figures for the above regiments, and added: —

Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania	24
Sixty-second Ohio	151
Sixty-seventh Ohio	125
Making a grand total of	1540

The *New York Herald* of 27 July 1863 says: —

. . Strong's brigade marched in column up past the old building on the right of our batteries, then deployed and marched in line a short distance, then deployed again, and then marched up the beach in close column, Putnam's brigade following at supporting distance, and halting at a point where they had been ordered to stop. when Strong's brigade (led by him) had got two-thirds the distance to the fort, the cannonading ceased, to avoid injuring our own troops . a thousand muskets flashed, almost together, and poured a deadly fire into our troops . they never staggered, never wavered, did not stop for those who fell they reached the ditch and crossed it, some on planks, some rushing down in and toiling up, some seeking a better entrance to the left, where the ditch was, however, filled with water. As they were making the crossing, howitzers in the bastions kept up a raking fire, prostrating many but not deterring the mass. Over they went, and clambered up the parapets. But grape met them everywhere, sweeping the ditch, the curtain outside, the parapets above; and the rebel infantry, seeing all but unseen themselves, peppered them with bullets, and gave no chance to respond effectually. Some retreated without further effort; the majority struggled manfully, and charged down over the parapet, driving all before them. There was certain danger now in retreating, uncertain danger in staying or advancing. The rebels were driven from one corner, over a traverse; and the Sixth Connecticut, whose colors were planted on the parapet . the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts found a place further down (left) and charged bravely over the parapet but the rebels made a dash at them, with all their bitter feeling against negro troops aroused, and neglected all else for the moment.

Capt. Ayer (afterward killed in Virginia) said in a letter of 6th August: "I marched over into the trench when I discovered that a part of my men only were with me. I rushed back (to rally the rest), and while standing in an exposed positon a ball struck me in the spine, at the small of my back. I was at this time about 60 feet from the parapet, over which 1,500 rebels were firing. for a week I couldn't lie down on my back." In a letter of 31st July he said he had seen the official reports of the losses: killed, wounded and missing, 1,507

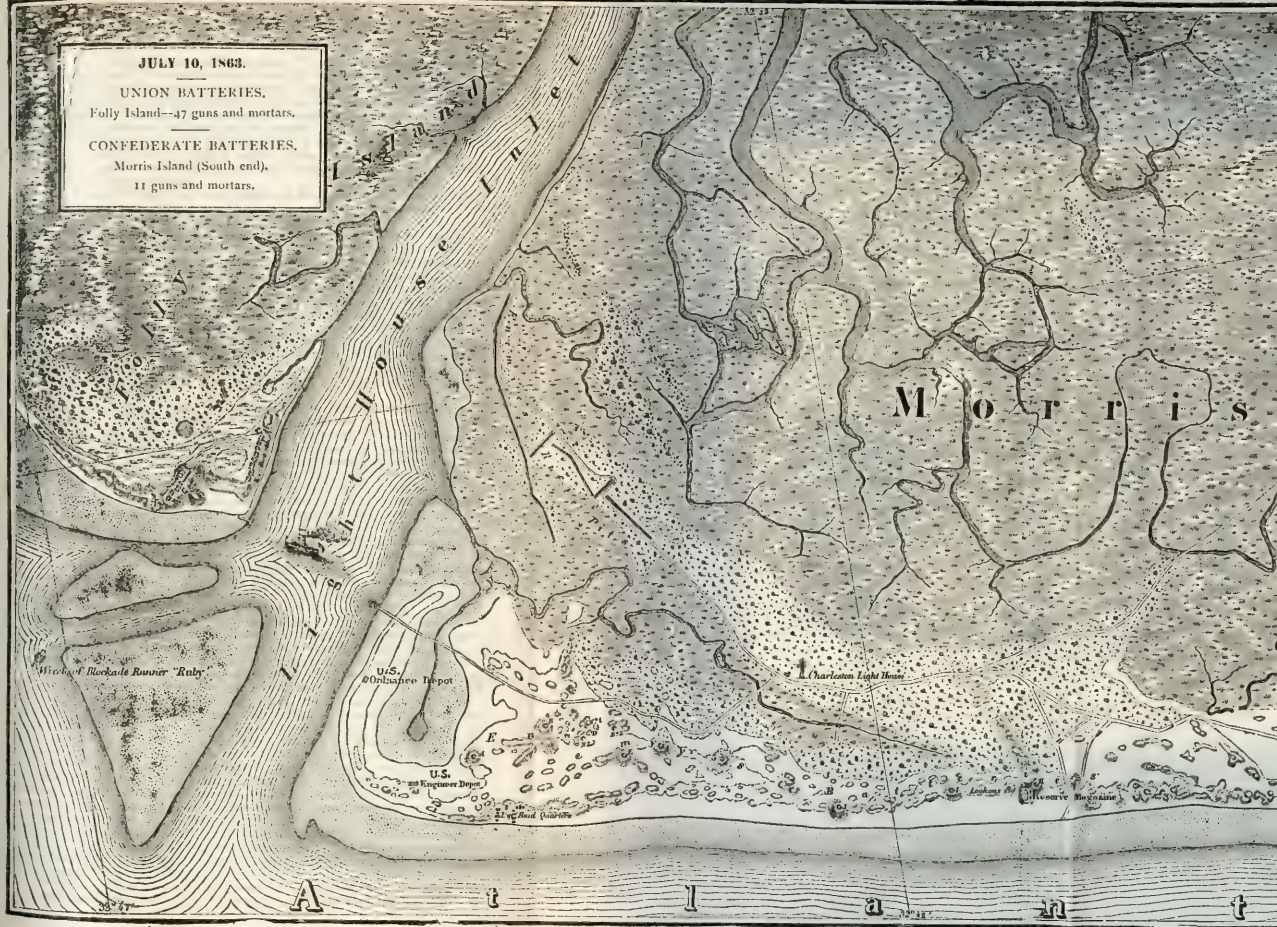
The Historian of the One Hundredth New York says: "The colors of the [his] regiment were planted on the fort by Sergt. Flanders, Co. A, who was killed; and the colors were brought away by Corpl. Spooner, Co. A." He also names eight officers killed and wounded. He further says: "Co. I, Capt. Brunk, was on duty at south end of Morris Island at time of assault," and that a complete list of killed, wounded and missing was sent to Board of Trade, Albany

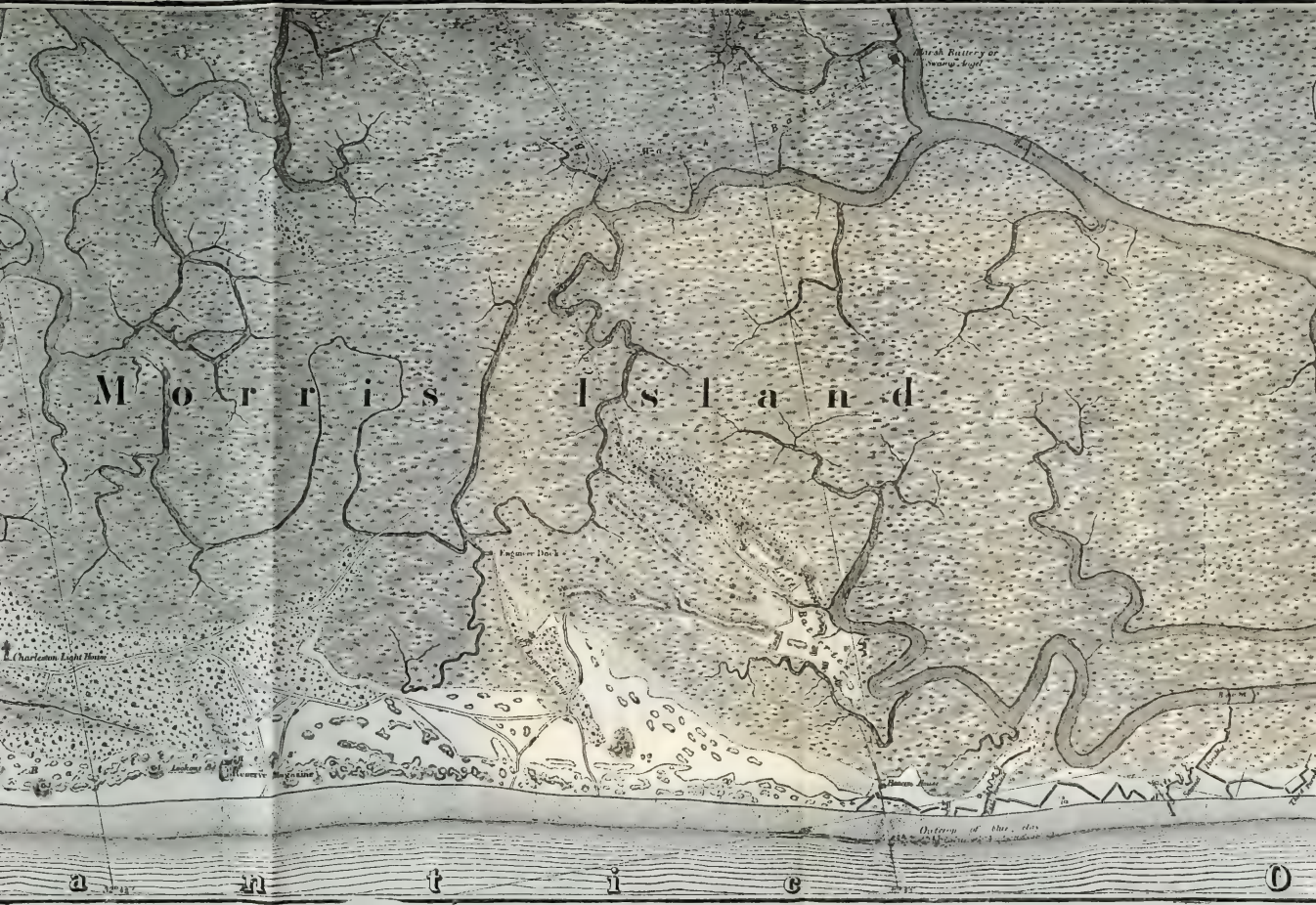
An account of this memorable charge, written by Adjt. Webber of the Seventh New Hampshire, is inserted for its historical value: —

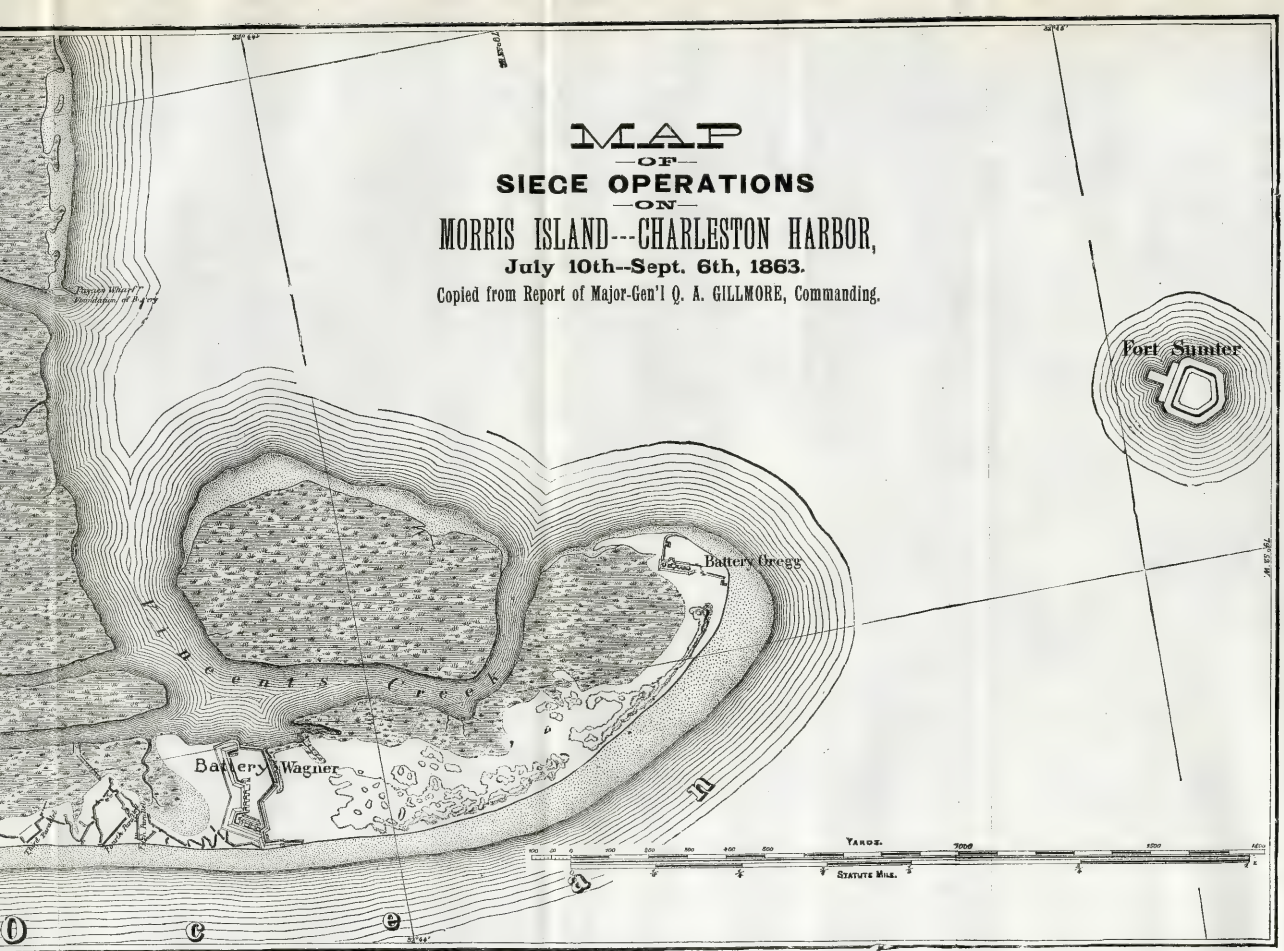
On the morning of 18 July 1863, the United States forces were formed upon the beach of Morris Island at 9 A.M. The whole available strength of the Seventh New Hampshire had been detailed for fatigue duty the night before, and, during a violent thunder storm, had worked until nearly daybreak, preparing the batteries which were to pour their iron storm upon Fort Wagner on the ensuing day. Brig.-Gen. Truman H. Seymour commanded the forces, which were arranged as follows: First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Strong; Second Brigade, Col. H. S. Putnam (Seventh New Hampshire); Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Stevenson. The Second Brigade was composed of the Seventh New Hampshire (Lieut.-Col. Abbott), One Hundredth New York (Col. Dandy), Sixty-second Ohio (Col. Steel), and the Sixty-seventh Ohio (Col. Voris). The Seventh New Hampshire, as the regiment of the ranking colonel, had the right of the line. The dysentery. which prevailed among the troops while on Folly Island, had enormously swelled the sick list of the Seventh, and the Adjutant reported to the brigade commander but four hundred and eighty officers and men present for duty after the line was formed.

The action was commenced soon after by the fleet, the *New Ironsides*, with five monitors, taking position directly in front of the fort; while the wooden gunboats, at a distance entirely out of range of the enemy's guns. kept up a slow but accurate fire from their large Parrott rifles. It was nearly noon when Gen. Gillmore and his Staff rode up and ascended the lookout on the sand hills, where, perched upon the topmost timber, with his feet hanging over and his lorgnette at his eyes, he watched the effect of the shells. The mortars of the First Parallel had kept up a desultory fire for an hour or more; but now the whole line opened, and fifty heavy guns and mortars added their thunder to those of the naval force. For a short time Fort Wagner answered; but the fire of the National batteries was too accurate and heavy, and ere long the south front, facing our batteries, was silent. An occasional gun from the sea face was fired at the iron-clads or at the wooden gunboats, if they appeared to approach, while Forts Sumter and Johnson from their barbette guns, and the earthworks on James Island, threw 8 and 10-inch shells into our batteries. From both Sumter and Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island, a heavy fire was directed at the iron-clad vessels, which, lying but a short distance in front of Fort Wagner, were endeavoring to dismount the guns upon the sea face. The damage was but slight in our trenches, which were carefully constructed. A caisson was exploded in one of the batteries by a shell, and a few casualties occurred. From our position on the beach we could see the shells bursting in and around the fort, the clouds of dust rising high in the air as they plunged into the loose sand of which it was built. Twice the rebel colors were shot away, and twice a few daring men came out upon the parapet and raised them again; but ignorant as every one, from the general commanding down, was of the construction of the fort, it seemed as if that shower of ponderous missiles, bursting all around them, must destroy or drive away the garrison. We were soon to be undeceived. Long and dreary seemed the hours of the afternoon as we lay upon the hot sand of the beach, scorching in the rays of an unclouded sun and speculating upon the results of the bombardment. About sundown Gen. Gillmore called up his brigade commanders; and on Col. Putnam's return we learned that an assault had been determined on — contrary to his advice, as he said. "I told the General," said he, "I did not think we could take the fort so; but Seymour overruled me. Seymour is a devil of a fellow for dash." To Maj. Henderson he remarked, "We are all going into Wagner, like a flock of sheep."

Gen. Strong's brigade was to make the assault, supported by Col. Putnam's; while Gen. Stevenson's was to form the reserve. Col. Putnam now directed that the caps should be removed from the rifles, as our dependence must be on the bayonet, should we come to fighting. In the regiment behind us (One Hundredth New York) this order was neglected; Col. Dandy saying that his "men never fired without orders" — a statement sadly and signally disproved within an hour. The Second Brigade, then moving up the beach, deployed in column of regiments a short distance in rear of the batteries. The First Brigade moved forward, and, to cover their ad-


JULY 10, 1863.
UNION BATTERIES.
Folly Island--47 guns and mortars.
CONFEDERATE BATTERIES.
Morris Island (South end).
11 guns and mortars.
Folly Island
Light House Inlet
Morris
Wreck of Blockade Runner "Ruby"
U.S. Ordnance Depot
U.S. Engineer Depot
Charleston Light House
Lookout
Reserve Magazine
Atlantic


Morris Island
Marsh Battery or Swamp Angel
Engineer Dock
Charleston Light House
Reserve Magazine
Oyster of blue clay
a n t i c O


MAP
OF
SIEGE OPERATIONS
ON
MORRIS ISLAND---CHARLESTON HARBOR,
July 10th--Sept. 6th, 1863.
Copied from Report of Major-Gen'l Q. A. GILLMORE, Commanding.
Fort Sumter
Battery Gregg
Vincents Creek
Battery Wagner
YARDS.
STATUTE MILE.

vance, the fire of the ordnance was increased. The guns had been discharged, slowly and regularly, to avoid heating, through the day; but now the broadside of the *Ironsides* flashed a continual flame; and from monitors, gunboats and land batteries, every gun that bore on Fort Wagner was plied with the utmost rapidity The reply of the heavy ordnance from Sumter and James Island, and the constant bursting of the shower of 8, 10 and 15-inch shells, joined in a terrific uproar. In the midst of it a boat's crew was called for; and the old crew of the Colonel's barge, under Corpl. Palmer of Co. F, rowed out to one of the advanced monitors, to carry an officer, with a communication from the General.

The Second Brigade was now deployed into column by platoons upon the beach, in order to pass the narrow defile between the batteries of the First Parallel and the rising tide, and again moved forward. At a signal from the lookout the fire of the National guns now ceased, by sea and land. The storming column was so near the fort as to be endangered by the fire of their friends, and for a few moments nothing broke the silence but the tramp of the marching column and the swell of the surf upon the sandy beach. Then, as if roused from sleep, Fort Wagner opened its batteries. Its heavy siege guns, howitzers and 42-pounder carronades, the spoil of some of Uncle Sam's navy-yards, poured a cross fire of grape and canister upon the narrow neck of sand along which the crowded column of stormers must advance, while the profile of the parapet was outlined in sparkling fire against the dark thunder clouds rising behind by the rifles of the garrison, who, secure in their immense bomb-proof during the long hours of the bombardment, had sprung to the parapet upon its cessation, to repel the expected assault.

Col. Putnam now deployed his brigade to column of regiments, it having reached the edge of the fire; but small as was the number of the Seventh, so narrow the neck of solid ground upon which we were advancing, that six companies only had dressed upon the line when the salt marsh, lying along the creek that divides Morris and James Islands, prevented any farther extension of the line in that direction; and four companies remained *en echelon* to the rear. The order was now given to lie down; and though the missiles whistled overhead, or cut away the grass around us, no one as yet was touched. Stragglers now came running back from the front, where the yells and cheers swelled high amid the roar of artillery: some wounded, some panic-stricken, who, when denied a passage through our line, plunged into the swamp and made their way around. Col. Putnam now rode up behind us and called, "Seventh New Hampshire, forward!" Springing to their feet, the line pushed on into the storm of shot that seemed to fill the air like the drops of a summer shower. "What's that they're shooting at us?" said one man to me, as I passed along the line to my post. "It looks bigger than a hogshead coming." This grape was from a 42-pound carronade. The regiment moved at first in excellent order; but the shot mowed great gaps in their ranks, and the flying remnants of the First Brigade, breaking through, disordered it still more. Closing up as well as possible, the regiment reached the ditch — a trench with sloping sides, some fifty feet in width, ten in depth, and for the whole length of the south front waist-deep in water and soft mud, though at the southeast angle and along the sea front it was dry. It was enfiladed by heavy howitzers, and strewn on its side with dead and dying; while the less severely wounded were crawling off towards the beach, where they would be sheltered from the fire. A portion of the First Brigade were still upon the parapet at the southeast angle; and the right of the regiment, which descended into the ditch at that point, crossed. Those at the left, finding the ditch impassable, crowded to the right or, mowed down by the enemy's fire, broke to the rear. The companies, *en echelon*, passed clear around the right, and some of them scaled the parapet upon its sea face. The regiment behind, which had not removed the caps from their rifles, hesitating on the edge of the ditch, poured a heavy volley into their friends in front. Lieut.-Col. Abbott, vainly endeavoring to rally and control the disorganized and broken ranks outside the ditch, was forced back with them, and all regimental action ceased.

From this point my narrative becomes a personal one. Crossing the ditch near the southeast angle, I found myself, on reaching the crest of

the parapet, in a corner where the bomb-proof, rising some six feet higher than the parapet, afforded a protection in front from the enemy's fire. Crowded upon the parapet, the slope of the bomb-proof and in the corner, were one or two hundred men, from all the regiments in both brigades, among which the few that I could make out as belonging to the Seventh New Hampshire were scattered. It was in vain that I tried, in the tumultuous crowd, to get them together. All was wild uproar, with the groans and cries of the wounded; men calling for their officers, officers calling for their men; and many, in wild excitement, yelling with no apparent object but to add to the confusion. Capt. Brown of Co. K stood upon the bomb-proof, trying in vain to excite some men to follow him. Capt. Rollins, Co. F. of the center, Lieut. Knowlton, Co. D, left flank, and Lieut. Bennett, Co. B, had all crossed at the same point; and no two men who stood together belonged to the same company, if by chance to the same regiment. Col. Putnam, delayed by his horse being shot from under him, now entered the fort and ordered an attempt to charge and silence one of the guns that flanked the sea face and still swept the top and sides of the bomb-proof with grape. Lieut. Bennett and myself then joined Capt. Brown upon the top of the bomb-proof, and a few men moved to follow us. The position of the gun could be plainly seen in the gathering darkness, by the burning fragments of cartridges before its muzzle; but right across the path yawned a wide, deep, black pit, — an opening into the bomb-proof in rear of a seaward embrasure, — up from which came occasional shots. To the left was apparently a chance to get around; but the road was blocked by a crowd of men, sitting, lying or standing: some disabled by wounds, some apparently paralyzed by fear. As we attempted to force a path through them, a shell burst in our midst. Bennett was killed; Brown, mortally wounded, was carried off by his men; and one of my legs, with a smart shock, went out from under me, and refused duty. The men fell back, and I crawled over the edge of the bomb-proof again, among the increasing throng of wounded and dying, to see how much I was hurt. I was relieved to find it more a bruise than a wound, from which the numbness soon began to pass away.

Col. Putnam went up on the bomb-proof, and endeavored to get up a charge, but in vain; after which, drawing his men into the crowded corner of the fort, he endeavored to hold out until reinforcements, for which he had sent, should arrive. The enemy made one charge upon us; but were driven back by our fire. Shortly afterward a ball through the head stretched Col. Putnam among the slain, just as he had announced to Capt. Rollins his determination to hold out to the last. Maj. Butler (Sixty-seventh Ohio), Capt. Rollins and myself, were now the only officers left; and the small force of men were woefully thinned, while the dead and dying were piled over the small space we held.

So long a time had elapsed since reinforcements were sent for, that Maj. Butler began to fear that the officer who was sent had failed to cross the belt of fire that still swept the outside of the ditch; and expecting a charge every moment, to which our small force could oppose but feeble resistance, he at last gave the order to retreat. Taking a last shot over the bomb-proof, we silently skedaddled toward our lines.

We had hardly got into comparative safety outside the fort when we met Gen. Stevenson's brigade marching to our relief — the dispatch sent for help having been delayed through some inadvertence of the officer sent with it; and we had the mortification of feeling that, had we held out fifteen minutes longer — in spite of what seemed inevitable death or capture — the fortune of the fight would have been changed, and the fort, which had cost so many lives and was to cost so many more, would have been won that night.

Admiral Porter's book says: "The assaulting force consisted of Seventh Connecticut, Third New Hampshire, Ninth Maine, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Forty-eighth New York, under Gen. Strong; the Seventh New Hampshire, Sixth Connecticut, Sixty-second Ohio,

One Hundredth New York and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, under Col. Putnam." He makes no mention of the reserve brigade, and evidently did not take pains to arrange the regiments in their proper order: for he goes on to say that the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) was in the advance, that it was supported by the Sixth Connecticut, and next in line of assault was the Ninth Maine, and this followed by the Third New Hampshire. He also says: "Three companies of the last named regiment gained the ditch, waded through the water, and found shelter against the embankment." (This is substantially the *New York Times* account, which see.)

The One Hundredth New York Historian says: "It was not so dark that the enemy could not see us forming that carnage, that carnival of death, that slaughter of loved ones, that hell of terror and fire, that thunderous roar of heavy ordnance and din of small arms, mingled with one of the most appalling storms of thunder and lightning ever seen or experienced — such as only a Southern sky can hold, when the faces of the soldiery as they advanced could only be seen by the lurid glare of heaven's lightning: this charge of brave men, over a smooth surface, flanked by sea and swamp, with not a stump, tree, shrub or hillock to 'cover' for a moment "

Cannon to the right of them,
Cannon to the left of them,
Cannon behind them —
  Volleyed and thundered.

Stormed at with shot and shell,
They that had fought so well
Came through the jaws of death,
Back from the mouth of hell —
  All that was left of them.

The Comte de Paris says of it, that the Confederates had 28 wounded during the bombardment preceding the assault, and 146 wounded during the assault; while they buried 600 Federals after the assault.

Of the fort itself he says: "It presented a frontage of 325 yards, protected by an impassable morass save for about 43 yards — the breadth of the tongue of firm land connecting it with the rest of Morris Island." He further says: "The ditch was provided with a sluice gate, by which high tide water could be retained."

The "History of the Sixty-second Ohio" (see "Ohio in the War": Vol. II., page 366) says the Sixty-second lost in the charge of the 18th July 150 killed, wounded and missing. Officers killed: Capt. Paul, Lieuts. Johnson, Fountz, Knoop, Berdling and Brownell. A scene of the assault is thus described: "The rear division of the Seventh New Hampshire and a portion of the One Hundredth New York, massed together, crossed the ditch and essayed to get a footing from one point; while the Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh Ohio made an assault at another. One corner of the fort only was occupied by the National forces, and that was swept by grape and canister and exposed to musketry. The troops looked back, saw they were alone, and began to falter. No relief came, and, sad and dis-

appointed, they fell back and left the field and their dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy." (This regiment left Morris Island 31st October.)

"Ohio in the War": Vol. II., page 390, says of the Sixty-seventh Ohio: "Capt. Albert and Lieut. Baxter killed at Fort Wagner 18th July. Was in the siege seven months, and sustained a heavy loss [number not stated] in the attack on Wagner."

Of the Sixth Connecticut a private letter says it had about 300 men in the charge. That the regiment's position was at the head of the column (*i. e.*, on the right), but at the request of Col. Shaw of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored), the Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut, who had command of the First Brigade, gave to the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts the right of the line. That the Sixth Connecticut, or a part of it, reached the inside of Wagner (really the salient) and staid there about two hours. That their loss was 141 killed, wounded and missing.

[From private letter from Gen. Seymour, in 1881.]

". . . the entire force on Morris Island was to take part in the assault . . . there were three brigades, under Gen. Strong, Col. Putnam and Gen. Stevenson. The decision to assault was made toward the evening of the 18th at the Signal Tower. . . ."

Query: Why was the advance given to the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, and did Col. Shaw request it?

Answer: "Col. Shaw, so far as known to me, was not consulted, and expressed no choice in the matter. It was believed that the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts was in every respect as efficient as any other body of men in the command; and as it was one of the strongest and best officered, there seemed no good reason why it should not be selected for the advance. This point was decided by Gen. Strong and myself. . . . The regiments were to advance in line, so as to avoid loss as far as possible from the artillery of Fort Wagner."

[From private letter from Gen. Gillmore, in 1881.]

". . . the column started from vicinity of the First Parallel, about 4,000 feet from Wagner, and exposed to artillery fire only from a distance which was not very damaging. When the column reached a point about 200 yards from the fort, our vessels were obliged to stop the fire on Wagner, and the musketry of the latter was at once brought to bear on the head of the column, and was very disastrous."

Query: Why was the advance given to the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts; did Col. Shaw request it, or was there some other reason?

Answer: "I am unable to answer these questions, for want of knowledge. Gen. Seymour had command of the forces . . . and was directed to make the assault, after a conference on the subject had been held between him, Gen. Strong and myself. Seymour arranged all the details . . ."

Query: How long did the engagement last?

Answer: "The preliminary artillery firing, the march forward from the First Parallel, the assault and final withdrawal from under fire, consumed a little more than three hours, I think. From the journal kept in Fort Sumter by Confederate Col. Alfred Rhett, I make the following extract, which refers to this assault: '7.20 P.M., 18 July — Enemy assaulted battery; after engagement of three hours and five minutes, were repulsed.' Gen. W B. Taliaferro commanded think he had about 1,700 men 23 July, the enemy's force was 1,444 our loss was about 1,500 killed, wounded and missing."

WHAT CARLETON SAYS OF WAGNER.

[*National Tribune*, 22 Oct. 1885.]

. . . The thunder of the cannonade rolls far away. The people of Edgefield, 130 miles distant, hear the deep and heavy roll. The shell toss up columns of sand, the solid shot plow great furrows in the parapets. The fort reaches from the sandy shore of the Atlantic, across the island to the green marshes . on the seaward side there is a traverse and curtain protecting a sally-port, from which a flanking fire can be poured straight down the level beach, where the surf is gently rolling. The parapets are broad and solid: slaves have thrown them up and beat them down hard. Outside is a deep moat. When the tide comes in, the water of the sea surges through it. Inside the fort are covered ways, into which the soldiers can run for shelter. The fort is built in such a way that an attacking force will be enfiladed by a portion of the guns. There are brave men in the fort; but nearly all of them find shelter in the bomb-proofs — 1,200 of them, waiting for the assault.

Gen. Strong's brigade was to lead the assault: Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored troops from Massachusetts, commanded by Col. Shaw — troops hated and despised by the Confederates, not only because they were colored, but because Massachusetts had enlisted them), Sixth Connecticut, a battalion of the Seventh Connecticut, Third New Hampshire, Forty-eighth New York, Ninth Maine and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. The Second Brigade . . Col. Putnam: Seventh New Hampshire, One Hundredth New York, Sixty-second Ohio and Sixty-seventh Ohio. Gen. Seymour commanded the division. While the sun was going down, the regiments formed on the beach in columns of eight companies. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts was to have the honor of leading the assault. Possibly it was a mistake. These troops had had little experience. They were brave and marched resolutely. Possibly none of the regiments would have accomplished more than did they; but when great deeds are to be done, men of nerve, endurance and discipline are needed At a signal, the Union batteries and monitors become silent. The Confederate sentinels send word that the Federals are advancing. The Confederates spring to their feet and rush to the breastworks. The artillerymen ram home the charges of grape and canister, double-shotting the guns. Three companies of the Charleston Battalion man the right; in the center stand the soldiers of the Fifty-first North Carolina; two companies hold the left over by the marshes. All is silent for a moment. The column is within a quarter of a mile of the fort when the storm bursts forth. Solid shot, shell, grape, shrapnel, canister and minie balls scream through the air.

"Double quick!" is the order of Col. Shaw, and his regiment goes upon the run over the yellow sand into the teeth of the pitiless storm. They reach the deep ditch and stand for a moment upon its brink. Their resolute commander does not hesitate, but leaps into it. "Forward!" he shouts, and the larger part follow him. Mounting the parapet, planting the flag gallantly upon the ramparts, Sergt. Carney, Color Bearer, is wounded, but clings to the flag. Col. Shaw falls headlong into the ditch.

The ground is strewn with his brave men. Their leader gone, they lose their heads, rush to the rear panic-stricken, charging through the Ninth Maine and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, breaking their ranks and creating confusion in those regiments. Undaunted by the terrific fire, the Sixth Connecticut charge upon the southeast section of the fort, cross the ditch, climb the parapet, and force their way into the works. Putnam's brigade sweeps on: the Seventh New Hampshire leaps into the ditch, climbs the parapet, and fights with desperation. The other regiments one by one join in the struggle; but the fearful slaughter thins their ranks. The attack almost succeeds, but fails at the supreme moment. The soldiers by the sea fall back in the darkness, leaving the Sixth Connecticut within the works. . . . The converging fire of the Confederates on the narrow approach prevents a rally The darkness deepens, the smoke is dense. It is not easy to distinguish friend from foe, and it is impossible to renew the assault. No support has come to the Sixth Connecticut. Grape and musketry sweep the ground over which it has passed. The Thirty-first Georgia has been sent in hot haste to Wagner. With two companies of the Charleston Battalion, they charge upon the men from Connecticut, who, finding their retreat cut off, surrender. . The Sabbath sun rises upon the sickening scene, looking down upon heaps of dying and dead lying in the ditch, upon the parapet and among the sand hills, the wounded moaning for water or praying that death may come to relieve them of their sufferings. Eight hundred were buried where they fell, the Confederates scooping shallow graves upon the beach. The wind blew the sand away; the waves rolled in upon the bleaching skeletons. Sad and mournful the story!

The Historian of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania gives the losses, as follows: —

	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.	
	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.
Strong's brigade	10	22	38	436	15	314
Putnam's "	15	22	34	357	6	206

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts went into the fight with about 600 men and 22 officers.

The Sixth Connecticut Historian says of his regiment, that there were 141 killed, wounded and missing.

While the Union troops were in the salient of Wagner, they actually captured and sent to the rear a rebel lieutenant, one corporal and four privates.

The naval force was as follows: At short range: *New Ironsides*, *Montauk*, *Catskill*, *Nantasket*, *Weehawken*, *Patapsco*. At long range: *Ottawa*, *Paul Jones*, *Seneca*, *Chippewa*, *Wissahickon*.

Confederate reports show no casualties in the Thirty-first North Carolina. This was the regiment which didn't man the salient when desired to do so. Fifty of this regiment arrived at Morris Island 12th July, from Wilmington, and the rest of the regiment arrived at Charleston on the 13th.

THE HEROES OF WAGNER.

The New South of 24 Oct. 1863 had the following concerning the Union dead at Wagner (18 July 1863): —

They fought with banner overhead,
Till Wagner's top and floor were red
With blood of foes and leaders dead:
O memorable battle hour,
How deep the spell of thy strange power!

Diverse of lines, but one of life,
What heroes perished in the strife?
No! perished not those valiant men—
In more than life they live again:
Their deathless deeds we grateful own,
And bid them live in long renown.

How many noble patriots fell,
Our history's page shall truthful tell.
There, wounded, lay our honored STRONG:
His deeds a theme for stirring song;
His name in love for aye shall live,
The Nation's bosom is his grave.
There PUTNAM, cheering on his band,
With sword and banner firm in hand,
Poured on the parapet his blood,
And made his tomb where martyrs trod.
There lifeless fell, 'mid battle cries,
Where yet a monument shall rise.
The gallant SHAW, whose rude-dug grave
Was with his sable soldiers brave:
That bloody trench ordained to be
The ground of new-born Liberty.

Alike for CHATFIELD freemen weep,
And bid fair fame his record keep:
Such hero records for our race
Nor time, nor change, can e'er efface.
Oh, yes! let history proud unroll,
High on her fair and precious scroll,
The cherished names of all the braves
Who sleep thus loved in martyrs' graves:
For still it is for Earth's best good,
Comes only through vicarious blood;
And men can never let such die
As give their lives for Liberty

On the day after the charge, the Adjutant and Chaplain of the Tenth Connecticut went out to assist in caring for the wounded, under the misapprehension that an armistice prevailed. In this they were mistaken and were captured by a Confederate sergeant and squad, or rather by a Confederate officer who had been referred to for information as to whether there was an armistice. Adjt. Camp and Chaplain Trumbull protested against being held under such circumstances, and the matter of holding them was in dispute; but still they were held. Finally, after two or three hours of deepest anxiety, they were blindfolded and led into captivity, up past Wagner to Cumming's Point, where they remained till night. During this time they were told their case was as yet undecided. In the evening they were put on steamer, with others, and sent up to the city, stopping awhile at Fort Sumter. They were marched through the streets with the colored prisoners of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, the crowd jeering. They reached jail about ten at night, and were put in a small room with colored prisoners.

A Tenth Connecticut man wrote thus (see "The Knightly Soldier"): "The morning of Saturday, 18 July, brought the troops (Stevenson's brigade and others of Gen. Terry's James Island

force) to the shore of Folly Island. Marching to its upper end, they were ferried across Light-House Creek to Morris Island, just as the heavy bombardment of Fort Wagner was begun by the land batteries and fleet The tired troops from James Island had but little time to rest. About 5 P.M. came the order to fall in and march down to the shore. We were not the only troops receiving the same instructions. Far up the beach stretched the long column, of which Stevenson's brigade formed less than a third part.

> We were to storm the fort scarcely three hours' rest
> the announcement sent new strength through each vein

We anticipated at first the leading place in the assault. Reaching at length the outermost range of sand hills our brigade was detached from the column and sent into the trenches to remain till needed On our left, a few yards from us, stood Gen. Gillmore and his Staff."

THE DEFENCE OF WAGNER.

The following (from Confederate sources) gives a very good idea of the garrison, armament, etc., of the fort: —

Garrison (about 1,700 men): Fifty-first North Carolina, Thirty-first North Carolina, Charleston Battalion, First South Carolina (acting as artillery), Sixty-third Georgia Heavy Artillery, First Company Light Artillery Gen. W B. Taliaferro was in command. His Staff comprised: Capt. Twiggs, Quartermaster-General; Capt. W T. Taliaferro, Adjutant-General; Lieut. H. C. Cunningham, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Mazyck, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Meade, Aide-de-Camp: Lieut. Stoney, Aide-de-Camp; Maj. Holcomb; Capt. Burke, Quartermaster; Dr. Habersham, Surgeon-in-Chief; Private Stockman, of McEnery's Louisiana Battalion (Clerk and Aide).

Armament (from private letter of Gen. Taliaferro, 1882): On the sea face: 1 10-inch Columbiad, 2 32-pounder smooth bores. On the southeast bastion, operating on land and sea: 1 32-pounder, rifled and banded. On the south point of bastion, operating on land: 1 42-pounder carronade On the curtain, with direct fire, mounted on barbette carriages in embrasure: 2 8-inch naval shell guns, 1 8-inch sea coast howitzer, 1 32-pounder smooth bore. On the flank defences of the curtain: 2 32-pounder carronades, on siege carriages, in embrasure. On the southern face: 1 32-pounder carronade, *en barbette*. On the southwest angle: 1 10-inch sea coast mortar. On the western gorge: 1 32-pounder carronade.

[From private letter of Gen. Taliaferro, 1882.]

Some light field guns, added to the above. My recollection is that two of the 8-inch shell guns from the work, with direct fire, and one howitzer on the right, outside, and two field guns (or there may have been four; but I think not) on the left, were all the guns which were fired after the bombardment ceased. There was (I think) a musketry parapet on the northerly side of the work; but it was not used during the assault, no enemy having passed to our rear. I think the assaulting column was about

150 yards distant, when I opened fire. The correct distance can be ascertained by a coast survey chart, for the fire was not delivered till you reached the little creek. We were not driven from the parapet at any time

I do not think there were any colored troops among those who surrendered on the southeast bastion, although we captured some colored men . . The men in the bastion were from Connecticut . my impression is that the greater part of our loss was sustained at the beginning of the assault, and in front of the curtain, though we suffered some considerable loss from [by] the troops who gained the bastion.

[Extracts from Commanding Officer's Report.]

CHARLESTON, 21 July 1863.

Capt. NANCE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to report the operations of the troops of my command on Morris Island, during the week commencing Monday, the 13th inst., and particularly the occurrences of Saturday, the 18th inst., which terminated in a most decisive and overwhelming repulse of the enemy. On Monday, the 13th, I made an inspection of the island and on Tuesday morning relieved Col. Graham of including the garrison of Forts Wagner and Gregg. I found that the Abolitionists occupied the island in force, from the southern point to Griggs Hill, upon which they were already erecting batteries and had constructed a signal station: that they had thrown forward their skirmishers to a point indicated by a single palmetto tree, one mile and a quarter to their front, and about three-quarters of a mile from Fort Wagner, at which last post the undulating and successive ranges of sand hills shielded them and their operations from our view. In the course of the morning of Tuesday, the 14th, their riflemen gave us some annoyance; and during the day the wooden vessels of the fleet, aided by one turreted iron-clad, attacked our works I determined to make a slight reconnoissance at night (to feel the enemy and add to the confidence of the garrison), and ordered a party . of 150 men under Maj. Ryan of Nelson's South Carolina Battalion, to push forward, drive in the enemy's pickets, and feel its way till it encountered a heavy supporting force Maj. Ryan pushed the pickets and first reserve back upon a reserve brigade, in such disorder that the latter fired upon their retreating companions, inflicting a heavy loss. I established rifle-pits some 200 yards outside the works (the nearest practicable point), and made such dispositions for holding the post against assault (by assigning each command to its particular position) as were necessary On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the bombardment was kept up from 10 to 5 daily about 300 shots per day. [He then says the enemy erected batteries during those days under cover of the sand hills, and unmasked them; but all were out of range of Wagner's guns. — D. E.]

On Saturday, the 18th, at 8.15 A.M., the enemy having discharged his land batteries, brought up to their support his entire fleet . with this immense circle of fire, by land and sea, he poured for eleven hours, without cessation or intermission, a storm of shot and shell upon Fort Wagner, which is perhaps unequalled in history . [He then estimates that "9,000 shot and shell" were fired that day by the enemy. — D. E.]

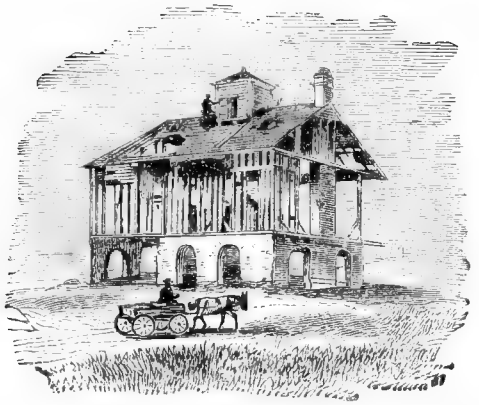
The garrison consisted of the Charleston Battalion (Lieut.-Col. Gaillard), whose position extended from the sally port, in Light-House Inlet Creek [He really meant Vincent's Creek. — D. E.], at the right, to the left until it rested on Col. McKethan's regiment, the Fifty-first North Carolina. This regiment's line extended to the gun-chamber opposite the bomb-proof door, at which point, and extending along the face of the work, to the left of the sally port next to Fort Gregg, the Thirty-first North Carolina (Lieut.-Col. Knight) occupied the work. These positions for the infantry were verified by frequent inspections, and the several commands were required to sleep in position; and each man was instructed as to the exact position he should occupy and which in any moment of confusion, he would be required to gain and hold. In addition to this, a

small portion of the Thirty-first North Carolina were held as a reserve on the parade ground, and a part occupied the parapet just to the right of the sally port.

On the outside of the fort, two companies of the Charleston Battalion held the sand hills along the beach, their face extending from the sally port to the sea beach.

The artillerists occupied the several gun chambers; and two light field-pieces were placed in battery, outside the fort on the traverse, near the sally port. The artillery command consisted of Capts. Tatum's and Adams' First South Carolina Infantry, Buckner's and Dixon's Sixty-third Georgia Heavy Artillery, and Capt. DuPass, commanding Light Artillery, all under the general command of Lieut.-Col. Simpkins, Chief of Artillery.

The infantry except the Charleston Battalion, and the artillery except the gun detachments, were placed, shortly after the shelling commenced, under cover of the bomb-proofs. The first-named battalion, with heroic intrepidity never surpassed, animated by the splendid example of their field officers, Lieut.-Col. Gaillard and Maj. Ramsay, had no protection except such as the parapet afforded them, yet maintained their position without flinching the entire day.



BEACON HOUSE, MORRIS ISLAND, S.C.

The 10-inch gun was fired at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes against the iron-clads, and the heavy guns of the land face were fired whenever the working parties or cannoneers of the enemy on the land showed themselves within range. The mortar, in charge of Capt. Tatum, was fired every half hour. The casualties during the day, from the bombardment, did not exceed eight killed and twenty wounded.

About 10 A.M., the flag halliards were cut, and the Confederate flag blew over into the fort. Instantly Maj. Ramsay of the Charleston Battalion, Lieut. Rudick of the Sixty-third Georgia Heavy Artillery, Sergt. Shelton and Private Flynn of the Charleston Battalion sprang forward and replaced the flag upon the ramparts, while at the same time Capt. Barnwell of the Engineers dashed out, seized a battle flag and erected it by the side of the garrison flag. This flag was subsequently shot away and replaced by Private G. Gilliland of the Charleston Battalion.

As night approached, the increased severity of the bombardment plainly indicated that an assault would be made, and orders were issued to prepare to man the ramparts. At 7 45 P.M., the lines of the enemy were seen advancing, and the bombardment slackened to an occasional shell As the enemy advanced, they were met by a shower of grape and canister from our guns and a terrible fire of musketry from the Charleston Battalion and from the Fifty-first North Carolina. These two commands gallantly maintained their position and drove the enemy back quickly from their front, with immense slaughter.

In the meantime, on the left of the work, the Thirty-first North Carolina could not be induced to occupy their position, and ingloriously deserted the ramparts, when, no resistance being offered at this point, the advance of the enemy, pushing forward, entered the ditch, and ascended the work at the extreme left salient of the land face and occupied it. I at once directed Lieut.-Col. Gaillard to keep up a severe enfilading fire to his left and directed the field-pieces on the left of the fort, outside the sally port, to direct their fire to the right so as to sweep the ditch and exterior slope of that part of the work thus occupied, and thus at the same time prevent the enemy from being supported at that point and cut off all hope

of his escape. The main body of the enemy, after a brief attempt to pass over the field of fire, retreated under the fire of our artillery and the shells of Fort Sumter, and must have suffered heavily as long as they were within range of our guns. Col. Harris of the Engineers, to whose skill I am much indebted placed a howitzer on the right of the fort, outside the beach, and co-operated with the guns on the left. Thinking it advisable to dislodge the enemy at once, before they had time to communicate their temporary success, I called for volunteers to dislodge them. This call was promptly met by Maj. McDonald of the Fifty-first North Carolina and Capt. Ryan of the Charleston Battalion. I selected Capt. Ryan's company, and directed them to charge the enemy in the salient. This work they advanced to with great spirit; but, unfortunately, Capt. Ryan was killed at the moment of advance, and his men hesitated, and the opportunity was lost. Whenever the enemy showed themselves, a sharp fire was kept upon them by the Fifty-first North Carolina; and after considerable injury thus inflicted, a party of the Thirty-second Georgia having been sent along the parapet to the left and on the top of the magazine to approach their rear, they surrendered.

In front of the fort, the scene of carnage is indescribable. The repulse was overwhelming, and the loss of the enemy I estimate at 2,000 killed, wounded and missing. Our loss I estimate at 50 killed and 150 wounded, but will forward an exact return. The assailants consisted of troops from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Ohio and New York, and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts negro regiment (under Col. Shaw, who was killed), under the command of Brig.-Gen. Strong. The supports were commanded by Brig.-Gen. Putnam In conclusion, whilst I feel it my duty to mention the disgraceful conduct of the Thirty-first North Carolina, I am proud to bear testimony to the efficiency and gallantry of the other troops I have the honor to be

WILLIAM B TALIAFERRO,
Brig.-Gen.

[Confederate letter, from Fort Sumter, 20 July 1863.]

When the enemy had reached the commencement of the open plain in front of and entirely commanded by the battery [Wagner], the First Brigade, under Gen. Strong, being formed in two columns, made a dashing charge for our works. They reached the battery, but were repulsed and driven back in confusion. Immediately, the Second Brigade, under Col. Putnam, moved to the assault, and reached and took possession of the main part of our works; but the ditch in front, filled with dead and dying, and the scattered dead and wounded across the whole plain, told how dearly they had paid for it. The enemy kept possession of the portion they had taken for three-quarters of an hour, were there in force even after all the rest of their comrades had retreated, and, but for a gallant charge of a handful of men of the Charleston Battalion, led by Gen. Taliaferro in person, they would well-nigh have taken our works . . If the enemy had been supported, I believe the battery would have fallen. I visited the battery yesterday . . one pile of negroes numbered thirty whites and blacks were killed on top of our breastworks as well as inside The negroes fought gallantly and were headed by as brave a Colonel as ever lived. He mounted the works sword in hand the negroes were as fine looking a set as I ever saw — large, strong, muscular fellows.

The writer then says of the flag of truce sent out by the Yankees, that Gen. Hagood declined the offer to bury, saying *we* would attend to that. He then says that by mutual consent there was no firing, and the pickets and burial parties commingled more or less during the day.

[Extracts from private letter of Gen. Taliaferro.]

It is hardly possible to describe the effect of the semi-circle of fire which unceasingly for nearly twelve hours rained destructive missiles upon our devoted work; but, fortunately, during that unexampled bombard-

ment only 8 were killed and 20 wounded . . I had taken the precaution to train the men to form at a signal along the faces of the fort and every man knew his particular spot I had also taken the precaution to leave some field guns and 8-inch shell guns covered with (buried under) sand bags to protect them from inevitable destruction. These were exhumed as soon as the fire of the ships materially slackened, and they were ready for use before the assault was made. To these measures of fortunate forethought I attribute very much of our success in repelling the assault.

When the bombardment had nearly ceased, which was, I think, not long before eight o'clock, I ordered the troops to their several positions, knowing that the lull in fire portended an assault; and indeed the dark masses of the advancing columns could be indistinctly seen in the distance.

One regiment, however, I am pained to say, had become to much extent demoralized, and the greater part could not be forced from the shelter of the traverses and bomb-proofs. These men were to take position at . the salient next the sea shore, and hence it was really unoccupied, and there was little or no resistance at that point. . .

I knew the topography of the island immediately in my front better than you did. I knew that Vincent's Creek made up from the marsh on your [the Federal] left and would intercept the left of your line, causing it to oblique to the right and produce confusion and perhaps delay . I have always thought my surmise correct, and certainly thought I discovered it at the time. Acting on this belief . I hastened along the line and prohibited all firing, as far as it was possible for the officers to control it — a thing difficult to do, even with veteran troops — until after that point (the point of obliquing and confusion) was reached; and I directed Col. Gaillard, commanding the Charleston men, to deliver no direct fire, but to fire obliquely to his left when the proper time arrived. He occupied the extreme right (next Vincent's Creek). The guns which had been . exhumed were made ready for service; and although the heavy guns had all been dismounted or rendered unserviceable and generally knocked to pieces by the ships' and land batteries, we were, nevertheless, in a much better condition to receive your terrible assault than could reasonably have been expected

You are correct in supposing that every effort was made to depress the pieces sometimes to the extent of taking the piece and firing it myself to teach the proper depression. The light guns, which you had every reason to suppose had been destroyed, played a very important part and, I have always thought, a very unexpected one to you, in staggering your advance. My fire was reserved till you had reached Vincent's Creek and had become confused and then it was delivered from cannon and small arms with all the rapidity we were capable of. It was a moment of intense excitement, suspense and responsibility. It was awful to look upon — the surging mass of assailants which rushed like a torrent to overwhelm us; and I feared that the mere force of momentum, independent of the gallantry which characterized you, would overcome the obstacles which our ditch, nearly filled up, and the exterior slope of our work, crushed down to an easy angle by the terrible power of your shot and shell, presented to your approach.

The onset was furious and brave. Although the odds were greatly in your favor, so far as numbers were concerned, it required nerve, enthusiasm and discipline to face the iron and leaden storm which met you. But you met it; and although forced to recoil before it, you nevertheless deserve full meed of praise for the heroic effort

The account you have heard of the assaulting force penetrating the work and holding a part of it for hours is true; but I do not think they held the bastion longer than two hours. It is certain they gave me great trouble to dislodge them, and they fought with a desperation which seemed to proceed from an idea that we would show them no quarter In the gun chambers which they held they were as well protected as we were, and they kept up a steady and most determined fire upon the only approach to their position. I organized a party to storm their stronghold; but it was driven back with the loss of Capt. Ryan, who commanded it, and several

men. After this we directed our attention to keeping them in until they would surrender. Parties were organized and sent along the traverses, and a fire opened on them from the tops of the traverses and bomb-proofs. They at last surrendered.

The carnage was frightful. I have never seen so many dead in the same space. My loss was 50 killed, including some valuable officers, and 150 wounded, including those killed and wounded during the bombardment I went to Charleston on the morning of the 19th leaving Gen. Hagood in charge Gen. Hagood, with the Thirty-second Georgia. Col. Harrison had been sent from Charleston to reinforce me, but did not arrive until some time after the assault had been repulsed. His men, however, rendered much service in attacking and causing the surrender of those who held the angle of the work.

The following extract from the *Philadelphia Weekly Times* of 11th Nov. 1882, is from the pen of Gen. W B. Taliaferro (Confederate) : —

The garrison was about 1,700 men; the earth-work solidly constructed, with a heavy parapet and deep, dry ditch; embrasures revetted with palmetto logs and turf, and the magazines and bomb-proofs covered with ten feet of sand. There was a long row of low, wooden buildings on the west side of the fort, for officers and men's quarters, and the guns were properly traversed. [To guard against surprise he says they dug rifle-pits, at night, 200 yards in advance of the fort, and established pickets on both sides of the island.] These pits were detached sinks, with the sand thrown in front, and traversed on the side next the ships, and extended across the island, and held three or four men each. [Gen. Taliaferro assumed command the 13th.]

On the night of the 14th, to protect and also inspire the working parties, a sortie, with 150 men under Maj. Rion of the Nelson Battalion, was made, and the Federal positions ascertained.

[Gen. Taliaferro mentions the council of war held at Charleston, the prime question being, "Shall we drive the Yankees from Morris Island?" which was decided negatively, a policy of defence and retardation being adopted. — D.E.]

It was a novel and curious spectacle to witness these monsters [the monitors] come into action. Like huge water dogs, their black sides glistening in the sun, and showing their lines above water, they would apparently swim without effort into range, then seem to dive under water, showing only their horrid heads, represented by their turrets, above the sea, and then opening their red mouths, bark deep-toned defiance at their enemies. Nothing could be seen but the drum-like black objects that, like buoys, rested on the water, apparently anchored at the bottom; but they would then by some unseen and mysterious power guiding them from the depths below, shift their positions and derange the range of the guns trained upon them. Their ricochet shots were admirable. Striking the sea they would skip along, making what the boys call "ducks and drakes," and then roll into the fort, or bound clear over the work and explode in the salt marsh clear beyond. On one occasion, one of these shells, striking a shoal of mullets, hurled some of them into the fort, the men who fired that gun becoming unconscious rebels by giving aid and comfort to the enemy; and thus, although belonging to an iron-clad fleet, debarred themselves literally from taking an iron-clad oath. . .

On the morning of the 14th, Capt. Waring was shot through the body by a stray musket ball, and expired almost instantly. The nearest Federal was three-quarters of a mile away. For fear that communications with the city and the mainland, which was had by steamboat at night to Cumming's Point, should be interrupted, rations and ordnance stores had been accumulated; but there was trouble about water. Some was sent from Charleston, and wells had been dug in the sand inside and outside of the fort; but it was not good. Sand bags had been provided, and trenching tools supplied sufficient for any supposed requirement.

[He then goes on to say that he did not, as reported, have the key to the Federal signal code prior to the assault, but says he afterward obtained it and read the signals with ease. He then refers again to the attack itself and quotes the language of Chaplain Densmore, of a Northern regiment, at its reunion] : " Words cannot depict the thunder, the smoke, the lifted sand, and the general havoc which characterized that hot summer day. What a storm of iron fell on that island! The roar of the guns was incessant. How the shots plowed the sand banks and the marshes; how the splinters flew from the Beacon House; how the whole island smoked like a furnace and trembled as from an earthquake! "

If that was true outside of Wagner, it is easy to conceive how intensified the situation inside its narrow limits, toward which every hostile gun was pointed. The sand came down in avalanches; huge, vertical shells, and those rolled over by the ricochet shots from the ships, buried themselves and then exploded, rending the earth and forming great craters, out of which the sand and iron fragments flew high in air. It was now a fierce sirocco, freighted with iron as well as sand. The sand flew over from the seashore, from the glacis, from the exterior slope, from the parapet, as it was plowed up and lifted and driven by resistless force, now in spray, now almost in waves, over into the work, the men sometimes half buried by the moving mass.

Our chief anxiety was about the magazines. The profile of the fort might be destroyed, the ditch filled up, the traverses and the bomb-proof barracks knocked out of shape, and the protecting banks of sand would still afford them shelter; but if the coverings of the magazines were blown away and they become exposed, the explosion that would ensue would lift fort and garrison into the air and annihilate all in general chaos. The magazines were carefully watched and their condition frequently reported.

The want of water was felt; but now again, unconsciously, the enemy came to the assistance of the garrison: for water was actually scooped from the craters made by the shells. Several men were killed by concussion alone. Capt. Twiggs, a staff officer, was seen to fall, and was apparently dead without a scratch. He was, however, reanimated by the use of strong restoratives.

Concerning the introduction to the first monitor, in the bombardment of Fort Wagner, Col. Olmstead (Confederate) says: —

I well remember the approach of the first monitor. How deliberate its movements; how insignificant its appearance! the deck almost level with the water, and the little black turret giving small promise of its hidden power for attack. My curiosity about the vessel was great, but was soon to be satisfied without stint. There was a slow, revolving motion of the turret, a cloud of smoke, a deafening roar; and then, with the noise and rush of an express train, the huge fifteen-inch shell, visible at every point of its trajectory, passed overhead and burst far in our rear. The next exploded in the parapet. The introduction was complete.

AFTER WAGNER.

The Historian of the One Hundredth New York says: "The casualties changed the command. Gens. Seymour and Strong wounded and unfit for duty, and Gen. Terry placed in command on Morris Island; and Gen. Vogdes, who previously had command at Folly Island, was now placed in command of Strong's brigade; and Col. Davis, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, assigned to Folly Island.

Beauregard gives the losses as 3,000 on the Federal side, and his loss at 174 during the assault and bombardment of same day. He says, "We buried 800 bodies in front of Wagner next morning."

The Century's War Book, "Battles and Leaders," gives the following: "The two assaulting brigades, of 5,000 men, had—killed, 246; wounded, 880; captured or missing, 389: total, 1,515; while the other side lost a total of 174."

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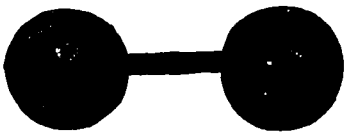
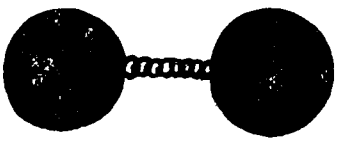
19 July: Now that the account of the fight is completed and the night has passed, we find ourselves up betimes: and every man able to stand is gazing Wagner-ward, as if entranced, and each, no doubt, wondering if the night before was a hallucination or a reality. The dead, the wounded and the dying, and the busy scenes going on before our eyes, soon brought us to a realizing sense of stern reality. Such is War. The iron-clads lay calmly at their anchors; the sun shone serenely; the waves of the sea broke monotonously upon a smooth and peaceful shore. But, oh, the horrors of last night! We must up and at it, however. There 's much to do. The dead to be buried, the wounded to be cared for and sent away to the General Hospitals at Hilton Head and Beaufort, where they can receive better care than can possibly be given them on Morris Island. And amid all this work it must not be lost sight of by the reader that a bristling front must be kept up. Men must work also at preparations against a possible attack. Though weakened numerically, we must not let that fact be too apparent to our foe, and he attack us on that basis. He too may have been weakened; but we have our doubts as to whether he has been weakened to any alarming extent.

Here are several items of the 19th. It was Sunday, and the incidents of the day only tended to make the day all the more solemn. Dahlgren says in his book that the navy sent a flag of truce by



BAR SHOT



CHAIN SHOT

Lieut. Preston and Surg. Duvall, to ask for the wounded or to ask privilege of sending medical assistance; both of which offers the enemy declined, saying they would bury the dead and care for the wounded.

Band Master Ingalls' (at Hilton Head) diary says: "Two steamers loaded with wounded arrived here tonight." The wounding of Gens. Strong and Seymour and Col. Jackson, and the non-appearance of Lieut.-Col. Bedel (we did n't know where he was for about three days), caused changes in the commands. Maj. Plimpton was placed in temporary command of the First Brigade, with Lieut. Dow of our regiment as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. Our regiment was called on to furnish a burial detail, and Lieut. Morrill went in charge of it. A diary says: "Went up with flag of truce, and got permission to bury a part of the dead, and obtained an armistice for 24 hours."

Gen. Taliaferro was relieved in the morning from the command of Fort Wagner (and Morris Island forces) by Gen. Hagood, Gen. Taliaferro's tour of duty having expired.

One of our hospital nurses says: "I worked all night last night dressing wounds." We heard the Forty-eighth New York had only four officers for duty, and the Sixth Connecticut was not much better off.

The *New York Herald* of 29 July said a Confederate report was that they buried 600 of our dead and had 276 prisoners.

FORT WAGNER VS. FORT SAUNDERS.

Pollard's (Confederate) "Third Year of War" says: "The Confederate loss at Fort Saunders, out of 18 regiments, was 129 killed, 458 wounded and 813 taken prisoners; while the Union loss at Fort Wagner was 1,515 out of 10 regiments." (The engagement at Fort Saunders occurred Sunday, 29 Nov. 1863, at 2 A.M.)

WAGNER ASSAULT ITEMS.

The *New York Herald* of 31 July 1863 says: "We learn that of the 264 wounded prisoners in the hands of the rebels, taken at Morris Island, 51 have died in hospital, and 108 are too badly wounded to be removed. There have been many amputations, and quite a number remaining are known to be mortally wounded."

The *Charleston Mercury* of Monday, 20 July, has the following: —

When the enemy had reached a point about 60 yards distant, our infantry poured a galling fire into the moving masses the Yankees, nevertheless, in considerable numbers, succeeded in gaining the trench, and began to clamber up the sides of the battery Lieut. Wales of Blake Battery with two brass howitzers swept the trench the second assault was still more desperate than the first, and was met and repelled in the same gallant style by our brave troops: Georgians, North Carolinians and sons of our own city, who stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight. On the center of our lines, a small body of the enemy succeeded in gaining a lodgment in a salient, the gun of which had been disabled. They maintained their position for an hour or two.

The *Charleston Courier* of 23 July 1863 says: —

Rumors are rife that a regiment or a large portion of a regiment from North Carolina behaved very badly, went into the fight reluctantly and did nothing in the fight but kill and wound some of our own men Let us have the facts

The Thirty-first North Carolina, in response to invitation to clear its record of 18 July, forwarded a letter to the editor of the *Charleston Courier*, dated Sullivan's Island, 23 July (published 25th), saying the men were on the parapet on the day in question. All of regiment except two companies at Gregg. The letter was signed by Adjt. E. K. Bryan, and North Carolina papers were requested to copy.

It appears that a definite truce for burial of the dead was not reached till Tuesday (the charge was on Saturday night) The *New York Herald* of the 27th says: "Early Tuesday morning, burial

parties, by permission of the enemy, went down to bury our dead outside the rebel works. The bodies had to be interred uncoffined, without being identified; but such are the fortunes of war."

The work occupied nearly the same site as an earthwork built by Col. Thomas M. Wagner for a small sea battery; indeed, the Wagner of July 1863 was composed in part of the former work.

From a Confederate source: "Strange as it may seem, the following are officially reported as captured by the Abolitionists on that eventful night: Lieut. James Campbell (Co. F), Private Thomas Phelan (Co. B) and John Crowell (Co. B), all of the Charleston Battalion; Corp. Wm. Garrett, Co. E, Thirty-first North Carolina; Private James Braugham, Co. H, First South Carolina Infantry and Private Charles Peterson, Co. K, Sixty-third Georgia Infantry.

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19 July: Gen. Beauregard (Confederate) wrote to Gen. Ripley concerning flag of truce as follows: "Should they ask permission to bury their dead, it is my wish you should not allow the enemy to approach our works (*i. e.*, Wagner), but the bodies be sent to their lines. I think it well to propose a parole of wounded prisoners."

20 July [Chief Engineer Echols (Confederate) to Chief Engineer Harris]: "Capt. Gray has taken down 56 10-inch shells with waterproof caps, for planting in front of Battery Wagner tonight. There are no Rains' torpedoes to be had. These shells will answer the purpose, being arranged with the same caps as Rains'" These were evidently to replace those exploded on the 18th.

At a little before noon we were ordered out on the beach; and about the same time our monitors opened on Wagner, and these were soon joined by the shore batteries. We remained on the beach till night, when we were put on picket to the extreme front, where we remained till next morning, being shelled at frequent intervals, just to keep us from getting too sleepy.

General Order No. 10,
Second Series.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, 20 July 1863.

No officer or soldier of this command will in any manner interfere with the man on the look-out or be allowed to handle his glass. Any one violating this order will be reported to these Headquarters.

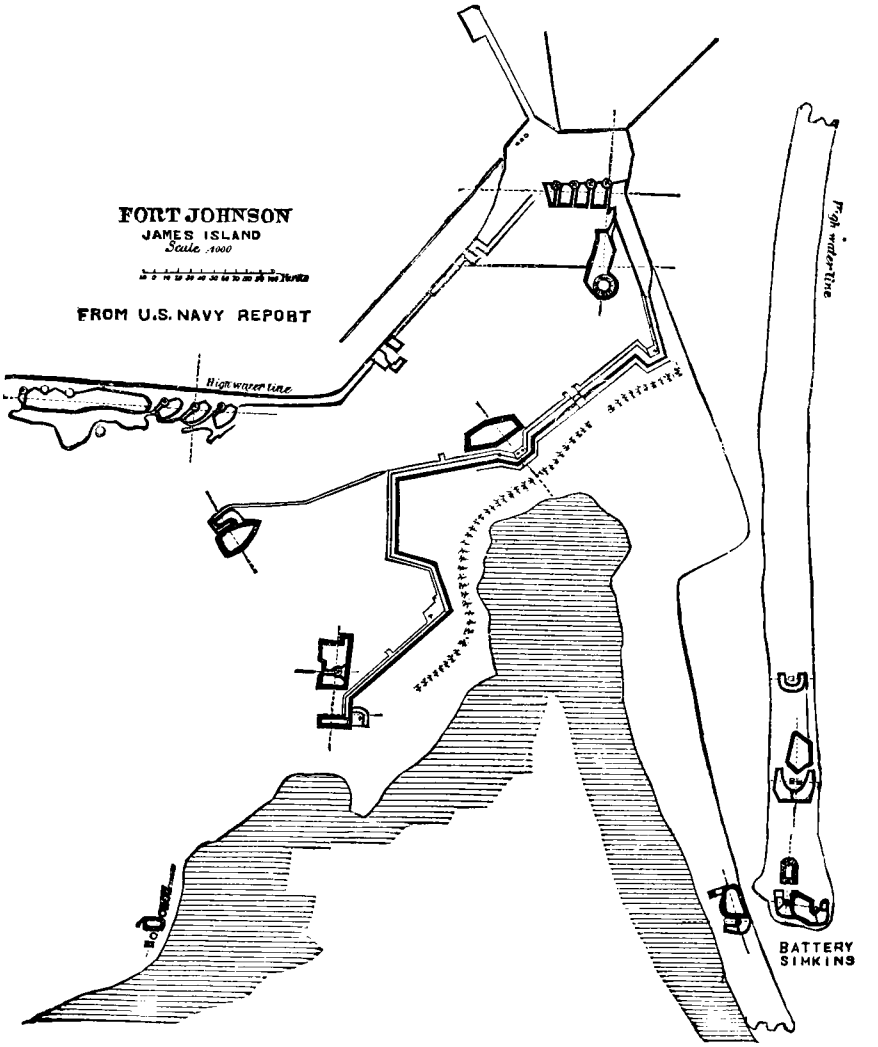
EDW. W SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

21 July: There were two flags of truce today. One was to get the body of an officer killed on the 10th. The Sixth Connecticut was sent to Hilton Head, and the Fourth New Hampshire moved over to Morris from Folly Island. Gen. Terry in command of the forces on Morris Island. The land batteries and Wagner were practically silent during the day, but the navy shelled Wagner considerably. We received an order to select two officers and six men to go North after drafted men (see 22d). We changed camp-ground a little and for the better. The firing on both sides continued.

22 July: The call for a detail to go North created considerable talk; and there were several phases which the matter developed. First, we were reminded forcibly by it that the draft was about to

begin — a very important matter and most decidedly a war measure. Sorry were we that volunteers did not come forward in sufficient numbers; but, on the other hand, we did not object to forcing them to the front by draft if they would not otherwise come. Second, who were the persons to be selected, and will they have to go armed to the teeth and be obliged to force the drafted men to the front by holding a cocked revolver under each man's ear; and if so got to the



PLAN OF FORT JOHNSON.

front, what will such a man be good for, and so on? The question nearest to our hearts as individuals was, "I wonder if the lot will fall on me to go North; and if not, upon whom? The 22d developed the lucky ones, and preference was given largely to those slightly wounded.

The detail (all regiments sent a detail) comprised the following: Col. John H. Jackson, Capt. R. F Clark of Co. A, Sergt. D. Eldredge of Co. K (the writer), Sergt. Chas. S. Hazen of Co. E, Sergt. John

H. Hitchcock of Co. I, Corpl. L. N Jackman of Co. F, Private Woodbury Berry of Co. B (Regtl. Farrier and Colonel's Orderly), Private Geo. F. Lord of Co. B (Adjutant's Clerk) Their duties and experiences on detached service will be treated separately.

We were paid on the 22d for May and June. Lieut. Place's resignation accepted. We were short of officers; and the two to go North and Lieut. Place's resignation took three more away. Acting Adjt. Copp still remained sick, and Lieut. Dow was Acting Adjutant. First Sergt. Lamprey of B, and Sergt. Hazen of E, were that day (prior to the detail to go North) ordered to act as 2d lieutenants.

On that day the first authentic news reached us that Lieut.-Col. Bedel was a prisoner and at Charleston. He had been variously reported as having been wounded and sent to Hilton Head, as killed and left on the field, etc.

A letter of the 22d, written to Gov. Berry by Col. Jackson, says our loss on the 10th was 41 killed and wounded, and on the 18th nearly as many.

Gillmore meant to stay. He asked the navy for two Whitworth guns.

Here is an important fact, which should not be overlooked: Gen. Gillmore sent the conscript detail North wholly without orders to do so. He saw by the papers that other regiments (North) were doing it, and assumed that the order for Department of the South had been delayed. He was correct.

23 July: The conscript detail left Morris Island, going out on the little Steamer *Flora*, and from it transferred to the *Arago*, which arrived off the island a little past noon. The command of the regiment then devolved on Capt. Randlett, his only senior of our regiment on the island being Maj. Plimpton, and he was Acting Assistant Inspector-General. Capt. Allen started on a 20 days' leave, and Dr. Kimball was sent to Beaufort for temporary duty in hospital there, thus further depleting our list of officers present for duty.

As an incident (with a moral attached), the writer whispers in the reader's off ear at this point that he was obliged today by the exigencies of the service to take his only shirt present for duty and launder it, pending his departure North, and to order it on duty again before the lingering moisture of the laundryman had departed: because, forsooth, the *Arago* arrived all too soon. This is strictly confidential.

It rained a little during the day, and there was but little firing. Each side was probably getting into shape to renew the exchange of iron. The gunboat *Dai Ching* arrived from the North. At night we furnished a considerable detail for post guard, and the rest of the regiment (a few officers and about 240 men) were sent out on picket.

Gen. Gillmore sent message to Washington the 23d as follows: "My Medical Director in the Field reports an aggregate loss in killed and wounded, *in our hands*, of 635. I judge there are 350 missing. The losses cover the three actions of the 10th, 11th and 18th insts." This proved very erroneous as to numbers.

24 July: We were not relieved very early in the day; and as a result we came back to camp rather cross. A flag of truce by Federal Steamer *Cosmopolitan* and the rebel Steamer *Alice*, resulting in an exchange of prisoners. A Confederate account of it says that about noon the *Alice* came down, flying a hospital flag and a flag of truce, to meet the *Cosmopolitan*. That while the exchange was going on, the relief afforded to Wagner by the consequent cessation of the bombardment was of great value. That during that time Wagner was extensively repaired. He says that one shell had carried away the air flue of the magazine, and the exploding shell had thrown its light into the magazine itself, and the men on duty in it had come out without the least hesitation. He further says that the enemy's (Federal) dead from the assaults of the 11th and 18th were buried in front of Wagner's moat, and their own dead buried back of and near to the fort. He says further that Wagner had only one gun — a 10-inch Columbiad, located just over the sally port — to fight the monitors with, and that even that was dismounted, disabled and repaired several times during the siege [his letter bears date 24 July. — D. E.] Early in the siege the Federal signal code was captured by them on a signal officer, near Georgetown, S. C., and the key obtained by a Confederate prisoner in the garb of a Yankee, who was a fellow-prisoner. [This capture of our code is denied. — D. E.] On the 18th, the following message from Gillmore to Dahlgren was read by them: "Continue the bombardment throughout the day At sunset redouble it. The assault will commence at seven." The garrison of Wagner on the 22d was 1,500, and on the 24th (the date of his letter) the bombardment was unusually severe, and particularly so as their 10-inch Columbiad was useless during the entire day. The firing *was* heavy, as stated by the Confederate; for a diary says: "Five monitors and the *Ironsides* opened on Fort Wagner at sunrise; and at 10 A.M. a terrible bombardment is going on."

The exchange (of about 105 all told) occupied the major part of the afternoon; and soon after its conclusion the firing began again.

At night Lieut. Wadsworth went up one of the creeks west of the islands with a detail, in boats, and got fired at, the bullets flying thickly over and into our camp. No damage.

A flag of truce of 24 July 1863, covering an exchange of prisoners, was in charge of the following Confederate officers: Col. Edw C. Anderson, Maj. J. Motte Middleton, Capt. Wm. H. Wagner.

25 July: The rebels kept up a slow fire all last night. Our regiment was turned out at 2 A.M., expecting an attack, and remained in line till daylight. But little firing during the day. The *Passaic* arrived. A 200-pounder Parrott was mounted at night. The details were heavy,—first 60, then 150, then 125,—taking everybody and everything, corporals and sergeants. The whole number present is 288 for duty, and 180 who are marked "sick." Where is the regiment that left Concord a thousand strong?

The Sanitary Commission gave us beef tea, and we sent some of it out to the details, who were hard at work mounting mortars and other playthings.

Lawrence of A (on detail) was killed at night, and several were wounded.

26 July: We buried poor Lawrence. The day was pleasant, but very warm. The two Whitworths, requested by Gillmore, were sent ashore by Dahlgren, in charge of Capt. Parker of the navy and a detail of seamen. An order of the 26th reveals to what we then belonged. Matters had been a little mixed and uncertain since the 18th. By command of the Brigadier-General Commanding, Israel Vogdes, the First Brigade was directed to form on the beach at 2.45 A.M. daily thereafter, facing inland and in the following order: (Right) Sixth Connecticut, Fourth New Hampshire, Third New Hampshire, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Ninth Maine (Left)

This was a very pleasant arrangement, because night and day were getting to be all the same to us. The regiment went on picket again at night. Gen. A. H. Colquitt, commanding the rebel forces on the island, reported his force at 1,000 men.

27 July: On the outposts (front) all day, and relieved at dark by the One Hundredth New York. The firing by the rebels during the day did n't do much damage. Another flag of truce.

28 July: No rest for us. Had to send 60 men on detail early in the morning; and at 10 the remainder of the regiment was called for. As a compensating measure for all this work, we drew rations of "dew-drops."

Several of our men, left at St. Helena on the 4th inst., arrived. The camp was ordered to be moved to a spot nearer the beach, and the work began, B, I and F accomplishing their part.

A diary says: "Still putting up batteries nearer and nearer the rebs." At night an engineering party, while placing abbatis in front of the Second Parallel, was heavily shelled and then attacked by the rebels, who came out from Wagner with 4 field pieces. Several horses were killed; and those attached to 23 wagons ran away, adding to the confusion.

Gen. Terry, in command of the Post (*i.e.*, all the forces on Morris Island), ordered that all regiments be inspected every third day, and fresh meat rations be issued three times per week.

A surgeon's report of the day shows the following officers sick, and presumably all in camp: Lieut. Houghton (A), Capt. Jackson (B), Lieut. Copp (B, and Acting Adjutant), Lieut. Stearns (C), Lieut. Ackerman (D), Lieut. Wadsworth (F), Capt. Emmons (G), Lieut. Morrill (H), Capt. Handerson (K). The report was by Dr. Buzzell, with J. M. Haines (B), Clerk. The *Weehawken* and the *Connemaugh* were sent from Morris to Warsaw Sound, a rebel deserter having reported a proposed attack on the *Nahant* at that place.

We were selected, with two other regiments, for special duty at the extreme front, each regiment to go on once in three days. Gillmore's Headquarters and the front were connected by telegraph. A large magazine was built near the center of our camp-ground. Only 250 men for duty.

29 July: Tried to finish moving camp; but when A, C and E had got moved, we were all ordered out for inspection. Mail. The

bombardment still going on, but very faintly, as the *Ironsides* and one monitor only were firing. Gillmore thinks the navy broke in the bomb-proof of Wagner today.

30 July: Lieut. Ackerman of D has resigned and gone home. Lieut. Jonah Libby, Jr., has returned from leave. The Band has arrived from Hilton Head, and will locate at extreme south end of island, near Gen. Gillmore's Headquarters and the various store-houses and wharf. We shall soon get some music. The regiment again at the front on duty

31 July: Not much going on. Had dress parade at 6 P.M. on beach. Thermometer 120° Wagner was shelled heavily all day, but showed no signs of weakening. The Sixth Connecticut was sent from Morris to Hilton Head.

SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 216 (14th) provided that all able-bodied soldiers, from 18 to 45 years, who have served not less than nine months, have been honorably discharged, and can pass examination, may be enlisted in any regiment they choose, new or old. A regiment, battalion or company shall bear the name "Veteran" only when at least one-half of its members at time of muster are "veteran volunteers."

General Order 222 (16th) increased the reward for the arrest of deserters, from five, to ten dollars.

General Order 236 (28th) created a cavalry bureau.

General Order 252 (31st) provided for "retaliation in kind." The order was really a proclamation by the President, directing that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such hard labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war. (This was probably issued in consequence of the reports following the charge on Wagner, that the colored men of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts were not treated as prisoners of war.)

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 60 of the 8th authorized the following rations to be issued to negro women and to negro men who are not able to work and not in government employ: Hard bread, at present rate, in lieu of flour; to each 100 rations, 10 pounds hominy, 4 pounds soap, 5 pounds salt, 2 quarts molasses; tea, sugar and bacon, at the usual rates, once a week. Negro families: An additional ration for every three children below 14 years of age. Negroes employed in the army: the usual army ration.

Gen. Gillmore appears to have desired to issue two separate and distinct sets of orders during this month — one on shore, and the other on board the *Mary Benton*, both "in the field"; his object apparently being to keep two quasi headquarters. There has no evidence come to the writer that the experiment continued beyond July 1863.

General Order 1, second series, of 13th, relieved 1st Lieut. Guy V Henry, First U. S. Artillery, as Acting Chief of Artillery — his company having been ordered to the field. (He was made Colonel of the Fortieth Massachusetts.)

General Order 2, second series, of 13th, directed the Provost Marshal General to establish communication, by lines of couriers, between the south end of Folly Island and the front of our lines on Morris Island. Four trips a day for mails alone. Stations: Gillmore's Headquarters, at Light-House Inlet, at Seymour's Headquarters, at Vogdes' Headquarters (north end Folly), and one at south end of Folly Island. One enlisted man to be at each station to distribute the mail.

General Order 4, second series, of 15th, directed all the troops on Morris Island to be encamped in brigades; sinks to be dug, etc. Every absentee to be reported. Guard mounts, drills and dress parades to be strictly observed except by troops on duty at immediate front.

General Order 7, second series, of 17th, established an Engineers' Depot, where all tools and implements and supplies of that department shall be kept.

General Order 9, second series, of the 20th, appointed Assistant Commissaries of Musters Capt. Chas. A. Brooks, Ninth Maine, for troops on Morris Island

General Order 10, second series, of 20th, forbade any officer or soldier interfering in any way with the man on the "lookout," and even forbade any one handling his glass.

These are all the important orders of the second series, which series died with July 1863.

The Department Statistics for July 1863 were as follows: Total troops, 21,917; wounded and sick, 8,189; died, 81; cases wounded, 760; died, 42.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	5 men,		9 officers.	
Co. A	81	"	3	"
B	82	"	2	"
C	69	"	3	"
D	66	"	2	"
E	74	"	2	"
F	81	"	3	"
G	58	"	2	"
H	57	"	3	"
I	80	"	3	"
K	67	"	3	"
Present aggregate	720		35	755
Aggregate last report	744		38	782

One man has been discharged by order — Private Arthur Bingham, Co. F, who was promoted to Hospital Steward in the regular army (see September 1863 returns) [This was a mistake. — D. E.]

Six men have been transferred to the Invalid Corps: A, 1; B, 1; C, 1; E, 1; F, 1; G, 1.

Four men are reported as missing in action (all 18th): A, 3: I, 1.

Two men have died of disease: A, 1; B, 1

Two men are reported as deserters: H, 1; I, 1 (neither on 18th).

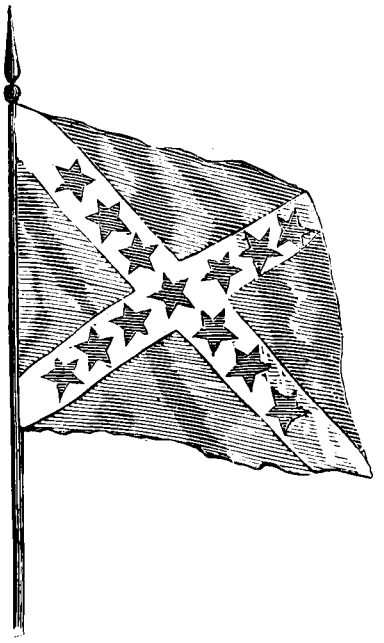
Three officers have been discharged for disability: 1st Lieut. D. J Flanders, 1st Lieut. L. F Place and 2d Lieut. J W Ackerman.

One officer killed in action: Adjt. A. H. Libby, 18th.

Officers detached: A, 2; H, 1; K, 1; Field and Staff, 3: total, 7

Officers on extra duty: I, 1; Field and Staff, 1: total, 2.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	8	8	
Musicians	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Prisoners of war	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	
Detached	7	9	3	2	7	5	3	5	9	6	56
Present sick	19	28	15	18	14	20	18	9	21	23	185
Killed	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	9



CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG.

AUGUST, 1863.

IT was currently reported on the 1st that Gillmore had sent word to Beauregard, that if he did n't stop shelling our camp, he would shell the city He stopped. Thermometer in sun, 140° Lieut. Libby, Jr., is Acting Adjutant, though marked "off duty." The balance of the hospital and other stores arrived today from St. Helena. Regiment to front at night. Chief Engineer Harris (Confederate) was instructed to place in front of Wagner, and in its ditches, *trous-de-loup*, and also boards with sharp nails or spikes in the bottom of the ditches, as already verbally instructed.

2 Aug.: It looks as if we are to stay here till the city surrenders. Two brigades have arrived and are now on Folly Island. They are said to number 3,000, and are from North Carolina.

Gen. Vogdes, in command of our brigade, was relieved today by Col. Louis Bell, Fourth New Hampshire. We are at the front and are getting shelled lively.

3 Aug.: How good it seems to be in camp again (we got back last night); but oh, how hot! Again a change. Col. Guss' regiment, the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, has been put in our brigade, of which he is in command. The navy is getting short of coal, and a steamer was dispatched North today to hurry along a supply.

4 Aug.: Moved camp again, but not far. Again on picket; and a detail was on duty near the lumber yard. Our Quartermaster (Hynes) has got some bricks for us, and we are to have an oven.

Tonight the noted scout, Capt. Payne, of the One Hundredth New York, with 9 out of 18 of his party, was captured by the rebels in the harbor, near Cumming's Point. Troops are arriving daily.

5 Aug.: We are drawing half rations of whiskey now daily. Work is being pushed rapidly; for tonight there are fully 1,300 men at work on the fortifications, guarded by two brigades. The lookout cries "Sumter!" or "Wagner!" when he sees a shot fired, and the workmen tumble down instanter to shelter until the shell has passed over, when they resume work. Our regiment relieved at dark by Fifty-sixth New York.

6 Aug.: Mail. Very warm; and we are satisfied to keep quiet and within our tents. Only 105° in shade.

7 Aug.: A diary says: "We are mounting a 300-pounder Parrott, the biggest and the only one in the world." Gen. Hagood, commanding the rebel forces, says he has 1,276 on the island.

Today, Gen. Gillmore issued an order wherein hangs a tale. The order (General Order 66) forbade the giving of information for publication or otherwise, as to force, armament, condition, etc., of his command, under penalty of severest punishment known to military law and usage in the field. The tale is thus: Col. Jackson (with a conscript detail) arrived in New York Sunday morning, 26 July, on the *Arago* — the first steamer to reach the North since the assault on Wagner. Gens. Strong and Seymour were also on board, as well as a large number of other officers and men. The steamer was besieged by reporters, and the New York papers next morning (27th, Monday) had a very good account of the assault, principally from their own correspondents at Morris Island, but augmented by what they could gather from the passengers. These papers gave a list of arrivals, adding that the New Hampshire details were to go to New Hampshire by the way of Boston. There they were intercepted by local reporters, who, having received the New York papers, were hungry for additional news.

Col. Jackson and his men arrived in Boston Tuesday, 28th, and the Colonel was interviewed by a reporter of the *Evening Transcript*, to whom no actually new points were given or other news than of a general character, except such as would be of no value in the hands of the enemy. The *Transcript* of the 28th had an account of this interview with Col. Jackson. The writer has taken the trouble to see the *Transcript's* files, has read and re-read the article, and can discover no item in it of more value to the rebels than was in the New York papers of the day previous. It is said that a copy of the paper was sent or shown to Gen. Gillmore, and this was the direct cause of the issue of General Order 66. Gen. Gillmore at once sent word to Washington (7 August), and Col. Jackson was ordered (11 August) to report at Washington under arrest. He did so, being accompanied by his son Thomas M., who had but just arrived home, having resigned his captaincy in our regiment. They reported to Gen. Halleck, and were by him referred to the Secretary of War, to whom a full explanation was given and by him accepted and without accompanying censure. He was at once released from arrest and ordered (by mistake) to his regiment. This was later revoked, and he was ordered to Concord and resumed his duties there.

Meantime, the regiment had been notified of his being ordered under arrest; and after his relief from it by the Secretary of War there was a failure to notify the regiment; so that Col. Jackson was at one time (one particular monthly report of the regiment) reported as absent in arrest, though he had been actually relieved. The matter was finally straightened out. The case caused considerable comment in the regiment at the time; but so few were in possession of the facts that the larger part of the discussions were based upon a false assumption. The writer has an abstract of the article in question, and upon request of any person in doubt will furnish it.

The countersign tonight was "Donelson," and Capt. Ayer was Field Officer of the Day.

8 Aug.: We furnished a detail today to assist in planting a battery in a swamp (see "Swamp Angel") The *Arago* was stopped

off here today, and after being detained awhile was sent back to Hilton Head. (This item probably has some connection with Gillmore's order of yesterday.)

9 Aug.: Here is a curious phase of army life. A diary says: "It took some time to find out the day of week and month. Wrote up diary for past four days. There's little difference between Sunday and Monday. It's hard work keeping account." The writer often finds diaries differing by a day.

10 Aug.: Does the reader remember the bricks? We expect to run the oven tomorrow. Lieut. Wadlia, who has been detached, got back today. Lieut. Brainard's resignation has been accepted. The magazine near us is completed, and powder is being put in. The new troops are being put to work, and as a result our duties are not quite so hard.

Our regiment sent a detail to Stono today, for ammunition. Sergt. Atherton of I was in the detail. They went on the *Allen Price*, returning next day.

Gillmore wrote to Halleck today that the rebels have twice as many men and five times as much artillery as he; that he expected to open fire on Sumter on the 14th; that his command is improving in health; refers to previous requests for reinforcements; that all but two regiments ordered to him from Gen. Foster had arrived.

Gen. Terry directed today that General Order 66, Department of the South (see 7th), be read three times at different parades at head of each regiment, detachment and battery, and three times at head of each company.

It is only 114° in the shade today; and yet our folks at home probably suffer among the nineties. The *Arago* passed here today, having fulfilled the requirements of detention.

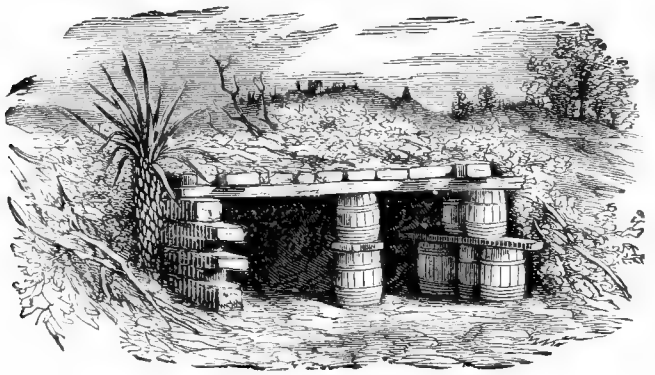
11 Aug.: Mail. The long roll turned us out at 2 A.M. and then followed an artillery duel of about two hours between the rebels and our advanced batteries. Two men of our regiment were wounded by shells. Our pickets were advanced within 200 yards of Wagner.

The firing this morning is accounted for thus: The calcium light shone last night for the first time, and was thrown on Sumter and Wagner. We could see them as plainly as day. While we could see everything, they could see nothing but a little stream of light; but how far distant, they could not tell. They were astonished, nonplussed. They resented in the only way open — *i.e.*, by firing (see "Calcium Light"). We lost the services of two officers today — Dr. Buzzell being announced as Chief Medical Officer, and Lieut. Morrill as Aide-de-Camp: both on the Brigade Staff.

12 Aug.: We are pleased today with the report that Sumter's walls have been breached by one of our 200-pounders. Our new bakery has begun to operate, and we are correspondingly happy. Two monitors arrived at night. The masts are being removed from the mortar schooners; but just what that means or portends we cannot tell. Time will develop the reasons. One of these schooners is anchored above the *Ironsides* and puts in many a choice shot.

13 Aug.: Vast quantities of powder are being stored in the new magazine; and the general appearances indicate some kind of a movement.

A special inspection is ordered today, to be held on the 15th, at 4.30 A.M.; and Maj. Plimpton is assigned to us. These are other indications. A Department order of today directs that all officers and men on detached service, whose regiments are not serving at the same point, shall be relieved and join their regiments — except officers on staff duty, nurses and attendants in hospitals, and enlisted men on duty in the Staff Departments at Headquarters of Department. Again a pointer: Gen. Terry directed today that whenever the long roll beat, all fatigue parties join their regiments at once and fall in with them. Sumter was hit several times today Two more monitors have arrived.



BOMB AND SPLINTER-PROOF.

Dahlgren's book says: "Gillmore too sick to begin the fight tomorrow."

[Theodore D. Wagner (of Fraser & Co., Charleston) to Beauregard.]

Understanding that several projects are on foot to destroy the *Ironsides*, I take the liberty of saying to you (should the parties come before you) that I am authorized by my co-partners to offer $100,000 for them and myself to any party who will sink or destroy the *Ironsides* or the *Wabash*, and $50,000 if one of the monitors is destroyed. It may be of service, — this offer, — and I take the liberty to write you this note.

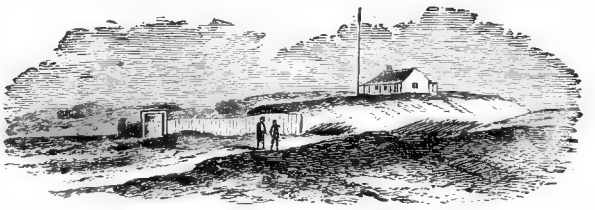
On the 15th the above was substantially proclaimed by Beauregard, adding the suggestion that provision be made for the families of any who should attempt the feat and fail or be captured, and that men of wealth unite in the enterprise.

14 Aug.: Apparently everything was ready this morning to begin the intended bombardment; but a painful rumor reaches us that in moving the 300-pounder to place, the "ways" broke down, and for the time being they were unable to move the monster. Gillmore is really sick, and one of our most valuable hospital nurses (Murdough of Co. H) has been sent down to his tent at lower end of the island to nurse him. The muster ordered for the 15th appears to have taken place this morning.

The Sanitary Commission has given us a fair supply of dippers, plates and spoons, and something to eat as well. These were received through the kindly offices of our Chaplain.

15 Aug.: Large details are hard at work filling cartridges. Does the reader think the men who filled the cartridges philosophized and moralized over their work? No! no more than a butcher while

filling a sausage. More troops today as reinforcements. Truly, another crisis is at hand. The navy, having a plentiful supply of powder, sent a lot of it ashore today to Gillmore. We are so short of officers that Sergts. Connelly of C and Tredick of D have been directed to act as 2d lieutenants. We are getting soft bread from our oven.



FORT WAGNER, AT POINT OF ASSAULT.

16 Aug.: On picket tonight at the extreme front. Co. E. under Lieut. Edgerly, skirmished up quite near the rebels. (This item means morning of 17th.) Gillmore reports today to Halleck that he was unable to open fire on the 14th, as expected; that he had found the powder to be of very poor quality; had borrowed some of the navy, and more had arrived from the North; and he expected to open fire tomorrow.

17 Aug.: We had a dress parade at 4 P.M., followed by a few remarks from the Chaplain. He does not get much chance nowadays to do other than contribute to our physical wants; and that he does to the best of his ability

The day of shelling is upon us, and is a pleasant one. Everything in front except the sharpshooters came in at daylight. Having a nicely arranged programme, we permit the reader to examine it.

ORDER OF EXERCISES FOR 17 AUG. 1863.

By Gen. Gillmore's Special Order No. 481, dated 16 Aug. 1863, the several batteries on Morris Island are to open at break of day tomorrow, as follows: —

Battery Brown, 3,516 yards. — Capt. C. G. Strahan, Third Rhode Island Artillery. Two 8-inch Parrott rifles, firing against gorge wall of Sumter — one shot, one percussion shell.

Battery Rosecrans, 3,447 yards. — Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jr., Third Rhode Island Artillery. Three 100-pounder Parrott rifles, firing against gorge wall of Sumter — one shell, two shots.

Battery Meade, 3,428 yards. — 1st Lieut. Henry Holbrook, Third Rhode Island Artillery Two 100-pounder Parrott rifles, firing against gorge wall of Sumter — both percussion shells.

Battery Kearney. — 1st Lieut. S. S. Atwell, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers. Three 30-pounder Parrott rifles and three Coehorn mortars, firing against Gregg — guns, shot and shells; mortars, shells (over).

Naval Battery, 3,938 yards. — Commander F. A. Parker, U. S. Navy. Two 8-inch Parrott rifles, two 80-pounder Whitworth rifles, firing against gorge wall and barbette fire of Sumter.

Battery Reynolds. — Capt. A. E. Green, Third Rhode Island Artillery. Five 10-inch siege mortars, firing against Fort Wagner — shells, exploding before striking.

Battery Weed. — Capt. B. F. Skinner, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers. Five 10-inch siege mortars, firing against Fort Wagner — shells, exploding before striking.

Battery Hayes, 4,172 yards. — Capt. R. G. Shaw, Third Rhode Island Artillery. One 8-inch Parrott rifle, firing against gorge wall of Sumter — shot. Seven 30-pounder Parrott rifles, firing against Wagner and Gregg, as ordered.

Battery Reno, 4,272 yards — Capt. A. W Colwill, Third Rhode Island Artillery One 8-inch Parrott rifle, two 100-pounder Parrott rifles, firing against gorge wall of Sumter—100-pounders, shot; 8-inch, percussion shells.

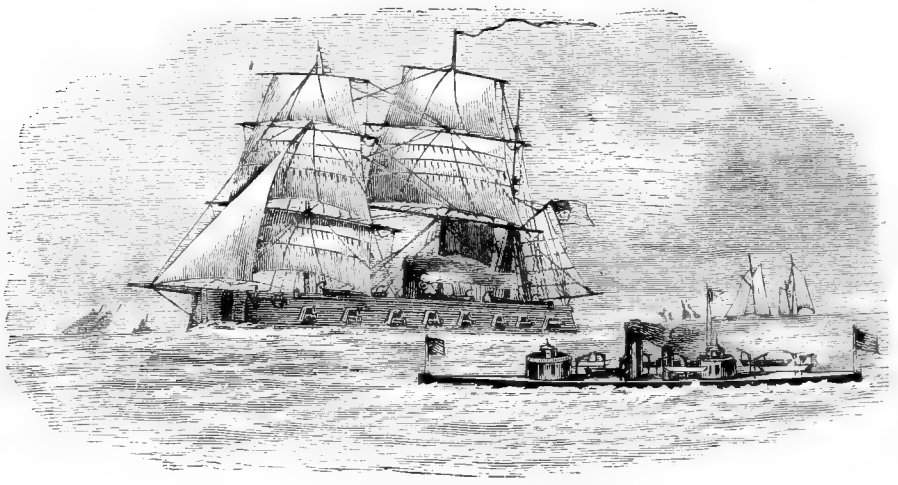
Battery Stevens, 4,278 yards. — Lieut. J. E. Wilson, First United States Artillery Two 100-pounder Parrott rifles, firing against gorge wall of Sumter — one shot, one percussion shells.

Battery Strong, 4,290 yards. — Capt. H. S. Gray, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers. One 10-inch Parrott rifle, firing against gorge wall of Sumter — shot and percussion shell alternately

Battery Kirby. — Lieut. Charles Sellmar, Eleventh Maine Volunteers. Two 10-inch sea coast mortars, firing against Fort Sumter — to explode shell in fort before striking.

The above is an excellent bill of fare, and was delivered as ordered.

The vessels of the navy assisted materially during the engagement, and were stationed thus: *Weehawken*, *Catskill*, *Nahant*, *Montauk*, *Ironsides* — at short range; *Canandaigua*, *Mahaska*, *Cimmarone*, *Ottawa*, *Wissahickon*, *Dai Chang*, *Ladona* — at long range.



NEW IRONSIDES AND MONITOR.

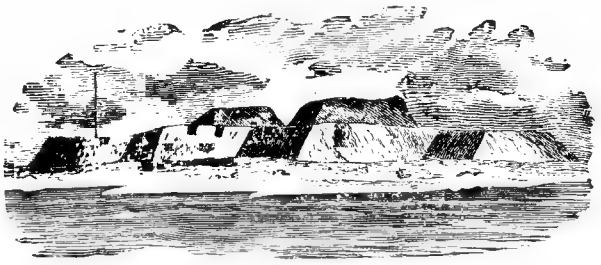
During the latter part of the day the *Passaic* and *Patapsco* went up within about 2,000 yards of Sumter, and opened on it with their 150-pounder rifled guns. Commander Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury of the *Catskill* were instantly killed during the day.

It must be borne in mind that our regiment was at the front during the day and the night previous. When we came in at night we did so by companies. The noise and tremble of the bombardment was fearful, and the sight was a majestic one — but only while we could eliminate the element of danger. There were no perceptible signs of weakening on the part of the rebels, though the fight continued all day. During the night (Dahlgren's book says) Gillmore notified the commander of the naval force that he expected a sortie, and asked him to shell a little and stop it.

18 Aug.: At daylight the *Ironsides* and two monitors moved close in and engaged Wagner for a little while, for purpose of detaining them in their nest, as it was presumed they were meditating an

attack upon the land forces. A gale set in today and prevented active operations by the navy. Our land batteries, however, fired many a shot, particularly at Sumter. By afternoon the gale had increased so much, with rain, that practically all work of firing ceased. We were gladdened with the report that the 300-pounder was mounted at last. From some cause unknown to us we were not "turned out" this morning as was usual; and didn't we nap! Come fire or blood: what did we care for such trifling things! We slept.

In a letter to Senator Henry, Lexington, Va., dated 18 Aug. 1863, Gen. Beauregard says: " your idea of using double-barrelled guns in Wagner has long since been adopted. I hope the buckshot will make sad havoc in the Yankee ranks. I have also planted the ground in front of the battery with a certain kind of grain, which is quite prolific of results, even in the most barren sands. "



FORT WAGNER — SEA FRONT.

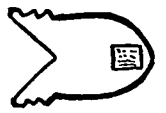
19 Aug.: Beginning with this date, the reader will find grouped at the end of the month extracts from letters written during that time at Fort Sumter. The regiment is again in front of Wagner, on special service in the advanced trenches; and with us are two companies of the Fortieth Massachusetts — A and G. The gale shows no signs of abating. Work on the advancement of our lines continues through the night, with Lieut. Trickey and Cos. G and K in the most advanced position. The new troops are being worked into harness. Three regiments, averaging over 700 men each, were today assigned to alternate tours of duty as grand guard at the extreme front. In advancing our lines, as mentioned, the reader must refer to "Sapping" (treated separately) in order to understand how the object is accomplished.

Gen. Gillmore informed Admiral Dahlgren today that his Whitworth guns were disabled, and he wished to borrow two more. The bricks fly lively from Sumter, and afford us amusement.

Of the bombardment of yesterday, Gen. Ripley (Confederate) says: "The enemy opened about daylight Wagner was sorely pressed the flag of truce boat was literally a Godsend the commanding officer, anticipating a renewal after the exchange of prisoners, had asked for transportation for all his troops in case of necessity."

20 Aug.: The 300-pounder Parrott opened today on Sumter, and bricks fly by the cartload, apparently. A battery on James Island was opened on us and, it being on our flank, annoys us much. Dahlgren and Gillmore had a long conference. The rebels were lively today at Wagner, and kept the boys busy at and near the front

dodging shells, and several were killed and wounded. Fort Johnson has our range and is very attentive. We were relieved at night by the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania. Fort Sumter looks bad. The southwest wall is apparently almost battered down. One diary says, "It looks like a pile of rubbish."



PERCUSSION BULLET.

21 Aug.: A flag of truce today. The regiment that relieved us last night lost 27 killed and wounded before daylight. We are again placed on the three days' alternate arrangement, with the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania and One Hundredth New York. The 300-pounder burst today; and we feel very badly about it, it being "the only one on earth." It is said that eighteen inches has been blown off its muzzle.

FORTS WAGNER AND GREGG

From Confederate sources we learn the following concerning armament, garrison, etc., of the two works, 21 Aug. 1863: —

1. 8-inch Sea Coast Howitzer: on the curtain, bearing on the land. In good working order.
2. 10-inch Columbiad: on sea face. Unserviceable chassis; disabled.
3. 10-inch Columbiad: on sea face, bearing on beach. In good working order.
4. 32-pounder Smooth Bore (same as No. 3).
5. 8-inch Siege Howitzers: on land face, in salient. In good working order.
6. 42-pounder Carronade: on land face. In good working order.
7. 8-inch Naval Shell Gun: on land face. (Same condition as No. 6.)
8. 32-inch Smooth Bore: on land face. (Same condition as No. 6.)
9. 32-pounder Smooth Bore: on land face. Carriage injured; but could be worked.
10. 8-inch Naval Shell Gun: on land face. (Condition same as No. 9.)
11. 32-pounder Carronade: on land face.
12. 32-pounder Carronade: on land face.
13. 8-inch Siege Howitzer: on land face.
14. 10-inch Mortar: at Western Gorge.

(11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in good working order.)

Gregg had one 10-inch Columbiad and one 9-inch Dahlgren, manned by a detachment of Light Artillery.

The garrison of both comprised 794 infantry, 240 artillery, 10 cavalry and 14 sharpshooters, making a total of 1,058 men in all.

Tonight the One Hundredth New York, Col. Dandy, being at the front, tried during the prevailing darkness to capture the ridge in front (wanted by us as a place to build a parallel); but was unsuccessful.

Gillmore wanted Beauregard to surrender today, threatening to bombard the city in case of his refusal. Meantime arrangements are being made to bombard Sumter again by the navy; but the *Passaic* grounded, and the attempt is abandoned for today at least.

During the night some sort of a torpedo boat was sent down by the rebels. It struck the *Ironsides*, doing no special damage, however, and retreated to Charleston.

JOHN C. LINEHAN,
Band.

22 Aug.: We give the following as a specimen of instructions, varied, of course, according to circumstances.

MEMORANDUM INSTRUCTIONS FOR DUTY

MORRIS ISLAND, 22 Aug. 1863.

Capt. Maxwell, } 40 men as skirmishers.
Capt. Ayer. }

Six men of Co. B will report to Capt. Ayer at 5.30 o'clock.

Seven men of Co. — will report to Capt. Maxwell at 5.30 o'clock.

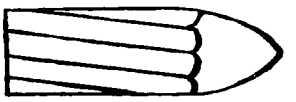
This makes the number of each company 20 men. Capt. Maxwell will take the right of the line, and Capt. Ayer the left. The men will be instructed not to provoke a fire with the enemy, but to lay low and operate so as to facilitate the progress of the works. In case the enemy drive the skirmishers in (which can only be done by an overwhelming force), they will retire through the trench and no other way This must be understood by each man — to retire the same way they go out.

It is of every importance that the skirmishers are on the ground before the enemy For this purpose they will leave camp at 5.30 o'clock and proceed to the advanced trench, and deploy immediately in front — one-half of each.

Companies will take shovels, and as soon as established throw up earth for their own cover. As soon as a man can be seen on Fort Wagner in the morning (that is, as soon as the light of morning is sufficient), the skirmishers will retire to the rear splinter-proof for the day.

By order: J. F RANDLETT,
Capt. Commanding Regiment.

Regiment went on picket tonight. Capt. Ayer hailed the rebels, and went out between the lines and brought in the dead body of a One Hundredth New York man. Joe Blaisdell of D and a man of H assisted (see Capt. Ayer's Personal)



WHITWORTH BALL

A Fort Sumter letter says 604 shots were fired at it today, 419 of them striking it inside and outside. Gillmore got a little alarmed today, and notified the navy to keep up its fire lest the rebels should disable his guns. The Swamp Angel fired this morning, first time at about 1.30 (see "Swamp Angel").

The British Consul at Charleston requested interview with Gillmore (declined), as to shelling British subjects. The flag of Sumter was shot away. The firing today was almost wholly on our side. Two or three flags of truce — one by the navy. All sorts of rumors reach us, including armistice and end of war.

The capture of Gen. Gillmore was suggested by Capt. Samuel LeRoy Hammond of the Yeadon Light Infantry (Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers), who proposed to Beauregard to go to Folly Island with three or four resolute men, on some dark, rainy and disagreeable night, and take Gen. Gillmore out of bed and transfer him to Beauregard, that he might enjoy the hospitalities of "our city by the sea." An interview was requested. Gen. Taliaferro forwarded the foregoing; but endorsed it as altogether impracticable.

23 Aug.: We are on picket all day, and up to the front, where we can see everything. The danger we have become accustomed to. Flags of truce are numerous today. The iron-clads moved up early this morning to near Cumming's Point and fired rapidly at Sumter

again. The sea is too rough, and they soon return; and as they do so they receive the compliments of Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island.

More troops arrived today. The Chaplain's diary says: "No services today. The rebels do not like our Greek fire of yesterday—Beauregard was mad. Poor man!" Our picket line is very near the rebel sharpshooters. The left of our advance picket extends into the marsh. We are lucky as to hits, though Wagner is lively. The Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania relieved us. Some of our forces have been landed on James Island, and will soon make their presence felt.

24 Aug.: The Swamp Angel burst today (see "Swamp Angel"). A high wind blew the sand about in a very unpleasant way Firing was considerably less than yesterday. At night we were refreshed by a violent and very copious rain. A diary says: "We are now at the point where our men fell on the 18th July, and their bodies are being dug up by the sappers."

25 Aug.: The firing during the day was very light on both sides. About dark, preparations were made to capture the ridge (previously mentioned) in our front, occupied by the rebel pickets. Apparently our regiment was to be the assaulting party; but there seemed to be no well-directed management of the affair as a whole. Five companies went up to front, and the other five soon followed. All got there before dark. The Requa Batteries and some Coehorn mortars opened as if to drive the rebels out. They fired so rapidly that their ammunition failed. Then our boys opened on them for awhile. Ammunition and more men were sent for. These arrived; but still the movement didn't "move." Soon the whole affair seemed to be and was really over. The probability is that it was found inexpedient to make the attempt (that is, the grand rush); and so it was temporarily abandoned. In this "engagement" we had one killed (Smith of H) and a few wounded, mostly in Co. F One diary has it that the force on the ridge was largely reinforced from Wagner: hence the withdrawal.

26 Aug.: We are at the front all day. The *New York Herald* correspondent says of today's doings:—

> The Third New Hampshire, under Capt. Randlett, occupied the advance for 24 hours, until the Bay State boys (Twenty-fourth Massachusetts) came up; and then they acted as reserve for the storming column. All day they were exposed to the fire of the rebel sharpshooters, and suffered severely. Their conduct was such as to entitle them to great praise. Though taking no part in the brilliant charge, they lost more heavily than the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts.

This movement, so successfully carried out, deserves further description. The ridge was a desirable and valuable point. Its topography, and nearness to Wagner, made it presumably (and really, as it afterward proved) the final point of attack, so far as the erection of batteries was concerned. Upon it was constructed the Fifth Parallel (see "Fifth Parallel").

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts went in with about 300 men. The charge was about 6 P.M., and was remarkable for its suddenness, impetuosity and success.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts boys, some of them with shovels strapped upon their backs, jumped suddenly over the Fourth Parallel; and ere the rebel pickets could sufficienty recover from their surprise, they were either induced without argument to surrender, or run. About 70 prisoners were captured; and as it was necessary to reverse the works, these rebel prisoners were invited to take a hand at digging. Said one big fellow, "Do you-un's make we-un's work? The reply was a decided affirmative, coupled with the injunction: "Dig or die!" This latter referred to a possible fatality from Wagner, which soon followed the loss of the ridge.

Gen. Terry ordered today that the names of all officers should be sent him at end of each month; and if absent, stating where they were and on what duty.

A heavy rain set in about 10 P.M., accompanied by the usual thunder and lightning. The position of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts was a hazardous one, being liable to a heavy sortie from Wagner; but they were relieved about midnight by troops through a flying sap, and through which they made their exit rearwards. One account says of this event, that the rebels were afraid to retreat over their own torpedoes; and very likely there was some truth in the assertion. The navy was to have made an attempt during the day to remove certain obstructions; but the heavy sea prevented.

CAPTURE OF THE RIDGE.

Of the capture of the Ridge, Maj. Gilchrist (Confederate) says in his pamphlet: "As long as this post could be held, it was not possible to surprise Wagner; so it was the '*point d' appui*' for both assailed and assailant. Gen. Hagood's forces were fortunately prepared to receive the attack [of the 25th — not of the 26th. — D. E.], and the position was held with courage and spirit by the Sixty-first North Carolina and Fifty-fourth Georgia, by whom the enemy was driven back a second time with heavy loss. The following day (26) Fort Wagner was subjected to another of those heavy bombardments from land and sea, to which it had become accustomed; and at dark an overwhelming force was thrown against the Ridge. The engagement of the night before had interrupted communication with the city, so that reinforcements of fresh troops and ammunition failed to reach the island. Overpowered at last, the Ridge was abandoned and the Fifth and last parallel against Wagner established."

27 Aug.: Gillmore sent word to navy that he had (last night) advanced 100 yards and had captured 80 prisoners. We were relieved about midnight last night, getting back to our camp a little after one, pretty well worn out, but elated at the success of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts. Our loss in the killed and wounded is the sad part of the affair. Among the killed of last night were Burnham and LaMudge of H (both buried today), and Capt. Ayer of H and Robinson of K, and others, wounded. Several diaries

place the total at 15. By daybreak today the sappers had an unfinished trench within 100 yards of Wagner. Not much more work could be done so near Wagner without great loss of life and limb. Did this reason stop the work? No; we moved on just the same. The firing today was very light on both sides.

28 Aug.: Not much going on today, except the friendly (?) exchange of shots; and these were numerous. Band Master Ingalls records today that he took up a torpedo from the sand in front of Wagner, and after trying to explode it, the boys gathered around to see it, when it suddenly exploded, killing two or three and wounding others. He does not say who these were. The moon is full and we have an extraordinarily high tide, which damages both parties. At night we went on picket again at the front, and in a heavy rain, relieving the One Hundredth New York. Many were taken back to camp, wounded, before midnight. Our position was at the extreme front; and each time, latterly, we have been posted at a point nearer to Wagner than on the preceding tour. The Sixty-seventh Ohio was with us as a support in case of attack.

29 Aug.: Before morning, two more wounded were sent in. The day was beautiful and quiet — a great mistake so far as the "quiet" is concerned. A diary says: "Buried the darkey that dug up seven torpedoes."

We may pause here a moment to correct a wrong impression. The *Army and Navy Journal* was born today in New York. There are many who think that valuable military-naval paper was published during the entire war.

30 Aug.: Sunday. Mail — and new commissions in it. We are very short of officers; and each mail is inspected with a deal of interest. Lieut.-Col. Purviance of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania was killed today by the premature explosion of one of our own shells. One isn't safe anywhere on this island. The Chaplain is so pleased with the general observance of Sunday that he records the fact that the batteries did not fire.

31 Aug.: Mustered (by Capt. Randlett) for two months' pay, and with the usual inspection. Four monitors engaged Moultrie and the Sullivan's Island batteries and had quite a lively tilt. John E. Chick, who was wounded 26th, was buried this morning. Robinson (wounded same time) still lives, but will probably die. At night the regiment went on picket again, and with about 275 men.

[Brig.-Gen. Rains to Confederate Secretary of War.]

The hand grenades described in the enemy's prints as so terrible in repelling their assault on Battery Wagner were sub-terra shells. There were none of the former at the post, and consequently there were none then used

The above was sent to Pres. Davis, who then endorsed it: "Acknowledge with gratification the success of Gen. Rains' sub-terra shells "

The Union forces on Morris Island 31 Aug. are reported as follows: —

Commanding Post, Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Col. H. R. Guss, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.

Ninth Maine	Lieut. Z. H. Robinson.
Third New Hampshire	Capt. J. F Randlett.
Fourth New Hampshire	Lieut.-Col. Louis Bell.
Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania	Maj. Galusha Pennypacker.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Col. Joshua B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Thirty-ninth Illinois	Col. Thomas O. Osborn.
Sixty-second Ohio	Col. F B. Pond.
Sixty-seventh Ohio	Maj. Lewis Butler.
Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania	Maj. Edward Campbell.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Col. Joseph R. Hawley.

Tenth Connecticut	Maj. Edwin S. Greeley.
Twenty-fourth Massachusetts	Col. Francis A. Osborn.
Seventh New Hampshire	Lieut.-Col. J. C. Abbott.
One Hundredth New York	Col. G. B. Dandy

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Col. James Montgomery.

Fifty-fourth Massachusetts	Col. M. S. Littlefield.
Second South Carolina	Lieut.-Col. W W Marple.
Third U. S. Colored Troops	Col. B. C. Tilghman.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Col. W H. H. Davis.

Forty-seventh New York	Maj. C. R. MacDonald.
One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York (Independent Battalion)	Capt. M. Schmitt.
Fifty-second Pennsylvania	Lieut.-Col. H. M. Holt.
One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania	Maj. E. L. Rogers.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. R. W Jackson. Capt. L. L. Langdon.

B, Third Rhode Island	Capt. Albert E. Green.
C, Third Rhode Island	" Chas. R. Brayton.
D, Third Rhode Island	" Richard G. Shaw.
H, Third Rhode Island	" Augustus W Colwell.
I, Third Rhode Island	" Chas. G. Strahan.
M, Third Rhode Island	" Jos. J. Comstock, Jr.
B, First United States	Lieut. Guy V Henry
C, First United States	" James E. Wilson.
E, Third United States	Lieut.-Col. R. Myrick.
B, Third New York	Capt. James E. Ashcroft.
F, Third New York	Lieut. Paul Berchmire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Detachment Eleventh Maine	Lieut. Chas. Sellmar.
Detachment First Massachusetts Cav.	" Chas. V. Holt.
First New York Engineers	Col. Edw. W Serrell.

LETTERS FROM FORT SUMTER.

[Referred to 19 Aug. — D.E.]

FORT SUMTER, 19 Aug. 1863.

The enemy throw 200-pounder Parrotts at us at rate of 1,000 a day this fort has not replied since day before yesterday morning . . the Brooke gun disabled yesterday (repaired today) yesterday 895 shots fired at us three slightly wounded today, one killed, five wounded

FORT SUMTER, 20 Aug. 1863.

The fact is we all *know* now, what we all thought before, that the fort cannot stand against land batteries . . on the face of the gorge, the bricks falling down on the sand which we had placed outside have accumulated until they have built up of themselves a complete breastwork behind which we can take refuge

FORT SUMTER, 22 Aug. 1863.

1,000 shots thrown at us yesterday . flag-staff shot away four times . Beauregard here today, also Ripley. The former says we must hold out for a month longer . we have now only four guns fit for immediate service . one company was sent out of the fort last night, and tonight another goes. This will leave three to keep the old machine going . It has come to our ears that the *croakers* have opened *their* batteries, that never cease firing. Every gun must be saved, they say, and the fort must be defended casemate by casemate, tier by tier, brick by brick! Build a bomb-proof, and get into it, and stay there, and never come out! . Night before last Capt. Carlin, with a small steamer, made for the purpose, with a detachment from this fort under Lieut. Fickling, went out to blow up the *Ironsides* . they reached the monster . but the tide drifted them around, and the boat struck with its side, the torpedo caught in the chain of the *Ironsides*, was torn off and left there . they all got away safely . Lieut. Fickling is only 19 . came near being immortalized.

FORT SUMTER, 23 Aug. 1863.

The monitors (5) came up this morning at half past three and opened on us, in our helpless condition, a most destructive fire. We had but a solitary gun amid the ruins, the remnant of 35 splendid barbette guns . . came within 800 yards of the fort; could not be seen by the other fortifications owing to a dense fog . after awhile, Moultrie, Bee, Simkins and Gregg all opened. [The writer of the letter then assumes that the Yankees thought Sumter abandoned, and in proof says several launches were seen that morning, early, approaching the fort as if reconnoitring. — D.E.] The Colonel, Adjutant and Ordnance Officer and negro waiter wounded today while at dinner.

FORT SUMTER, 25 Aug. 1863.

. have seen in the Charleston papers the vile, brutal and uncivilized demand of the wretch who commands the Yankee forces in this department. [This refers to Gillmore's notice that he will shell the city, etc. Says two other guns have been repaired, and they now have three; that, anticipating the fall of the fort, the best guns are being removed. — D.E.]

FORT SUMTER, Wednesday Morning.

. . . yesterday at dark the enemy made an attack on our rifle pits in front of Wagner, and after a sharp little fight were repulsed [this is incorrect; see later — D. E.] They have advanced their saps to within 400 yards of the battery . Our loss: 6 killed, 25 wounded. Last night two picked Georgia companies relieved two companies which were sent to batteries on James Island . there are only two companies of our men (First South Carolina) here — Capt. Harleston's and Capt. Fleming's.

FORT SUMTER, 29 Aug. 1863.

. . the enemy has not fired on us since the 26th . Capt. Harleston's company leaves here tonight . we have three barbette guns to fight with. . . After the fight on the night of the 26th in front of Wagner, in which the enemy took our rifle-pits and captured nearly the whole of our pickets, the detested monitors came sneaking close up to the fort. . The enemy's launches come up every night to try to cut off our communication with Morris Island. . . . The two big guns —— spoke of are two Blakely rifled guns, imported by John Fraser & Co. . . to be used to protect the city . . they are truly two wonders, weighing 22 tons each . projectile 780 lbs. . . a whole company to manœuvre a gun . the enemy are within 300 yards of Wagner.

SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 268 of the 3d was a call for 100,000 men.

General Order 274 of the 7th fixed the transportation in the field: —

Field and Staff of a regiment infantry	1 wagon or 4 pack animals.
Every 3 company officers	1 " "
" 12 " "	1 wagon or 4 " "
" 16 non-coms. or privates	1 " "
" 80 " " "	1 wagon or 5 " "

All excess to be turned in immediately

As voting in the field was provided for by several States, it may be worthy of note to state at this point that General Order 275 of the 7th referred to the voting of Iowa soldiers; and General Order 295 of the 31st referred to the voting by Minnesota soldiers. These are the earliest dates of authority to vote in the field found by the writer.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 66 of the 7th was in reference to the giving of information to friends and the press (and thence to the enemy) of matters connected with the military operations in the Department, and has been referred to elsewhere.

General Order 68 of the 13th directed that all officers and men on special, extra or daily duty, at posts other than where their commands were serving, should be at once relieved and proceed to join their regiments. Officers on Staff duty at Department Headquarters, nurses and attendants in general hospitals, and men on duty at Department Headquarters, were excluded from the above requirements.

All officers and men on duty, as repeated in the first instance, to be relieved if their commands move to another post; and if need be they will be re-detailed at the new post.

The Department Statistics for August 1863 are: Total troops, 28,160; cases wounded and sick, 10,865; died, 97; cases wounded, etc., 337; died, 50.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	5 men,		9 officers.	
Co. A	80 "		3 "	
B	79 "		1 "	
C	66 "		3 "	
D	66 "		2 "	
E	74 "		2 "	
F	81 "		3 "	
G	57 "		2 "	
H	53 "		3 "	
I	80 "		3 "	
K	67 "		2 "	
Present aggregate	708		33	741
Aggregate last report	720		35	755

Sergt. R. W Woodbury of Co. A has been promoted to 2d Lieutenant, and 2d Lieut. E. J. Copp has been made Adjutant.

Three men have been discharged for disability, all of Co. C (two at Camp Parole, Annapolis, and one for insanity). But one man (Co. B) is reported as deserting.

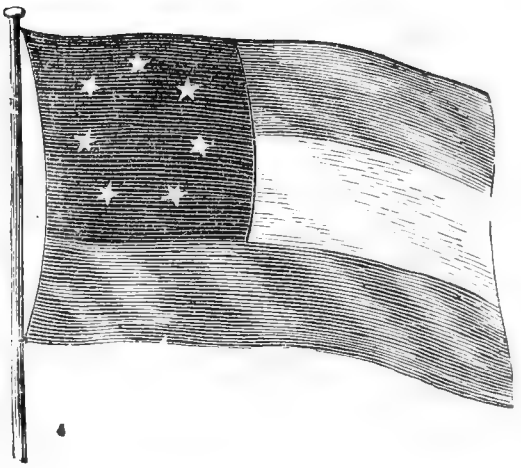
One man (D. N Atwood of H) is taken upon the rolls, having been previously dropped as a deserter.

Capt. T. M. Jackson and 1st Lieut. C F Brainard have been discharged for disability

Officers on detached service: A, 2; H, 1; K, 1; Field and Staff, 1. Officers absent, prisoners of war: Field and Staff, 1 (Bedel).

Officers absent in arrest: Col. Jackson (see his Personal). Officers absent with leave: I, 1 Absent sick: C, 1.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	
Corporals	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	4	8	8	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Musicians	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Prisoners of War	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
Died of Disease	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Killed in action or died of wds.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	5
Present	45	51	46	39	37	49	38	22	45	43	415
Officers on special duty	0	1	0	1	1	1	F	and	S.	1	5



CONFEDERATE FLAG.

SEPTEMBER, 1863.

EVENTS followed each other in quick succession during September; and the writer deems it expedient to continue, through this month at least, the arrangement of matter in diary form.

1 Sept.: Regiment came in from picket early this morning. Today the navy tried its hand at Sumter and Moultrie, meantime attempting to remove obstructions. Sumter only replied twice; but Moultrie was full of fire, and hit our gunboats seventy times. The navy fired about 250 times, but mostly at Sumter. Fleet Capt. Badger was severely wounded.

Gen. Beauregard says of the firing and its results, that the Federal fire on Sumter was so intense as to effect its virtual destruction; and quotes from his Engineer's report to show that at one fall four rampart arches on the northeast front, with platforms and guns, were destroyed, leaving on this front only one arch and a half. In his report to his War Department he says: "The casemates on the eastern face are still filled with sand and give some protection to the garrison from shells. Not a single gun remains *en barbette*, and but a single smooth bore 32-pounder on the west face that can be fired as the morning and evening gun."

We buried Whitman of Co. A today He was killed during last night, on picket, by the explosion of a torpedo, which wounded, also, several others.

2 Sept.: Reports show the rebel force on the island to be 1,566 men. A slow fire was kept up all day. Admiral Dahlgren being sick, Gen. Gillmore went on board for conference.

3 Sept.: We are getting nearer and nearer Wagner, and it cannot hold out much longer. The three regiments (One Hundredth New York, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania and Third New Hampshire) were relieved today from continuing the alternate tours of duty at extreme front; so we did not go there tonight, as was expected. We furnished a large detail for Prisoners and Post Guard. Referring to the hard service, a diary says: "They [the three regiments] have been on duty since 19 Aug., and the casualties have been 105, or 10 per cent of whole force."

Maj. Brooks (an Engineer officer on Gen. Gillmore's Staff), says: "Four-fifths of the casualties (as above), were caused by the enemy's artillery fire. Capt. Randlett was conspicuously efficient.

The Engineers will long remember these three regiments, as their especial guard during the most critical part of the siege; also for their assistance on the sap, at which work a detail was constantly employed."

A conference today between Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren resulted in a decision to attack on the 6th and with a force intended to meet with success. There's going to be trouble in the Department. Thirty doctors arrived today at Hilton Head!

[Col. Keitt's report to Department Headquarters.]

Capt. Gray planted [during the day] a lot of torpedoes in front of this battery [Wagner], during which one of his men, Thomas McNall, crawled upon a torpedo and exploded it, inflicting a very dangerous wound.

4 Sept.: Scarcely any mention of matters during the day in any diary. The only truly interesting items (aside from the next matter to be treated — a little excursion in the evening) are: Fleas are getting numerous and correspondingly troublesome. It is possible to get a glass of beer almost anywhere in camp. The drum corps has made enough money to buy new uniforms and drums. Possibly, by a little straining of the left optic, one can see just a little connection between the last two items.

At night a boat expedition was made up, with intent to take Gregg by surprise. The troops were details from Third New Hampshire (100 men), Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, One Hundredth New York and Seventh Connecticut. Maj. Sanford of the Seventh Connecticut was in command. Many of the men were provided with files to spike the guns, and one particular man was instructed to "touch off" the magazine. The expedition was a failure, so far as Gregg was concerned; but they did capture a rebel boat on its way to the city with important despatches from Col. Keitt, Commanding Wagner. The despatches were not secured — probably destroyed during the capture. The accounts agree that the boat contained a rebel surgeon and a major (Warley) and ten men. Our men were in the boats nearly all night.

[Beauregard to Confederate Headquarters at Richmond.]

It is clearly important to hold Morris Island to last extremity. To do so, must secure means of withdrawing garrison — flower of my force — in emergency, which can only be done with rowboats, which I have, but no oarsmen. The latter, if island is to be held, must be sent me within four days. I beg Department to send me two hundred oarsmen or sailors, with proper officers, from Savannah, Wilmington and Richmond, and enable me to hold the island without too great risk. Please answer immediately.

---

5 Sept.: The reader must be prepared now at any time to be impaled upon the sharp point of a crisis, for we are rapidly approaching one. The final operations against Wagner were begun early this morning, and for about forty-two hours the spectacle was of surpassing grandeur.

Says one writer: "Seventeen siege and Coehorn mortars unceasingly dropped their shells into the work, over the heads of our sappers and the guards of the advanced trenches. Thirteen of our

heavy Parrott rifles — 100, 200 and 300-pounders — pounded away at short though regular intervals at the southwest angle of the bomb-proof; while during the day time the *New Ironsides*, with remarkable regularity and precision, kept up an almost incessant stream of 11-inch shells from her eight-gun broadside."

The commanding officer of Wagner was directed today to prepare safety fuses for use in case of evacuation, with which to blow up his magazines.

At night, another boat expedition to Gregg was gotten under way; but failed, for the main reason that the moon arose and the boats were discovered in time to preclude any actual attempt. A detail from Third New Hampshire, with two days' rations, formed a part of the force; and one diary says the Ninth Maine were oarsmen.

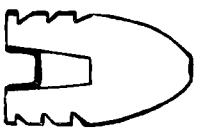
Of this second attack, the following Confederate letter, dated Charleston, 7 Sept. 1863, says: "I left Fort Sumter the 5th inst. in the morning on the eve of same day I had the honor to bear despatches from Gen. Ripley to Col. Keitt, that the despatches of the enemy had been intercepted, saying there would be an assault on Gregg, in the rear, by barges, in the night. [Capt. Lesesne in command at Gregg.] I remained to assist, and was assigned an important position with 34 men (200 all told) waited till 1.30 Sunday morning the barges approached in semi-circular line about 12 in all about fifty men in each . we opened at 150 yards they cried "Don't shoot! We are friends'" but we fired all the more the boats replied by boat howitzers and small arms Moultrie, Bee and Simkins joined to help us fight lasted 25 minutes 8 wounded on our side about 50 men landed, but immediately took to their boats again "

Maj. Gilchrist (Confederate) says, in his pamphlet: "On Saturday evening there were indications observed of an assault by boats. Col. Keitt, now in command of the Island, sent strong reinforcements from the Twenty-eighth Georgia and Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers to the support of Battery Gregg, who stationed themselves in the sand hills between it and Wagner. While taking their position, Capt. Haynes of the Twenty-eighth Georgia, and Lieut. R. A. Blum, commanding Co. B, Washington Light Infantry, Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers, were both killed by a mortar shell. Two monitors were at that time shelling Gregg. At a quarter to 2 A.M. a rocket was thrown up, and ere many minutes elapsed the Federals were descried approaching Morris Island at a point between Wagner and Gregg, in fifteen or twenty barges, through the creek to the rear. Advancing in line of battle, they were permitted to come very near. Capt. Henry R. Lesesne, commanding Gregg, opened on them with a 9-inch Dahlgren, with double canister and grape. Maj. Gardner of the Twenty-seventh Georgia Regiment threw his infantry forward, and poured into them a well-directed and effective fire of musketry. Moultrie, Batteries Bee and Mitchell also opened a rapid and most demoralizing fire. The barges pressed bravely forward, firing spherical case from their howitzers.

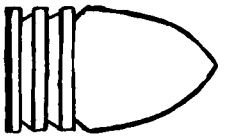
Capt. J. R. Macbeth (son of the Mayor of Charleston) replied with his two field howitzers. The Federals were soon compelled to withdraw, baffled once again in their attempt to capture Gregg, and thus take Wagner in the rear. As all who were struck fell in their boats, the loss was not known. Some bodies and debris of boats floated to the shore. The survivors made the best of their way back through the creek and marshes."

Lieut.-Col. C. C. Jones, Jr., Chief of Light Artillery (on duty, apparently, on James Island), in a letter to the Adjt.-Gen., District of Georgia, at Savannah, called attention to a recent invention of Dr. J. R. Cheves — an incendiary shell, and says experiments have been made. It scatters its contents and will burn afterward, even if the material it hits be wet. The shells are filled with lump phosphorus, which melts in the process of filling. Water is also put in the shell. Thinks the shell will be useful in firing into camps, thickets and cover houses. On exploding, it scatters its iron fragments in the usual manner.

6 Sept.: An order of today shows Capt. Ela to be still in command of the sharpshooters. The firing continued all last night with unabated fury, and, if possible, has opened the new day with renewed vigor. It is Sunday, but no services were held. We had an inspection at 4 P.M., and a grand review at 6. This latter was probably for two purposes: first, to find out just what force we could muster in an emergency; and, second, to show the rebels that we were ready.



MINIE BALL.



U.S. SERVICE BULLET

The Confederate chaplain of the Twenty-fifth South Carolina, in Wagner, says of today, that he held services in the bomb-proofs and the men prayed and praised and sung, the shrieks of the flying balls and bursting shells actually adding to the earnestness of the worship.

Admiral Ammen's book says that Gillmore's advanced sap was within 40 yards of the salient today, and that not a gun remained mounted on Sumter

Another conference on board between Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren. Gillmore informed him that the trenches were quite up to the ditch; and the men were working without being fired upon, even if seen. An assault for tomorrow was arranged, at dead low tide, when the beach offered the best opportunity for movement of troops. At noon, the leading sapper dug into the decayed bodies of those buried after 18 July.

A diary says: "I hear that Wagner is to be assaulted tonight. I pity the poor boys who are to do it." When it became known that such was the fact, and that it (the assault) was to be a desperate one, — either to win everything or lose everything, — and that the Third New Hampshire was to be actually at the head of the assaulting column, the reader may be sure that a thrill of excitement went through our camp. Here we had assaulted and sieged,

and bombarded, these many days — weary days they were, too; and now, when we were to a certain extent exhausted, and many of us dispirited, we are to make the desperate attempt to substantially annihilate our opponents and possess ourselves of the stronghold in our front! Shall we be victorious? If so, at what cost of life, of limb, of blood? If not, what will be our state? It is said that the Third New Hampshire was called into line and were told they were to lead the assault, and those who felt unequal to the task were invited to step out; and not a man stirred from his place! Between the time of making this fact known and the assault, not much time was wasted. The boys were busy — busy as bees. The writing of letters home, the exchanging of what might be final messages, the delivering of keepsakes, etc., to those who were not to participate, and so on, all tended to keep up the excitement.

At 10.30 Gillmore signalled to Dahlgren: "The signal for assault will be the hauling down of the red flag on the *Ironsides*. I shall deploy troops between Wagner and Gregg. Don't fire into them."

The instructions for the assault of 7 Sept., issued by Gen. Terry, were as follows: —

The assault will be made 9 A.M. precisely fire from navy . batteries mortars . kept up to latest moment. Assaulting columns move forward instantly when hour (by signal) arrives.

The Third New Hampshire and Ninty-seventh Pennsylvania will occupy the trenches in the extreme advance, and when the signal is given will leap over the parapet and rush upon the sea face of the work. One hundred men from the leading regiments will be selected, under a competent officer, to attack the flank of the sea face, spike the guns upon it, and mounting the parapet, prevent the enemy from passing in or out of the sally ports behind the flank. Those who attack the sea face will spike the guns, and then mount the bomb-proof by the traverse and fire down into the interior of the work. They must also seize the opening from the bomb-proof to the sea face.

Brig.-Gen. Stevenson's brigade, reinforced by the Fourth New Hampshire and Ninth Maine regiments, will occupy the trenches immediately in rear of the advance party. When the signal is given, they will spring out on the beach . double-quick between Wagner and the sea, and extend along the rear face to marsh; then mount the parapet and fire down into the parade.

Col. Davis' brigade will occupy the trenches in rear of Gen. Stevenson's brigade, and at signal form on beach, left in front, and follow Stevenson's brigade. Having passed the fort it will form across the island, facing Gregg (to prevent reinforcements), and throw out skirmishers.

The force thus thrown upon the flank and rear should close upon the garrison of Wagner, drive them to their bomb-proofs and make them prisoners.

The above-named troops will move to the places assigned them at 1.30 A.M., and have their breakfasts in their haversacks. The guard (then) of the trenches (Second Brigade) will be withdrawn to the rear of the Second Parallel and will move up to reinforce assault. The whole detail of sharpshooters will be sent to the front before daylight they will keep up rapid fire on the parapet and embrasures.

When the above is carried, it will be garrisoned by Gen. Stevenson's command. Davis' brigade will remain in position beyond the fort . but keep skirmishers out. All the remaining troops of the command will be relieved from fatigue duty at midnight and placed under arms at 3.30.

Montgomery's brigade will move up, and occupy the trench south of the Beacon House before light. These troops and all others must be kept carefully concealed from view and perfectly quiet.

No man will be permitted to leave the ranks during the assault, to assist the wounded, or for any purpose whatever The wounded can be taken care of when the affair shall be over All prisoners taken will be kept in the fort

The signal for the movement will be the raising of the signal flag on the Surf Battery, and on the right of the Fifth Parallel; and the American ensign on the Beacon House.

7 Sept.: The crisis has come, but in a different shape than expected. Shout the glorious news: Wagner is evacuated! Send the word around that Gregg, too, has been abandoned! The writer is at this point confronted with so much matter (recorded material) that he is almost bewildered; but will endeavor to bring order out of apparent chaos. Of the Third New Hampshire, it is only fair to say that it was at its post ready to do its full duty. Its composition, so far as officers are concerned, is worthy of note. Its only officer, who was an original officer, was Capt. Randlett, who had charge not only of the Third New Hampshire, but of the assaulting column. The other officers — the adjutant, five 1st lieutenants, and five 2d lieutenants — all went out originally as enlisted men.

Capt. Randlett, with Cos. A and C and the Sergeant-Major, were the first to enter Wagner. No attempt will be made to describe their feelings as they entered — without opposition to be sure, but not entirely without apprehension as to what might happen. They were liable to be blown up by torpedoes, or otherwise transferred to the happy hunting grounds by the explosion of a magazine, or double-shotted guns might be fired by a wire from Charleston even. Flushed with victory,— though not achieved in this particular instance by a sudden clash of arms,— they in a few minutes explored the uttermost parts of the fort, finding no signs of life; but they were well aware by sense of sight and smell, that the dead were there, and — we dismiss this unpleasant feature.

The writer finds he has gotten ahead of his (the) story. Sergt.-Maj. Dodge's diary says: "We formed line at 1.30 A.M., and started. What a trip! All were gay and joyous, though we seemed to be going into the lion's jaws. We halted a few minutes for the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, which was to support us; but they were not promptly on hand, and on we moved again. On arriving at our batteries, an officer whispered, 'Wagner deserted!' When we arrived at the front parallel, we found the report to have some truth in it. A small party had gone forward to reconnoitre. Then Capt. Randlett, with A and C, went into the fort. I then went back for two more companies. Reported to Gen. Terry for orders. He said, 'Tell Capt. Randlett to report to Col. Guss, and both go to Gregg.' Stevenson's brigade was then coming up the beach and reached Wagner. I overtook regiment and colors, and went on. Found regiment, which marched by columns of companies to Gregg, meeting only animals and seven men. Halted. Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania brought up support. Orders to halt. Fifty of the Third New Hampshire went into Gregg. Happy we to find the place evacuated.

Found here a horse saddled and bridled. Capt. Randlett rode it after I did. We were the first Union men on horseback within two miles of Sumter for over two years. We left F and G with colors there, and C a little way back to protect them. Then returned remainder to camp. Of persons and things, a description is impossible. Wagner is paved with iron, and is a perfect stink-pot — dead bodies, horses and limbs lying around in great confusion and profusion. Dead bodies were found with torpedoes attached. Slow matches were attached to magazines; but we cut them. Randlett showed himself worthy of his position "

Another diary says: "Wagner and Gregg evacuated 81 prisoners taken while retreating. A large amount of ammunition captured. Troops in fine spirits."

G. W Spencer's diary says: " Third New Hampshire selected to lead. Our colors planted on Gregg by J. H. Edminster, who has borne them through many a bloody fight. Three companies left at Gregg and the other seven went back to Wagner."

Band Master Ingalls sent a sample pike from Fort Wagner to Gov. Gillmore of New Hampshire, and in letter said: "Dead bodies long unburied, heads, arms, feet (with the shoes still upon them), lay strewn all about — the stench was almost unbearable. A detail of negro soldiers is just going up to police the premises. These pikes, with thousands of others, were used as a sort of *chevaux-de-frise*, to guard against night assaults. They were placed at an angle over the ditch which surrounds the fort, and in the bottom of this ditch were placed thousands of sharp-pointed spikes covered with water. The honorable position of the advance, upon which everything depended, was assigned to the Third New Hampshire and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, under Capt. Randlett. They lay within 100 yards and were, at a given signal, to spring forward and spike the guns on the water side. "

Another dairy says: "Up at 2 A.M. Breakfasted and started for Wagner to storm it left Cos. F and G at Gregg all day with colors returned [balance of regiment] to camp at daylight skirmished [this was a Co. E man's diary. — D.E.] from Wagner to Gregg; only stopped once by a party of prisoners "

Capt. Randlett reported to the Adjutant-General of New Hampshire, by letter, that he had no captains in the line — that Capt. Ayer was away, wounded; that he had nine lieutenants in the line; that Lieut. Libby, Jr., was slightly wounded on the left breast, in the advance. He left three companies in Gregg — C, under 2d Lieut. Kirwin; F, under 1st Lieut. Wadsworth; and G, under 2d Lieut. Trickey.

"Dahlgren's Memoirs" says that Gillmore notified him before daylight that Wagner and Gregg had been evacuated. During the day Dahlgren sent a flag of truce to Sumter, demanding its surrender; but Sumter replied, "Come and take it."

THE SIEGE OF MORRIS ISLAND.

Now that the evacuation has been completed and we are in full possession of Wagner and Gregg, and in fact the whole of Morris Island, — for which we have so long striven and so much sacrifice has been made, in men and material, — it is the proper time to give details as to the siege and the evacuation, each of which must be carefully subdivided and treated under different heads, or the reader will not be put in possession of the most interesting part of the Morris Island campaign.

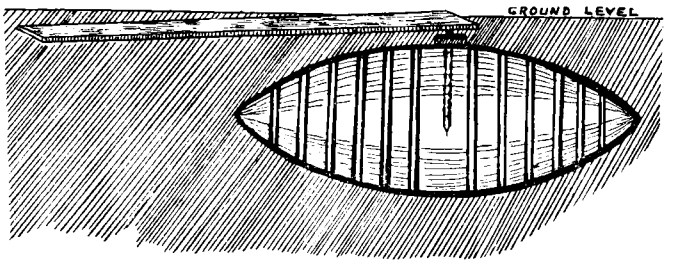
7 Sept.: Lieut. Robert M. Stiles, Chief Engineer at Battery Gregg (Confederate), constructed a rifle-pit across the island, after dark, a quarter mile south of Gregg, on the night of evacuation. Force: 77 negroes, who also cut away the earth covering of the magazine at Gregg (James Island side), and were then sent over to Fort Johnson on a large flat-boat.

Capt. C. C. Pinckney, Ordnance Officer, First Military District of South Carolina (Confederate), says he went to Wagner with the implements for evacuation (spikes, slow-match, sledges, etc.) Says he had the spikes in his hand. He had made requisition for rat-tail files in August, but received none. Had to use spikes. The vents of the guns were so enlarged, he says, that he and Capt. Huguenin had to put in two, and sometimes three spikes. Did n't dare use hammers; but fixed up a sand-bag (haversack filled with sand), and pounded through that. The result was unsatisfactory. Says he and Capt. Huguenin spiked all the guns in Wagner except the 10-inch Columbiad. This they loaded and at last moment tried to fire it; but did not succeed. Then they withdrew one of the two spikes in the 32-pounder, and tried to fire that, but failed — and in fact did not fire any "farewell gun."

Torpedoes. — Col. Olmstead (Confederate) is authority for the statement that torpedoes were first planted in front of Wagner on 10 July 1863, the day Morris Island (lower end) was captured by the Union troops. He says, in relating events of the 11th: "Now at one point in our front torpedoes had been planted the day before; and to prevent any of the garrison from treading upon them, a sentinel was placed to warn them off." The same officer is also authority for the statement that the Confederates had our signal code during almost the entire siege, and easily read all the signals. (This is denied.)

Maj. Brooks reports more than 60 torpedoes planted by the Confederates in front of Wagner, to be exploded by stepping upon them, and says they must have been placed after the assault of 18 July. They were of three kinds. One (of which about 20 were found) was a loaded 24-pounder shell. A wooden plug with a hole in it was fixed in the fuse hole. The fuse at its upper end had a ball attached in which was the explosive compound. A tin box surrounded the whole, which was buried even with the surface of the ground. A slight pressure, as of a footfall, would explode the shell. The second form was made of a 10-gallon keg, the ends being extended by conical additions. Strips of board were so arranged as to

explode the keg, if stepped upon. The third form (only three found) consisted of 15-inch navy shells. Six torpedoes exploded accidentally, resulting in about 12 casualties. The first one discovered was on the night of 26 Aug. It exploded, throwing a corporal of the Third U. S. Colored Troops, a fatigue man, some 25 yards, almost stripping him of his clothing, and dropping him so near another torpedo that his arm actually rested on the plunger. This explosion was, until nearly morning, supposed to have been a shell from the enemy. On 28 Aug. Lieut. Baldwin reported that the keg style could be rendered harmless by boring an augur hole into the wood, and pouring in water to destroy the explosive power of the powder. On 29 Aug. the sharpshooters tried in vain to explode some of the torpedoes by firing at them. On 31 Aug. three men were injured by the explosions in the advanced trenches (Whitman of A. and others) On 6 Sept., the day before evacuation, one man was killed and three wounded by explosions.



TORPEDO - MORRIS ISLAND.

The First Parallel. — Battery Reynolds became the basis of this parallel after 18 July There was planted a row of inclined palisading, about 200 yards in front, entirely across the island, and a "return" of say 50 yards on the right. This "return" had, by 23 July, 2 guns, and finally it contained 8 siege and field guns, 10 siege mortars, and 3 Requa rifled batteries. Col. Serrell, of the Engineers, was ordered, 25 July, to establish a breaching battery in this line, to have two 200-pounder Parrott rifles and two 80-pounder Whitworth rifles. To this work was assigned a detachment from the navy, tendered by Admiral Dahlgren, under command of Capt. Foxhall A. Parker, U. S. N. This battery was named the Naval Battery, and was in use from the 17th to the 23d of August.

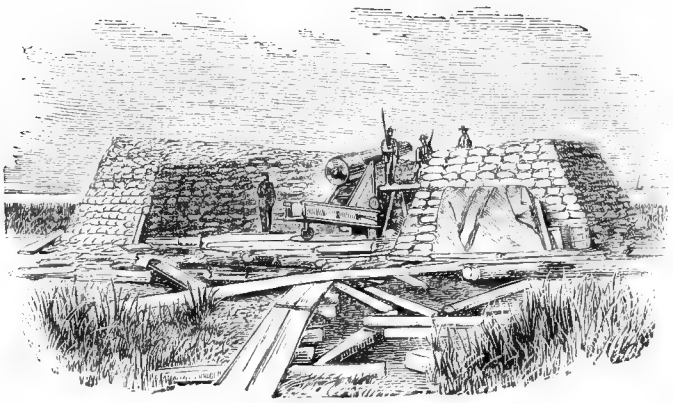
The Second Parallel.— This had, when completed, 290 yards of parapet for infantry, 21 pieces of light artillery, three 30-pounder Parrott rifles, and one Wiard field gun — the latter to be used against Wagner and Gregg. A breaching battery was erected on this line, to operate against Sumter. It had 2 8-inch Parrott rifles and 4 100-pounder Parrott rifles; was 3,525 yards from Sumter and was ready to open fire the 15th of August. This line was established on the 23d of July, at night, by the flying sap, and say 600 yards in advance of the First Parallel. The line was diagonally across the island, northwest and southeast. Advantage was taken of a narrow ridge, the end of it being at Vincent's Creek, with marshy ground in front.

The creek itself was spanned by two booms of timber, to prevent surprises by boats and barges. Abattis, inclined palisading and wire entanglements were placed several yards in advance, with the left resting on the creek and the right "returned" and flanked by six light guns. There was an additional barricade to low water mark, and ending with a strong crib, on which was placed three Requa batteries and two field howitzers, and was named, very appropriately, the Surf Battery

The Third Parallel. — Maj. Brooks, 9 Aug., was ordered to establish this line, with the flying sap, about 330 yards in advance of the Second Parallel.

The Fourth Parallel. — At the point where this line was established, the island is about 160 yards wide at high water. The point of establishment was within about 100 yards of a ridge behind which the enemy's sharpshooters were posted. The line was established during the night of 21 Aug., partly by the flying sap and partly by the full sap.

The Fifth Parallel. — Gen. Terry had been ordered to carry the ridge (the advance post of the enemy) at the point of the bayonet, to establish this parallel. An unsuccessful attempt was made on 25 Aug., in the early evening. It was repeated next day at about the same hour, and was completely successful. The assaulting party was the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts; and right gallantly they did their work. The Third New Hampshire was the support, and ready to spring into the contest if required. A portion of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts had shovels; and these instruments of war played a very important part at this time. The assault was so sudden and impetuous that there was no time, in reality, to oppose it. The enemy's pickets must either run or surrender. The majority surrendered, some 70 in number. Then came the critical moment. Wagner began to fire (it not yet being dark), and the rifle pits must at once be reversed. Here was where the shovel was made to do its part. There was not time to take the prisoners to the rear, before self-preservation for both parties — captors and captured — was the all-important subject under consideration. The Johnnies were invited to take a hand. This was the basis of the Fifth Parallel, and was within about 240 yards of Wagner. In front was only a low, flattish ridge of sand, barely twenty-five yards in width, and not over two or three feet in depth, over which the sea ran during a storm or at very high tides.



THE SWAMP ANGEL OR MARSH BATTERY.

The Swamp Angel. — Much has been said and written about this famous gun, and a deal that is absolutely untrue. This gun was an 8-inch 200-pounder Parrott rifle, and not (as reported) a 10-inch 300-pounder, etc. The Swamp Angel never fired at Sumter; and the 300-pounder (only one on the island) never fired at Charleston. The Swamp Angel was manned by a detachment from the Eleventh Maine, under Lieut. Charles Sellmer (afterward in the Third U. S. Artillery) The first shot was at 1.30 A.M., 22 Aug., and at an elevation of 31° 30′ The shell and powder (16 lbs.) weighed 150 pounds. The city could not be seen by the gunners, owing to the intervening trees on James Island, and St. Michael's and other points were determined by triangulation. The ringing of fire bells, the screaming of whistles from tugs in harbor, indicated that the shot had reached its destination. It was ranged on the steeple of St. Michael's as nearly as could be. At 36th (some reports say 37th) discharge the entire breach, just behind the vent, blew out, and the gun was thrown forward on the parapet. The band was split and separated from the piece.

It is said that the steeple of St. Michael's was not hit, though the church was struck several times. The pews were considerably damaged, the pulpit demolished, and the Registry damaged. The Sunday School Depository, the Theological Library and the Court Room were also injured. No more guns were planted on this battery till after the evacuation of Wagner.

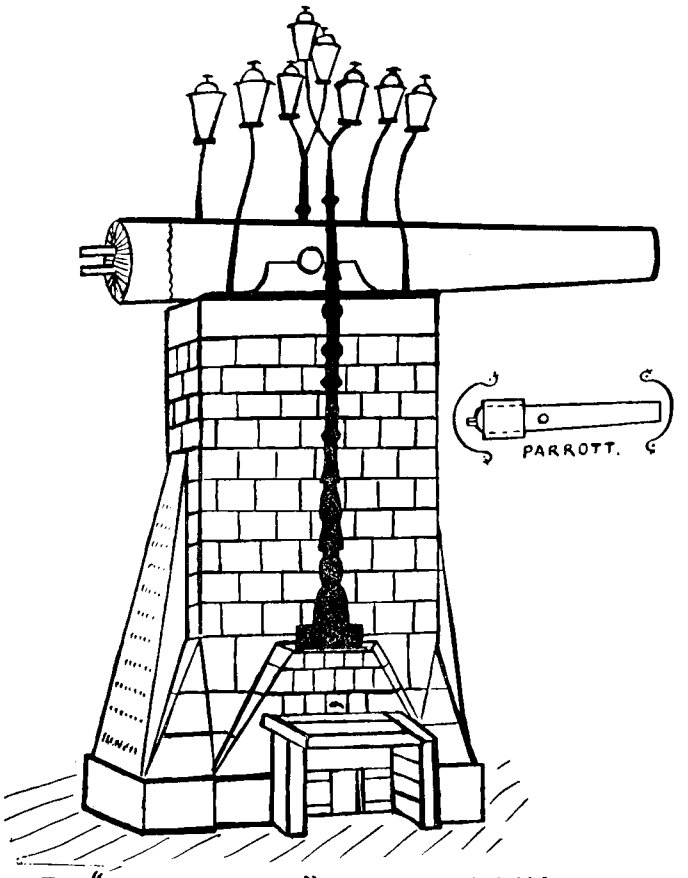
What became of the Swamp Angel? It was buried in the parapet where it burst, remaining until the removal North of the waste iron, to foundry, for recasting. The gun reached the foundry at Trenton, N. J., and there was almost accidentally discovered to be the Swamp Angel. The citizens united, had this historical gun mounted as a monument, at the junction of Perry and Clinton Streets, in that city, inscribed it, dedicated it; and there it stands today. The people of Trenton may well feel proud of this war relic.

Marsh Battery (Swamp Angel).—The building of this battery required the following material for its construction: 13,000 sandbags, 123 pieces yellow pine timber (each 15 to 18 inches in diameter and 45 to 55 feet long), 5,000 feet 1-inch boards, 8 paulins (18x22 feet each), 9,516 feet 3-inch pine plank, 300 pounds of 7-inch and 300 pounds 4-inch spikes, 600 pounds round and square iron, 75 fathoms 3-inch rope. The labor: 91 days' work of Engineer officers, 1,384 of Engineer soldiers, 7,390 of infantry, 172 of 4-horse teams, and 93 of boats.

Col. Serrell in his report says: "On the night of 17 Aug. the Marsh Battery was ready for the gun, and *Lieut. Wadlin, Third New Hampshire Volunteers* [The italics are mine. — D. E.], and Lieut. Parsons of the Volunteer Engineers, made their preparations to put the gun in place. During the night of 21 Aug. a mock battery was built by Lieut. N. M. Edwards and Lieut. Hartmann, to draw the fire of the enemy the device was eminently successful." Col. Serrell further reports that he had made a special examination of the battery, which had been reported as in an unsat-

isfactory condition, and found that the gun had slidden to the rear 20 inches, caused by the mischievous removal of some part; but a remedy had been applied by spiking heavy cleats on to the gun-deck.

After the bursting of the Swamp Angel, no other guns were mounted in this battery till 8 Sept., the day following the evacuation of Wagner, when two 10-inch seacoast mortars were placed in it for the purpose of drawing the fire of the James Island batteries (rebel), and were called the "Marsh Hens."



THE "SWAMP ANGEL" - TRENTON, N.J.

RE-ENFORCE REMOVED BEFORE MOUNTING.

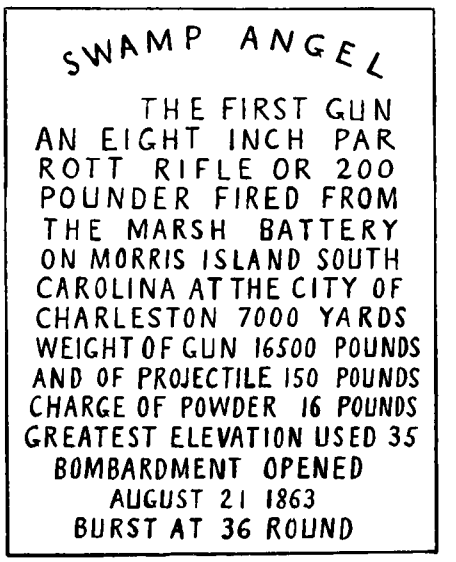
It is reported to have taken 2,000 men 9 nights to get the Swamp Angel into its position. The gun was cast at the West Point Foundry, Cold Springs, N Y (foundry number 585).

Gen. Beauregard protested (22 Aug.) against this mode of warfare, and said so to Gen. Gillmore, by letter, under flag of truce. He characterized the missiles as the most destructive ever used in war, and said, "they are being fired into a city filled with sleeping women and children." The British Consul also protested, and requested Gillmore to cease shelling British subjects (request declined).

[By M QUAD, in "Field, Fort and Fleet."]

Once landed on Morris Island, Gillmore was there to stay. He quickly brought over mortars and cannon, intrenched, and there he stuck . . . that his last assault on Wagner was a blunder has been admitted; but there were mitigating circumstances. He had seen the fort subjected to such a continuous fire as was supposed to have annihilated the last man; and the Admiral of the fleet encouraged the assault. While the blunder did not cost Gillmore his head, it cost the government the lives of hundreds of brave men, and cheered Wagner to hold out to the bitter end.

[In reference to creating an island between Morris and James Islands, he says]: Gillmore's next move was to possess this marsh, or island, so strangely growing day by day while all else was being destroyed. Miles away timbers were cut and gravel loaded upon barges; and night after night, for weeks and weeks, was being slyly added to and slyly stolen. It was an enterprise laughed at by hundreds of Federals, and would have excited the ridicule of the Confederates had they known what was passing. The rafts and barges had to be moved entirely by hand, and all the work done within musket shot of the Confederates; and sometimes the waves destroyed in an hour the labors of the men for a week. It was one of the strangest incidents in war — stealing the site for an island; and yet that was what Gillmore planned and accomplished. Just where he desired to place his battery, a pole twenty feet long could be thrust out of sight in the quicksand. Piles must be driven here; and to drive them without alarming the Confederates was a fine bit of work. A pile-driver was rigged to work with the least possible noise, and the hammer was drawn up by hand, by means of a rope and pulley The blow of the hammer was deadened by cushions, and no man dared speak aloud. Every evidence of the work had to be removed before daylight; and that the ends of the timbers and logs might not be seen, rushes and grasses were cut and scattered over the water The piles were driven close together and braced with stones and gravel. On this foundation was built a floor of timbers, each stick heavy enough for the sill of a warehouse; and upon this floor, laid the opposite way and mortised and dovetailed, was a second raft of square timber. The whole made a solid foundation just above the level of high tide and covering an area of half an acre. This foundation had to be hidden under rushes, and the guns were covered with the same as fast as landed. The labor of loading, rafting, unloading and mounting the heavy guns — nearly forty — was enough to appall an engineer; but Gillmore saw it accomplished. This was the first time that a monster gun like the Swamp Angel had ever been moved any distance by hand; and a thousand men were sick and weary before the tremendous mass of metal had been moved five hundred feet. The pinch came when it was necessary to do as much work in one night as had heretofore been accomplished in ten. The guns must be landed, mounted and protected between dark and daylight of a summer's night. Over 4,000 men were set to work to accomplish this result. While one detachment landed the guns, another mounted them. A third filled bags with sand which had been obtained two miles away, and placed them in position. One August evening, the sentinels on the ramparts of Fort Sumter looked down on "Grassy Island," to wonder how fast it was



ONE OF THE TWO TABLETS.

growing. At daylight next morning, they cast their eyes that way to discover walls of sand-bags, massive guns and blue uniforms. Gillmore was ready to open on the fort and the city. One looking across from Sumter cannot imagine the distance to be over a mile; but it is over two. It does not seem over two to Charleston; and yet it is four. There was amazement and consternation in the various Confederate works as day fully dawned, and it was realized that Gillmore was firmly fixed.

[His account treats of the other guns as well as of the Swamp Angel. The piling was forced into place by an immense lever, the pile itself being the fulcrum: the "short end" was attached to a platform loaded with bags of sand, and the "long end" was pulled downward by say a dozen men standing on another platform — the pile being thus "driven home." The points were sharpened. — D. E.]

[By T. N. J., in "Moore's Rebellion Record," Vol. VIII.]

Down in the land of rebel Dixie,
Near to the hot bed of treason,
Five miles away from Charleston,
Amid the sands of James [Morris] Island,
Swept by the tides of the ocean,
Is the Swamp Angel.
Can Parrott,
With plumage as black as a raven,
And scream unlike her tropical sisters,—
A hundred-pounder, with terrible voice,—
Be called bird or angel?
She's for Freedom
And Uncle Sam! synonymous terms:
An angel of vengeance, and not of mercy,
Came to execute wrath on the city
Whence sprang Secession.
At night the angel raiseth her voice,
And her cry is "Woe!" and not "rejoice!"
She sendeth far her meteor shell,
And it soareth up as if to dwell
With the twinkling stars in the fadeless blue;
There poiseth itself for the mighty blow,
Then downward shoots like a bolt from God,
Crushes the dwelling and crimsons the sod!
Fire leaps out from its iron heart,
Rives the defences of treason apart,
Till ruin spreads her sulphur pall
O'er shattered town and crumbling wall
And fearful crowds from the city fly,
Seeing the day of her doom is nigh!

Hear ye in the Angel the Northern call —
Thundered on Sumter's broken wall,
Echoed in Charleston's silent street,
Shouted in Treason's proud retreat:
"Freemen must share with you the land;
Choose olive leaf or blazing brand,
Choose peaceful Commerce's flag of stars
Or rifled guns and monitors.

The avenging Angel rides the blast:
You fired the first gun — we 'll fire the last."

The identity of the gun mounted at Trenton having been questioned (principally because it had no reinforce), the writer visited Trenton in June, 1892, and critically examined the piece. He be-

came satisfied that it is the identical gun. In fact, he conversed with the man who (unwisely, as it would appear) knocked off the reinforce before mounting. (For further facts see Capt. A. J. Wadlia s Personal Sketch.)

METHODS AND ACCESSORIES.

Greek Fire.—Gibbon, in his history of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," says that its composition and use were revealed by an angel from Heaven to Constantine the Great, under a most sacred injunction not to impart the secret to any foreign nation. For four hundred years the use of it was confined to the Eastern Romans, and then discovered or stolen by the Mohammedans and used against the Crusaders. It is, no doubt, very necessary that every Third New Hampshire man should know this. The Morris Island supply of this dreadful stuff was furnished in tin tubes, closed at one end, about three inches long by three-quarters of an inch in diameter. These were covered with one thickness of paper similar to cartridge paper. This was folded down over the ends of the tube, that part covering the open end having upon it a priming of powder and coal tar. The directions for using were to put as many in a shell as it will hold, then fill with powder and shake it down. These tubes did not give satisfactory results. Mr. Short, the inventor, soon after visited Morris Island, and changed the method of filling, first putting in considerable powder. He also covered some tubes with several thicknesses of cartridge paper and others with several layers of muslin. The Greek Fire was only used at the Marsh Battery, or "Swamp Angel," as it was more frequently called —in fact, it has passed into history under the latter name. Gen. Turner said in his report that the shells burst prematurely, and that it was uncertain whether any Greek Fire ever reached the city.

The *Army and Navy Journal* says: "The Greek Fire which Gen. Gillmore threw into Charleston was the invention of Mr. Short," and that Admiral Porter recommended it after Vicksburg. The fire missives, 40 or 50 in number, were enclosed in a shell, which was itself enclosed in an ordinary service shell, exploding in the usual manner.

Sapping.—The first attempt in the "sap" method of warfare was on the 8th of August; and on the 15th a course of instruction in the system was begun in the Engineer regiment. A full sapping brigade consisted of eight artificers and two non-commissioned officers of the Volunteer Engineers, divided into two squads, who alternated on duty at the head of the sap. All assisted in moving the sap-roller, which weighed about a ton. The roller was moved forward a few inches at a time, the interval being closed up to it quickly by filling the gap with sand. The trench was dug four feet wide and two feet deep. The tools were: one common short-handled shovel for each sapper, two sap hooks and two strong levers, 12 feet long. Axes were used to remove roots or timber. For forming the top of the parapet a drag shovel was used, made by bending the blade of a common long-handled shovel at right angles.

The following "Description of Sap," contributed by C. B. Parsons, Captain and Brevet-Major, First New York Volunteer Engineers, Red Bank, N. J., will prove of interest: —

In commencing siege operations against a fortification, the first parallel is established at a comparatively safe distance from the enemy. The approach and second parallel is made by the flying sap, which is done as follows: Each man takes two gabions, with a shovel fixed in one and pickaxe in the other (shovel has a round point). They advance the required distance, plant the gabions in line, detach the shovels and picks, placing the former lengthwise and the latter at right angles to the line of gabions. When the command is given, each man fills with earth the two gabions in front of him, which occupy a space of about six feet. When the gabions are filled, a sufficient amount of earth is thrown over them to form a natural slope from the top of the gabion to the level of the earth in front.

In practical operations the same purpose is often accomplished without the use of the gabion — simply throwing up the earth until the depth of the trench and the soil excavated makes a sufficient parapet to protect the parallel. This method, called the "flying sap," is continued with each additional parallel until prevented by the enemy's fire. When the method cannot be used under cover (or otherwise) of night, then the sap roller is brought up and placed at the head of trench or parallel. The advance is then made slowly, usually about 10 feet per hour.

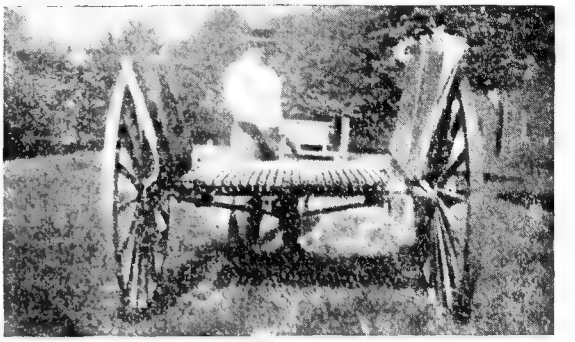
The tools used to handle the sap roller include the following: A sap hook with a point 4 inches long, with another at right angles to it of the same length. The entire length of sap hook with pole is about 12 feet. The sap fork differs from the hook in that there are two projecting points or prongs 4 inches apart, and one at right angles. The entire length is about 6 feet. The drag is a kind of hoe, 8 inches wide at the edge, 2 inches at the eye and 8 inches deep; the handle from 4 to 6 feet long. The shovel (round point) and pick used as before in the excavating.

The full complete sap uses gabions on both sides, advancing the roller each time sufficiently to receive a gabion on each end in the rear, which is then quickly filled with earth.

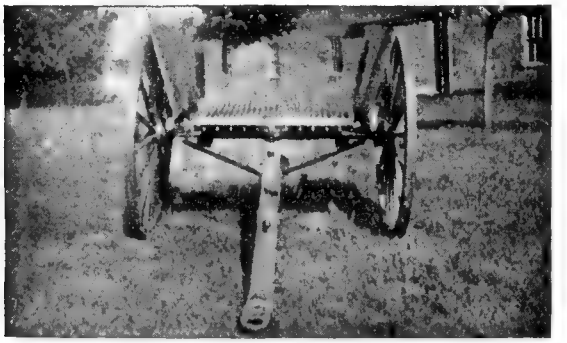
If the sharpshooters of the enemy are active, it affords less exposure to abandon the gabion, advancing the sap roller by use of fork and hook a few inches only, quickly filling up the gap left at the top and end. This method can be accomplished with greater degree of safety, although more earth is required. This can not be done under all circumstances; but where it is possible, on account of elevations and depth of soil, it is more expeditious, safer and avoids the labor and expense of the gabions.

The simple or half sap I understand to be that which protects but one side of the trench or approach, and is made either with or without the use of the gabion. When the change of direction is made, both sides must be protected, and until that which was the rear has become the front or side facing the enemy

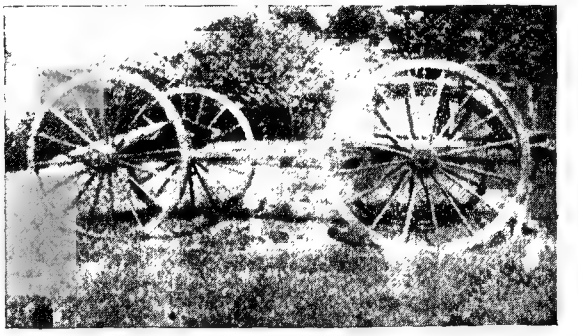
Traverses are frequently made near the turn or angle of the trench or sap, to protect the sap workers and trench guards against an enfilading fire in case of an attack from an assaulting force, made for the purpose of dislodging the troops in the sap and breaking up the work.



Gabions, fascines, sap rollers, etc., for use on Morris Island, were made on Folly Island by 25 engineers and 75 volunteers, as follows: 1,429 gabions, each 3 feet long by 2 feet diameter; 11 sap roller gabions, each 7 to 9 feet long by 4 feet diameter; 162 fascines, 12, 16 and 17 feet long, each 9 inches in diameter; 302 sap fagots, each 3 feet long by 9 inches in diameter. About two-thirds of the gabions were used. A sap roller required in its construction: 279 lbs. hoop iron, .058 inches thick, No. 17 wire gauge; 130 iron rivets, flat head, No. 7 wire gauge; 14 stakes, 3 by 1 inch, 9 feet long, weighing 14 lbs. each; 20 fascines weighing 83 pounds each, and a sufficient number of wedges. The approximate weight of a sap roller complete is 2,200 pounds.



Requa Battery. — This consisted of twenty-five rifled barrels, 24 inches long, arranged horizontally, on a plane, so as to load at once and diverge the muzzles if desired to scatter the shot. It was placed on a light iron-framed field carriage, and weighed complete only 1,382 lbs. When served by three men, could be fired seven times a minute. They were breach loaders and were placed and used chiefly at the flanks of lines of works. The boys called them the "Mosquito Batteries."



The following were detailed for duty with these "death producers": —

Co. A,	Huntress, Geo. H.	Co. E,	Hadley, A. J.
Co. A.	Webster, Geo. H.	Co. E,	Kenniston, H. B.
Co. B,	Duncan, Theron	Co. F.	Gilbert, J.
Co. B,	Gage, Hiram	Co. F.	Waters, J.
Co. B,	Tuttle, James H.	Co. G,	Ellis, Geo. A.
Co. C,	Morrison, James H.	Co. G,	Hall, Frank
Co. C,	McCarthy, Daniel	Co. G.	Hoxie, B. F.
Co. D,	Goss, Geo. W	Co. G,	Moulton, Albion
Co. D,	Odiorne, Geo. W	Co. K,	Campbell, N. J.
Co. D.	Smith, C. W		

Sand-Bags. — Material, good quality of gunny cloth sewn with cotton twine. These were sewn at first with chain stitch, and afterward with the lock stitch. Each bag contained $\frac{63}{100}$ of a square yard of cloth, and weighed 6½ ounces. Filled and laid, they varied in size from 6x10x24 to 5½x11x23, and weighed about 85 pounds each. If tied before laying, they were usually about three-fourths full.

Calcium Light. — The first attempt to use it was on the night of the 10th of August, by "Dr. Grant," the inventor and operator of it, on the left batteries, he operating two with good effect on Cumming's Point and Wagner, distant (the former) some 3,000 yards. The principal object was to reveal any Confederate relief boats if any. Its use was continued throughout the siege.

Dead Bodies. — Maj. Brooks says, in connection with his report as to lack of earth for the works: "a very unpleasant feature connected with this lack of earth arose from the number of dead bodies found in all our advanced work on the right, particularly in the Second Parallel, and immediately in front of Wagner. Ten have been exhumed in one night. Handling these bodies was very disagreeable. They were generally in coffins, but many soldiers, friend and foe, were wrapped in the blanket only, and others not that. At first we attempted to rebury the bodies, in places away from the works, where they would not be disturbed; but as the siege progressed, the scarcity of earth compelled a second, and in one case a third, disinterment of the same corpse. After this all bodies were buried in the parapets of the works, where they lie undisturbed."

JUST BEFORE THE EVACUATION.

Concerning the few days preceding the evacuation of Wagner, when the sap was within 100 yards, Gillmore says: —

In this emergency, although the final result was demonstrably certain, it was determined, in order to sustain the flagging spirits of the men, to commence vigorously and simultaneously two distinct methods of attack: First, to keep Wagner silent with an overpowering curved fire from siege and Coehorn mortars, so that our engineers would have only the more distant batteries of the enemy to annoy them; and Second, to breach the bomb-proof shelter with the rifled guns, and thus deprive the enemy of their only secure cover in the work, and consequently drive them from it. Accordingly, all the light mortars were moved to the front and placed in battery; the capacity of the Fifth Parallel and advanced trenches for sharpshooters

was greatly enlarged and improved; the rifled guns in the left breaching batteries were trained upon the fort and prepared for prolonged action; and powerful calcium lights, to aid the night-work of our cannoneers and sharpshooters and blind those of the enemy, were got in readiness. The co-operation of the powerful battery of the *New Ironsides*, Capt. Rowan, during the daytime, was also secured.

These final preparations against Wagner were actively inaugurated at break of day on the morning of 5 Sept. For 42 consecutive hours the spectacle presented was of surpassing sublimity and grandeur. During the daytime the *New Ironsides*, with remarkable regularity and precision, kept an almost incessant stream of 11-inch shells from her 8-gun broadside, ricocheting over the water against the sloping parapet of Wagner, whence, deflected upward with a low remaining velocity, they dropped nearly vertically, exploding in or over the work and vigorously searching every part of it except the subterranean shelters. The calcium lights turned night into day; and while throwing around our own men an impenetrable obscurity, they brilliantly illuminated every object in front and brought the minutest details of the fort into sharp relief. In a few hours the fort became practically silent, exhibiting but little sign of life and none of activity. Occasional straggling shots continued to be delivered at the *New Ironsides*, and one or more sharpshooters opened from time to time a hasty and ineffectual fire upon the head of the sap. The garrison had sought safety in the bomb-proof shelters. Our sappers now rapidly pushed forward their work. At this period they suffered principally from the James Island batteries, which night and day kept up a constant and galling fire upon our mortar batteries and the head of the sap, following the progress of the latter toward the fort, until the proximity became so imminent that friends and foes alike shared in the perils of a common exposure.

From this moment the men in the advanced trenches prosecuted their labors with entire immunity from serious danger. Indeed, their sense of security became so great, and the novelty of their position so exciting,— with a once defiant foe helplessly at bay and only a few feet distant,— that they fearlessly exposed themselves to view; and the reliefs of workmen off duty exultingly mounted the parapets of their works to while away their leisure moments, or, groping their way forward among the hidden torpedoes with a skill and address which the most bitter experience only could have conferred, they approached the ditch and took a deliberate survey of the fort and its surroundings. Soon after dark on the night of the 6th, our sappers pushed by the south face of the fort, and crowned the crest of the counterscarp near the flank of the east or sea front, completely masking all the guns of the work, except those in the flank referred to, which, as it had been found impossible to use them, had been removed to prevent their being destroyed by our mortar fire. A row of long pikes or lances, planted at the foot of the counterscarp of the sea front as an obstacle, was removed by our sappers. The following order, to carry the place by assault at the hour of low tide on the following morning, was issued late in the evening. That hour was selected to give us the use of the broad beach for the assaulting column to move upon: —

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Special Order No. 513. HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., 6 Sept. 1863.

1. Fort Wagner will be assaulted at 9 A.M. tomorrow, the 7th inst., by troops to be designated by Brig.-Gen. Terry, who will command in person. The artillery fire upon the work will be kept up until the troops mount the parapets and will cease at a given signal. The assault will be in three columns, as follows: First. A column of two small regiments of picked troops will debouch from the advanced trenches, mount the parapet of the sea front and the bomb-proof and the traverses, spike the guns and sieze and hold the sally port. Second. A column of one brigade, drawn up right in front in the trenches, in rear of the first column, will debouch upon the beach by regiments, pass the sea front of the fort, file sharp to the left and mount the parapet of the north and west faces, regiment after regiment, as they gain

the requisite distances. Third. A column of one brigade, left in front, will follow behind the second column, and deploy across the island in rear of Fort Wagner, facing Cumming's Point, with skirmishers well out in front.

2. The guards of the trenches will be held in reserve at their appropriate stations. The balance of the infantry force of Gen. Terry's command will be kept under arms from and after 8 o'clock in the morning, near the Beacon House. The batteries of field artillery will be held ready for action near the Lookout.

EDW W SMITH, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Q. A. GILLMORE, *Brig.-Gen. Commanding.*

Gen. Gillmore further says: —

About midnight on the 6th, it was reported to me that the enemy was evacuating the island. Such was the celerity of his flight that nearly the whole of his force made its escape. Seventy men were intercepted on the water and taken. Our forces at once occupied the north end of the island. Eighteen pieces of ordnance of various calibres were captured in Fort Wagner, and seven in Battery Gregg, making an aggregate of 36 pieces taken on the island. Nearly all of them were large. Fort Wagner was found to be a work of the most formidable character — far more so indeed than the most exaggerated statements of prisoners and deserters had led us to expect. Its bomb-proof shelters, capable of containing from 1,500 to 1,600 men, remained practically intact after one of the most severe bombardments to which any earthwork was ever exposed. The attempt to form an opening into the bomb-proof by breaching failed for want of time. The heavy projectiles were slowly eating their way into it, although their effect was astonishingly slight. Indeed, the penetration of rifle projectiles, fired at a sand parapet, standing at the natural slope, or approximately so, is but trifling.

It is said that during this final bombardment (42 hours) the land batteries threw 1,663 rifled projectiles and 1,553 mortar shells.

PROGRESS OF THE SAP

Maj. Brooks says (5 Sept. 1863): "In the last two and a half days, at considerable sacrifice, not more than 25 yards of sap have been executed; and it, from its direction, brought us no nearer the front. Today, more than 150 yards, most of it by the flying sap, have been built without loss of life. The head of the sap is now opposite the ditch of Wagner, and from it, fragments of shell can be easily thrown by hand into the work." He further says: "During the past two days, by order of the General Commanding, I have examined several prisoners, and have from them obtained additional information which enabled me to draw a plan of Wagner, which was afterward found to contain no material error. At the request of Gen. Terry, twenty copies were furnished for the officers who were to go in the assaulting column on the 7th."

LAST DAY OF THE SIEGE.

On Sunday, 6 Sept. (the day before evacuation of Wagner), the sap made rapid progress, a branch passing to the left, another to the right, of the bastion of Fort Wagner. The fort was silent. At the head of the sap, a U. S. flag was flying as a marker for the *Ironsides* [this identical flag was in 1892 in possession of Paymaster

Stryker, Adjutant-General of the State, at Trenton, N J — D. E.], whose shells struck the sea face of the fort a little in advance of the flag, ricochet over the parapet and exploded within the fort with wonderful precision. At night (the last night of sapping) Capt. Walker had charge of the sap, assisted by Capt. Pratt. Capt. Walker reports the running of our sap into the ditch of Wagner and says: "About 10 o'clock I passed over into the ditch of the fort I found a *frise* [he probably meant a *trous-de-loup* see Aug. 1. — D. E.] of sharp-pointed stakes firmly planted in the counterscarp of the ditch, presenting their points about two feet below the crest. Between the stakes, a spear, or boarding pike, was placed, evidently with the intention of impaling our men upon their points. These spears I pulled out and laid in the bottom of the ditch to the number of about 200. I then run a flying sap along the crest of the glacis, through the earth level with the points of the *frise*, thus providing means for the storming party to pass over them."

THE EVACUATION

FROM A CONFEDERATE STANDPOINT.

The writer has described somewhat at length the operations which led up to the abandonment of Fort Wagner, together with some of the means and methods used in bringing about that most desirable consummation. It now seems fitting to show, from a Confederate point of view, by the aid of orders, letters, etc., how the condition of things at Wagner finally brought about the reluctant evacuation of that work, together with Battery Gregg, at the extremity of Morris Island nearest to our grand objective point — Charleston.

As preliminary to the evacuation of Wagner, a conference was held at Charleston 4 Sept., at 11 A.M., relative to Wagner and Morris Island. The following persons were present: —

Gen. G. T. Beauregard	Commanding Department South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
" J. F Gilmer	Second in Command.
" R. S. Ripley	Commanding First Military District.
" Thos. Jordan	Chief of Staff.
" Johnson Hagood " A. H. Colquitt	Recently in command at Morris Island.
Lieut.-Col. D. B. Harris	Chief Engineer of Department.

The conference resulted in determining Gen. Beauregard to hold on so long as night communication could be kept up by row-boats.

[Instructions (5 Sept.) concerning the Fuse.]

at least three safety fuses to be inserted in a pile of cartridges, or a barrel of powder in each magazine, to be carefully trained to prevent premature explosion, and of proper length to insure the actual departure of the last man. The fuses to burn 15 seconds to a foot . all the smaller guns to be spiked or otherwise injured. Shot or shell to be rammed down without a cartridge, using a wedge of wood. Arrange to burst the Columbiads with bolts, Tennessee caps, fuse, etc., if they arrive in time; otherwise, put in two cartridges, two solid shot, another cartridge, then fill gun to muzzle, adding fuse.

As the fuse did not prove to be in good condition, after experimenting with it, Capt. Huguenin, to whom the "blowing up" had been assigned, offered to make assurance doubly sure by setting on fire two barrels of resin, first placing them in the hospital, adjoining the magazine; but was not permitted to do so, as the order was for *fuse* to be used. Capt. Huguenin was accidentally left on the island; but was rescued (by accident also) by a boat which was seeking to escape capture itself, he wading out to it. He was probably the last Confederate to leave the island.

5 Sept. (midnight), Col. L. M. Keitt, Commanding Fort Wagner, signalled: "I had 900, not 1,400, men. About 100 of those today were killed and wounded. The parapet of the salient is badly breached. The whole fort is much weakened. A repetition tomorrow, of today's fire, will make the fort almost a ruin. The mortar fire is still very heavy and fatal, and no important work can be done. Is it desirable to sacrifice the garrison? To continue to hold it is to do so. Capt. Lee, the Engineer, has read this and agrees. Act promptly and answer at once."

Of the evacuation, Gen. Beauregard says, in the Century's War Book: "The instructions were prepared by me, with much deliberation and thought. The withdrawal of the troops began as previously agreed upon, and was conducted in silence, with great coolness and precision owing to some defect in the fuses, however, the powder magazines of neither Wagner nor Gregg were exploded, although they had been lit with all due percaution by able officers."

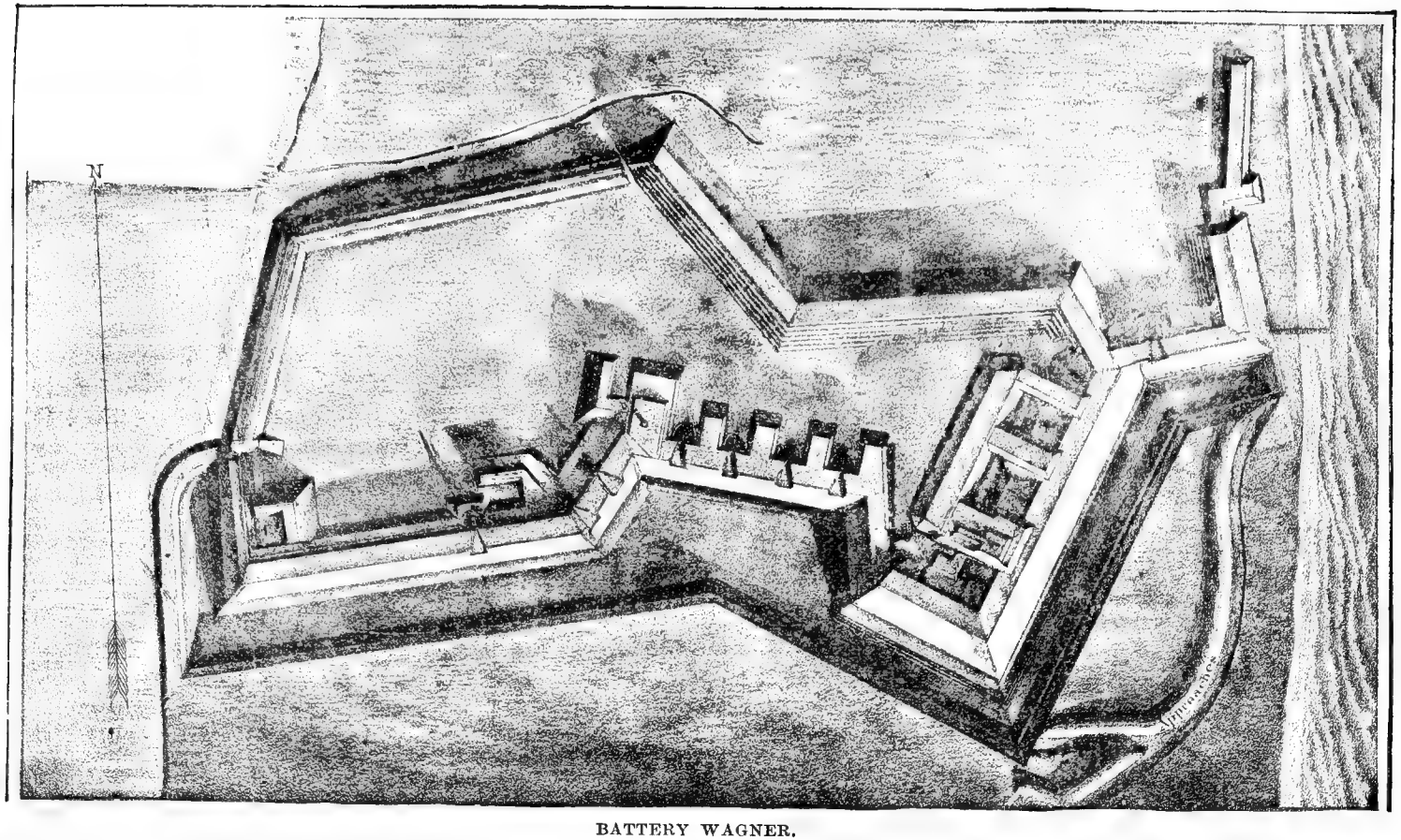
6 Sept., Lieut.-Col. D. B. Harris, Chief Engineer, reported that he has "visited the works on Morris Island today; and in consideration of their condition, of our inability to repair damages at Battery Wagner as heretofore, of the dispirited state of the garrison, and of the progress of the enemy's sap, I am reluctantly constrained to recommend an immediate evacuation of both batteries, Wagner and Gregg the head of the Sap is within 40 yards of the salient is making rapid progress unmolested by a single gun, and with scarcely any annoyance from our sharpshooters." He goes on to say that they are only able to repair at night, and do not gain at that; in two days, at most, they must surrender; that the enemy throws a calcium light on their works, etc.

The reader will be served with a view of how it fared with the rebels during this period; but the matter deserves separate treatment and will be so served up.

[Beauregard to Richmond.]

6 Sept. 1863, 8 P.M.

Terrible bombardment of Wagner and Gregg for nearly 36 hours. Front work much damaged—repairs impossible. Approaches of enemy within 40 yards of salient. Casualties, over 150. Garrison much exhausted. Nearly all guns disabled. Communication with city extremely difficult and dangerous. Sumter being silenced, evacuation of Morris Island becomes indispensable to save garrison. It will be attempted tonight. This is 58th day of attack.



BATTERY WAGNER.
(Diminished from the plan in General Gillmore's Report, 1865.)

Of the evacuation of Morris Island, the *Richmond Whig* (9 Sept. 1863) said, editorially: —

> We do not despair of Charleston because of the abandonment of Morris Island. The nearest point of land on that island is more than four miles from the city, and the way is barred at every available point by all the impediments that engineering science and skill can interpose, and all the opposition that the most determined courage can offer. Still we need not seek to disguise the fact that the peril of the city, for some time felt to be great, is increasing; and its present situation is such as to demand sleepless vigilance and the most heroic devotion on the part of its defenders.

6 Sept. (2.15 A.M.), Beauregard signalled Col. Keitt: "Repair work with soldiers and negroes on Island. I will determine today what measures to adopt. No action shall be taken in haste. It is too late to act tonight."

6 Sept. (8.45 A.M.), Col. Keitt signalled Beauregard: "Incessant fire from Yankee mortar and Parrott battery — can't work negroes: better look after them promptly. Had 30 or 40 soldiers wounded in an attempt to work. Will do all I can, but fear the garrison will be destroyed without injuring the enemy. The fleet is opening, but I hope we may stand till night."

6 Sept. (10.30 A.M.), Col. Keitt signalled Beauregard: "Boats must be at Cumming's Point early tonight, without fail."

6 Sept., Gen. Beauregard, by Special Order No. 176, directed the evacuation, and with the following details: two iron-clads to take position near Sumter. All land batteries to be prepared to sweep all the water faces of Gregg. Transports to be near Cumming's Point, to receive the men from row-boats. The row-boats, in large numbers, to be at or near Cumming's Point directly after dark. A naval officer to have charge of the boats. A line of couriers to extend from boats to Wagner. Wounded to be first removed; then the garrison, except two companies to remain till the last, to make show of occupation and defend in case of assault. To not approach boats nearer than 100 yards before assignment. The last to leave Wagner must not be till Gregg has been entirely provided for. Two officers to be left to light the fuses (15-minute fuses) to blow up magazines and bomb-proofs. Gregg to be evacuated last. The troops to embark with loaded guns. If enemy should attack Wagner at once, or the explosion should be prevented, three rockets from Gregg to announce it, and all the batteries, Sumter and gunboats will open on Wagner and will also do so if the explosion takes place, and fire slowly at the spot all night.

6 Sept. (3.15 P.M.), Col. Keitt to Beauregard: "Will boats be here tonight for the garrison? And if our sacrifice be of benefit, I am ready: let it be said so, and I will storm the enemy's work at once, or lose every man here. The enemy is within 50 yards of us, and before dawn we should assault him if we remain here Answer positively and at once. Assistant Engineer Stiles has just inspected the fort. He says it is untenable."

6 Sept. Col. Keitt to Beauregard: "The enemy will by night advance their parallel to the moat of this battery. The garrison must be taken away immediately after dark, or will be destroyed or

captured pray have boats I am sending the sick and
wounded to Cumming's Point I have not in the garrison 400
effective men, excluding artillery I shall say no more."

[The evacuation then took place. See elsewhere.]

7 Sept., Col. Keitt reports the evacuation and says the order was received by him between 4 and 5 P.M. 6 Sept., by signal. Details were received at dark through Capt. McCabe of Gen. Ripley's Staff. He further says a new rifle-pit was made across the island, after dark, a quarter mile below (south of) Gregg, with a force of 77 negroes. Then sent all the negroes, by a flat-boat, to Fort Johnson from Cumming's Point. Several men fainted in the bomb-proofs on the 5th from foul air and excessive heat. About 9 P.M. he received notice that the boats were ready, and the evacuation was begun. The rear guard was 35 men: 25 of Co. A, First South Carolina Infantry, and 10 men of the Twenty-fifth South Carolina Infantry. The officers were Capt. T A. Huguenin and Lieuts. Brown and Taft. At 11 P.M. he turned over the command of Wagner to Capt. Huguenin, and then went with Maj. Bryan of Gen. Beauregard's Staff to Cumming's Point. An attempt to take away three howitzers failed, and they were spiked on the shore. He gave an order to light fuse in Gregg when he saw the Yankee boats in Vincent's Creek attacking his retreating troops. Embarked about 1.30 with his rear guard; and as they started, the Yankee barges opened a musketry fire upon them, without harm. Says he arrived at District Headquarters, Charleston, at 3 A.M.; that fuses were lighted (giving names of the officers); but owing to their faulty construction, the magazines were not blown up. Says the guns in both batteries were spiked; but as they were within 30 steps of the sappers, it was not safe to attempt to break up the carriages. There was not powder enough in Gregg to blow up magazine, and he had sent the day before for a supply; but the boat and despatches had been captured, and the capture was not reported to him till Saturday night. [This officer was censured by Beauregard on 19 Sept. for failing to destroy the guns.]

A CLOSE WATCH.

How closely the Confederates watched the movements of the Federal fleet and land forces may be seen from the following extracts from a book said to have been found in Gen. Beauregard's baggage, captured soon after the evacuation of Charleston: —

Sumter, 9 July, 5 A.M. — Twenty-eight vessels off bar, including four monitors. — A. RHETT, *Col. Commanding*.

Sumter, 10 July. — Our troops are driven back to Battery Wagner. Enough troops on Morris to crowd works. Has Hagood arrived? — R. S. RIPLEY, *Brigadier-General*.

Sumter, 18 July. — Brig.-Gen. Taliaferro will soon be here there are troops enough to hold now on island. Whether practicable to get more there before morning, doubtful. The enemy made three assaults — badly repulsed; one hundred prisoners — one lieutenant-colonel and one major.

19 July. — [Gen. Hagood to Gen. Ripley, to the effect that a certain Col. Harris was of the opinion that the enemy could, with 3,000 to 4,000 troops, be driven off the island. Prisoners report four brigadier-generals in front and a fifth on Folly Island.]

Sumter, 24 July, 7 P.M. — Nineteen vessels inside bar: five iron-clad monitors and the *Ironsides* off Battery Wagner: six river steamers inside bar, off Vinegar Hill and Little Folly Inlet; eleven vessels over the bar and two-masted gunboats off Big Folly.

Sumter, 7 Aug. — Two schooners lying off Folly Island, laden with troops. A large steamer has just landed, on Morris, a large number of men from Folly Island.

Sumter, 10 Aug., 8.45 P.M. — What I take to be an immense Drummond light is shining on Morris Island. I do not understand it.

Sumter, 6 Sept., 11.59 P.M. — Our boats are working briskly. The enemy does not suspect the movement. Monitors below firing slowly at random up the harbor. Majority of garrison reported as having left.

Sumter, 7 Sept., 2.40 A.M. — Lieut. Haskell's boat from the *Chicora* captured by Yankee barge.

DEFENCE OF WAGNER.

[*Southern Bivouac*, March, 1886.]

When it was determined by the Confederates to reduce Sumter (1861) with artillery, Clement H. Stevens, a young clerk in the Planters and Mechanics' Bank at Charleston, astonished his friends by devising the Cumming's Point Battery, covering the heavy timbers with railroad T rails, laid at an angle of 45 degrees

The only two models of forts used at West Point for instruction are Wagner and Sevastopol

Capt. Frank D. Lee and Capt. Langdon Cheves, of the Confederate States Engineer Corps, planned and built Fort Wagner

Fort Wagner was 630 feet from east to west, and 275 feet from north to south. The sea face contained a bomb-proof magazine, forming a heavy traverse to protect the three guns north of it from the land fire. Behind the sea face, a bomb-proof to accommodate not more than 900 men standing elbow to elbow; and this was reduced one-third for a hospital. The front was protected by a ditch, filled with water at high tide

Capt. Cheves, one of the builders of the fort, was killed by the first shell especially fired at and bursting within the fort (10 July 1863)

Of the attack on the morning of the 11th of July, a writer says in regard to the Seventh Connecticut: "A remnant of that forlorn hope had sheltered itself against the scarp when our fire was the hottest. They crawled in and surrendered — 130 rank and file "

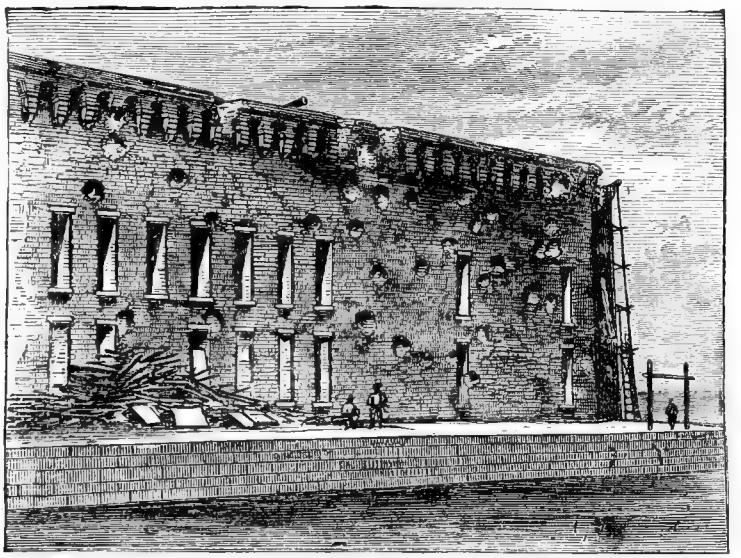
Of the disposition of the attacking party of the 18th the writer says: "The Sixth Connecticut to lead and attack the southeast salient angle of the fort; the Forty-eighth New York to pass along the sea front, and, facing inward, to attack there; the other regiments of the brigade to charge the south front, extending inward toward the marshes on the left; while to the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Colored Volunteers, 1,000 strong [error; only about 625 all told. — D. E.], splendidly drilled and accoutred, the honor was given of a position in advance of all "

Col. Shaw is described as a young officer of slight and short figure, arrayed in a short jacket, with long, light hair, which fell low upon his neck and across his shoulders. In referring to the attack

the writer says: "And conspicuous in the van, on came the little misguided, unfortunate Massachusetts Colonel, Shaw, his long hair waving behind him as he led his sable *enfant perdus*. A portion followed him over the ditch, and planted their flag upon the ramparts, where the Colonel was shot and instantly killed."

The writer says: "Of the 4,000 dashed against our impenetrable earthwork, only 600 answered to their names after the battle." [! ?]

Conspicuous among the Federal corpses was a tall, superbly formed man, an officer, whose calm features — only the more clearly cut by the chisel of death — gazed toward a cloudless sky: a breathless Apollo! This was Col. Putnam of the Seventh New Hampshire.



FORT SUMTER AFTER BOMBARDMENT.

Although, horrible to relate, the entire back part of his head had been blown off, the wonderful beauty of his face remained intact and unshadowed, evoking from his foes a sigh of pity. On the crest, surrounded by a few — a very few — of his sable troops, at the foot of the flag he had vainly planted, was the body of Col. Shaw. One would have thought at a cursory glance that it was the corpse of a mere boy 800 mangled bodies were buried on the beach.

MORRIS ISLAND SIEGE WORK.

The siege work extended over 55 days and covered items as follows: 23,500 soldiers' days' work (6 hours), 8,000 days' work on defensive arrangements, 56,000 days' work against Sumter, 99,000 days' work against Wagner. There were about 46,000 sandbags used, almost exclusively for revetting.

A Confederate writer, in the *Savannah Republican*, says: "It were impossible to conceive a more industrious and indefatigable set of beavers than these same abolition tools of Gen. Gillmore. Day and night, through sunshine and storm, have they kept up their unremitting labors, approaching little by little for miles, until they are now right under our noses."

Maj. Brooks' report gives statistics as follows: The average strength of the troops during the siege, of all arms, was 10,678 men, of which the average percentage sick was 19.88. The number of colored troops varied from 1,127 to 1,947 Average percentage sick in the artillery was 6.2; in the Engineers, 11.9; in the colored troops, 13.9; in the white troops, excluding one brigade, 20.1 The excluded brigade consisted of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and Tenth Connecticut: and this brigade averaged 32 per cent sick. They had been on Seabrook Island, a very unhealthy place.

The distances between the opposing forces may be learned from the figures below: —

From	To Gregg, yards.	To Wagner, yards.	To Sumter, yards.
Battery Brown	2170	885	3516
" Rosecrans	2110	830	3447
" Meade	2085	820	3428
Naval Battery	2590	1335	3980
Battery Hayes	2850	1710	4172
" Reno	2950	1850	4272
" Stevens	2950	1875	4278
" Strong	2950	1900	4290
" Kirby	3000	1960	4400
" Weed	——	1460	——
" Reynolds	——	1335	——
" Kearney	1955	720	——
" O'Rourke	——	1920	——

Cumming's Point to Charleston, 6,616 yards; same to Sumter, 1,390 yards; center of Morris Island to city, 5⅝ miles.

The Federal losses on Morris Island during the siege are thus given in the Century's War Book: —

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Totals.
Morris Island, 10 July	15	91	—	106
Wagner, 11 July	49	123	167	339
" 18 July	246	880	389	1515
Siege ending 7 Sept.	71	278	9	358
Total on Morris Island	381	1372	565	2318

Having furnished the reader with a sufficient quantity of descriptions, etc. (all selected with care), it may fairly be inferred that he is well informed now upon all the matters that he need to know about at this juncture; and we will proceed with the narrative proper.

It is the 7th Sept., and a beautiful day. We are flushed with victory. Not, however, that particular kind of victory which is the immediate result of a sudden and fearful clash of arms. The departure of the rebels "between two days" was not so satisfactory as it would have been had we actually driven them from the island by a fierce onslaught, as was intended. However, we've got the island

now, and will see what can be done toward Sumter and Moultrie and Charleston; for we are much nearer now to each of those important points. A Confederate account says their losses to date, on this island, have been 672 killed and wounded. Deduct for 10, 11 and 18 July, leaves 47 killed and 280 wounded.

8 Sept.: We find today that both Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren are arranging to assault Sumter tonight. After Gillmore had arranged his plans, he asked Dahlgren to put his men under the army officer; but the latter declined, and each proceeded with and under his own plan. The *Weehawken* got aground today, and there was a lively fight between Moultrie and the iron-clads that tried to assist the *Weehawken*. The *Weehawken* floated about 4 P.M. A fearful explosion occurred in Moultrie — probably two or three magazines. Our force (a part of Third New Hampshire in it) to go to Sumter is in command of Maj. Sanford, Tenth Connecticut. It is said that owing to the tide, the army party were detained till after the naval party had been repulsed. The naval party was under Comdr. Thos. H. Stevens of the *Patapsco*. His party was divided into three lines, the assaulting, support, and reserve.

The *Army and Navy Journal* says of this attack: "There were 24 boats, with 34 officers and 413 men, 120 of the latter being marines. Lights were thrown on the boats from Sumter and a rebel ram assisted in driving them off. The naval loss was 10 officers and 104 men. The attack occurred shortly after midnight. Beauregard says he read our signals that day and had reinforcements in Sumter, and was otherwise ready for us, and that there were 450 men in Sumter to resist the attack."

A letter dated today, written to and published in a New Hampshire paper, says: "From some cause the Third New Hampshire has had what might at first seem rather more than their proportion, — having, for forty-one days in succession, been called upon to do 24 hours picket duty once in three days, and that in advance of all other regiments and within a few hundred yards of Fort Wagner. This cost us many lives and not a few arms, legs, fingers, wounds and bruises; but now that it is done, our men are jubilant over its accomplishment. Men with one arm join with those with one leg, and they with their broken-limbed brothers; while the more fortunate, who have a mere gun-shot wound through their neck, arm or leg, together with those who have paid a fair tax to a bursting shell, are not the less anxious to join in rejoicing over the successful accomplishment of this dangerous piece of work Always cool, careful and judicious, Capt. Randlett has led the regiment through this, the most responsible and dangerous work ever performed by us, and with great credit to the regiment and honor to himself. Our men have again proved themselves of the right stamp and material, never shrinking at the hardest and most dangerous work nor running before the enemy. These facts are well understood, hence the appointment of Capt. Randlett to storm Wagner on the morning of the 7th inst., with our regiment."

9 Sept.: Flags of truce all day. Contrabands report that the city has received one or more 300-pounder guns. Whew! But little

firing today, and there is a general inactivity all around. The Sanitary Commission (Dr. M. M. Marsh in charge) received a deserved compliment today, by a General Order from Gillmore, for its services. The navy is coaling up today; but just what that signifies we do not know.

10 Sept.: The Third New Hampshire is again called on for duty, and 275 men under Lieut. Houghton went on picket. The *New York Herald* of today says of the evacuation: "They withdrew noiselessly in 40 barges, one of which was captured with 12 men."

Col. Serrell of the Engineers reports the substantial completion of a pier at south end of Morris, 150 feet long by 31 feet wide, with a 69-foot T, and extending to 9 feet low water.

A stroke of fortune hit us today in a pleasant manner. Gen. Terry ordered Capt. Greenleaf (Fourth New Hampshire) relieved as Provost Marshal, together with his guard (Seventh New Hampshire, Ninth Maine and Thirty-ninth Illinois), and appointed Capt. Randlett Provost Marshal, and assigned our whole regiment to him as Provost Guard.

11 Sept.: As a reward for faithful service, Gen. Gillmore (by his General Order 74) directed furloughs to be given, for not over 30 days, substantially as follows: To men who have been distinguished for gallantry or good conduct in the present campaign, to not over two per cent of force present for duty, two for each company, or detachment serving the batteries, without regard to number present for duty. (This was afterward changed, by General Order 76, to be same as for regiments.) This order was well received, and the lucky ones under its beneficent rays will be seen under "Furloughs."

The fact that we are very short of officers is brought to our attention forcibly today, by a Department Order forbidding enlisted men to act as officers on parades, inspections, or any occasion of ceremony; and to add to our dismay the order forbade that one non-com. shall exercise authority over another non-com. who is his senior by date of appointment. Several of our sergeants have been acting as officers; and this order, properly interpreted, means that vacancies ought to be filled at once by commissions. Mail. Being established as a "provo' regiment," we are having lighter duty: that is, we've no picket or fatigue duty.

12 Sept.: The big magazine near us was finished (by turfing) today and looks nicely. Some of our men have been detailed on post guard today, at which they rebelled, but only in their minds. Their anatomies were at the proper places. Gen. Terry directed today that no more music be played at funerals.

13 Sept.: The *Fulton* has arrived at Hilton Head; and we hear that Col. Jackson is on board, also ex-Capt. Wilbur (the latter, Heaven forbid!); but the rumor proved groundless as a whole, and we got a good mail only. A diary says: "B and K on provo';" and another says: "Band Master Ingalls is at the North, recruiting the Band."

14 Sept.: Lieut. Dow was appointed Acting Adjutant today, owing to the continued illness of Adjt. Copp. Capt. Randlett con-

tinues in command of regiment, as well as being Provost Marshal. A diary says: "No whiskey;" but the writer must consult that diarist before attempting an explanation of that fearful couplet.

15 Sept.: The Sanitary Commission gives us ice now every day. Gen. Gillmore issued an order today (no number) congratulating the troops upon the success they had achieved.

16 Sept.: Lieut. Dow was today appointed Assistant Provost Marshal.

17 Sept.: We had one of our highest tides of the season today, superinduced by the heavy rain and storm of last night. Nearly half our camp was inundated. We are horrified and mortified today by learning that Gen. Gillmore had issued an order announcing that he had heard that in several instances colored soldiers had been detailed to do menial duty, such as cleaning up the camps of white soldiers, etc., and closed his order by expressly forbidding such practices in the future. We plead not guilty, for we had always been obliged to clean up ("police" is the army phrase) our own camp.

18 Sept.: The furloughed men started today for "Home, sweet Home." Were they happy? Were we happy who didn't go? Yes, both were happy; but of different varieties. The little Steamer *Emily* took them to Hilton Head, where they are to be transferred to some other for New York. Today, by advice of the Medical Inspector, the ration of whiskey was ordered to be discontinued, except to fatigue parties during the night or in cases of extreme exposure.

19 Sept.: Sanitary measures instituted today, by an issue of 200 pounds chloride of lime to each regiment. Mail. Capt. Emmons having been discharged for disability, turned over the company (G) and property to 2d Lieut. Trickey. Capt. Handerson has also been discharged. Capt. Ayer (wounded) was placed on board the *Fulton* today, on her way to New York. Heavy firing last night and today.

20 Sept.: Conference today between Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren. Gillmore thinks his new batteries will be all ready to open in a few days. He went to Hilton Head. Our duties are quite hard.

21 Sept.: Last night was so cool that two or even three blankets were none too many. The corporals of the color guard are perfectly dazed today by being detailed for common ordinary guard duty.

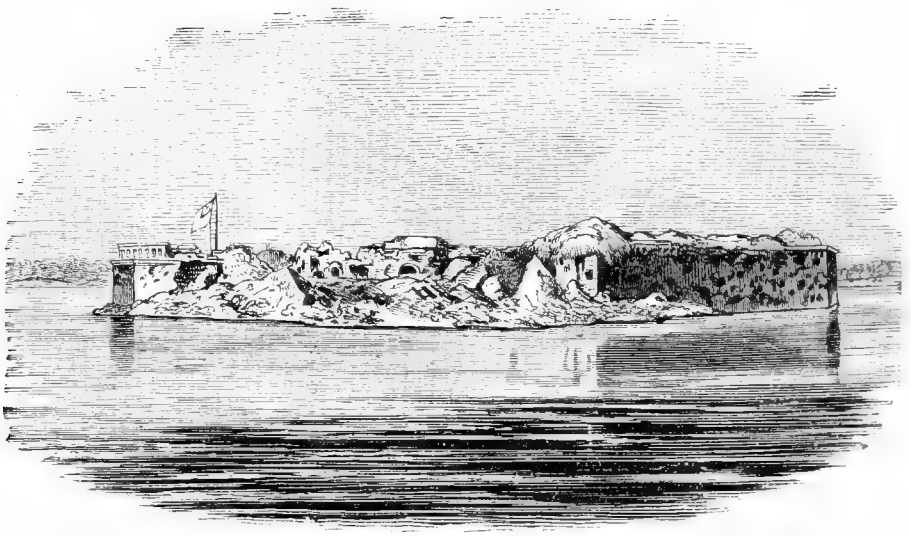
22 Sept.: Gen. Rains, in a communication to the Confederate Secretary of War, suggests a special detail to provide against raids; the detail to be instructed in putting down and taking up torpedoes (sub-terra shells) rapidly.

A CONFEDERATE RÉSUMÉ.

Gen. Ripley's (Confederate) report of 22 Sept. 1863 is apparently a review of events. He says, in substance: 21 Aug., the enemy disabled one 10-inch and one 42-pounder rifled in Sumter by 7.30 A.M.; 465 shot struck Sumter same day outside, 259 inside, and 219 passed over: 943 in all. Brig.-Gen. Hagood relieved Col.

Keitt at 2 A.M. 21 Aug. on Morris Island; and at half-past two opened on the enemy, whose lines were then within about 450 yds. Both fired vigorously till daylight. Says at dusk on the 21st the enemy approached; but he was driven back to his lines. At noon, 21 Aug., the enemy sent flag of truce to Wagner, with letter to him [Ripley]; but this was kept at Wagner during the afternoon, as there was no way of sending it. Gen. Ripley visited the island in the evening and it was handed to him then. [Gen. Beauregard received it also same night.] This letter [from Gillmore] had been sent unsigned, and was returned to Gillmore for signature. During the evening of the 22d, a flag of truce was sent to Gillmore, with a letter signed by Beauregard and certain foreign consuls.

On the 23d, the *Ironsides* attacked about 7 [A.M. or P.M. ?]; but retired in an hour and a half. Volunteers from Wagner succeeded in capturing a fine launch from the *Ironsides*, and sent it up to Charleston, where it was afterward employed in the transport service.



FORT SUMTER AFTER BOMBARDMENT.

Lieut.-Col. P. C. Gaillard lost his left hand in Wagner 23d. At noon, Gillmore sent flag of truce with letter to Beauregard and the consuls. Flag-staff of Wagner twice shot away

Col. Harrison of the Thirty-second Georgia relieved Gen. Hagood, on Morris Island, 10 P.M. 25th. Brig.-Gen. A. H. Colquitt relieved Col. Harrison 12 P.M. 27th.

During the 30th, a steamer, on return trip from Wagner to city, had to go out of its regular course, and was mistaken by Moultrie for the enemy, and was fired into and sunk.

Col. Keitt of Twentieth South Carolina relieved Gen. Colquitt at Morris Island 2 Sept., 11 P.M.

4 Sept., 9 P.M., a boat was captured by the enemy, with Maj. Frederick F. Warley (Second South Carolina Artillery, wounded), coxswain and ten men.

Maj. Stephen Elliott relieved Col. Rhett 4 Sept. (night of), and Col. Rhett was placed in command of the interior batteries in and about Charleston, with Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley.

During the 5th, over 40 were killed and wounded at Wagner and Gregg. Night of the 4th, an attack by the enemy in boats was anticipated; and another repelled on the 5th [really about 1 A.M. 6th].

At daylight on the 6th our repairs were stopped by the overwhelming force of the enemy's sharpshooters.

[Here Gen. Ripley describes the details for evacuation.] A fleet of transports was to assemble between Sumter and Johnson, covered by the iron-clad *Charleston*. Several small boats manned by officers and men of the *Palmetto* and *Chicora*, and details from the army, were to embark the men from Cumming's Point. Orders as to final movements did not reach Wagner till night of 6th — too short a time to carry them out.

The evacuation began about 9 P.M., and was substantially completed at midnight. The enemy discovered it in time to capture three barges containing Lieut. Haskill and boat's crew from the *Chicora* and several soldiers. The enemy's fleet of about 40 barges attacked Sumter about 1 A.M. 9 Sept. Five boats, five colors, 12 officers and 109 men were captured [including 2 officers and 17 men wounded].

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22 Sept.: Gillmore a Major-General! A salute fired in honor by our batteries. The Forty-seventh New York paraded with a monstrous live eagle, captured on Seabrook Island. The captured bird was drawn in a wagon by eight horses, decorated for the occasion, and the line was headed by Col. Davis' brigade band. The bird was afterward presented to Gen. Gillmore. Mail.

John Robinson (wounded) died today. A little while prior to his death, when it was certain that his last hour on earth had come, he requested that the dear old flag should be brought him; and he died with it in his arms, in the presence of several weeping comrades.

Gillmore has directed a special review to take place the 24th. Some silly fellow has ventured to suggest that this review is for the sole purpose of showing the troops just how a major-general's uniform looks. The review is to be as complete as can be made, for all details are to be called in by 4 P.M. tomorrow, and none can be made for twenty-four hours. Mail.

23 Sept.: We are forcibly reminded today that the rebels still live. They fired a shot directly across this island; and we smiled to see it roll off into the Atlantic. Another landed right in the camp of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, near us; and another struck a bakery, raising things faster than yeast could possibly do it. A letter says: "Only one captain and five lieutenants on duty today."

24 Sept.: An extraordinarily low tide today, and the review. Five brigades — two of infantry (one white, one black) and three of artillery, all preceded by a union of bands under Walter Dignam of the Fourth New Hampshire. The whole review used up about three hours. The column was a very long one, and was a splendid sight,

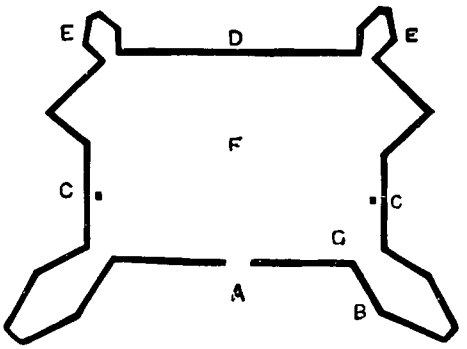
particularly to the rebels, to whom it was in full view. Gillmore starts off his major-generalship by this review, and also by ordering the issue of onions (!) twice a week in place of beans, peas, rice or hominy.

25 Sept.: For some military reason not apparent we were paraded in front of Col. Guss' quarters from 3 A.M. to sunrise. Didn't appreciate the honor. Dr. Buzzell has gone on sick leave. The marines who manned the Surf Battery have left the island. John E. Burnham of Co. I died today of heart disease.

26 Sept.: Gillmore moved his Headquarters to Folly Island today. The rebels strained every nerve today to prevent the planting of new batteries on Cumming's Point, and the firing was rapid. A new era has dawned upon us. We have a sutler, all our own. His name is Palmer, and he is from Boston. He opened today. We went in: and that means we came out — poorer.

27 Sept.: Nothing of importance today.

28 Sept.: The poles and wires are up again today, and we are fain to believe that Gillmore is about to open the new batteries at Cumming's Point, and send his compliments to the city. A new order of today, by Gen. Terry, fixes new hours for the day's programme. We look it over carefully and anxiously, but draw a long breath on finding no allusion to drills.



PLAN OF FORT MOULTRIE.

A facetious drummer (G. W. S.), who is also a prolix chap, dates his letter today thus: "Headquarters Co. K, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Provost Assignment, Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, among the Sand Hills, Morris Island, east side Charleston District, S. C., Turbulent States of North America." In this letter he says: "The several bands here discourse excellent music in a most horrid manner, predominating in cymbals and drums; and the agility with which the chromatic scale is played appeals more to one's astonishment than to his pleasure." He adds, mournfully: "Our old serenade club is totally defunct!"

29 Sept.: Unusually quiet; and the boys are playing cards, backgammon, etc., with the same do n't care, peaceful air they have when no enemy is near the danger line.

30 Sept.: Gen. Terry orders today that all trading and peddling by soldiers cease, and directs officers to prefer charges for violations of the order. This is probably to protect the sutler.

We lost our Band today. Not exactly ours; but we are pleased to call it so. It is the Second Brigade Band, and is Gen. Gillmore's especial favorite; and he ordered it to Folly, to his new Headquarters there.

A roster of today shows: —

Col. Jackson .	on detached service in New Hampshire.
Lieut.-Col. Bedel	a prisoner of war.
Maj. Plimpton	Assistant Inspector-General, Morris Island.
Capt. Clark .	on detached service in New Hampshire.
2d Lieut. Head of A	detached — Signal Corps.
2d Lieut. Woodbury of B	detached — Staff of Col. Guss.
Capt. Allen of C	absent sick.
Capt. Ela of E	detached — Sharpshooters.
Capt. Randlett of F . .	Provost Marshal and Commanding Regiment.
1st Lieut. Dearborn of H	detached — Ordnance Officer, Ninth Army Corps.
2d Lieut. Hawkins of K	detached — Signal Corps.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Orders 302, 303, 307, 312, 319 and 320, were all concerning certain transfers to the Invalid Corps, and giving the lists. Among these, No. 312 transferred six men of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers: Privates Cornelius Donovan (B), Michael Egan (C), John R. Ferguson (G), William H. Kimball (E), Samuel McDuffee (A), Varnum Willoughby (F).

General Order 305 of the 11th (amending paragraph 8 of General Order 191) provided that after expiration of 90 days from 25 June last, volunteers serving in three-year regiments, who may re-enlist for three years or the war, in companies or regiments to which they belong, and who may have at date of re-enlistment less than one year to serve, shall be entitled to the $400 bounty and $2.00 premium, and the new term to begin at re-enlistment.

General Order 323 of the 28th provided for enlistment of two under-cooks of African descent in each company. To be enlisted and mustered same as other soldiers, and to be paid $10 per month and one ration: $3 of the $10 may be in clothing, if desired. Their names to appear at end of list of privates. [No such enlistment was ever made in the Third New Hampshire, though we had at various times under-cooks of decidedly African descent; and they did valiant service in their line. — D. E.]

General Order 324 of the 28th extended the time to 1 Dec. (previously fixed by General Order 191), and increased the first instalment of bounty (as per that order) to $60, thus making a total of $75 to be paid at muster-in, and correspondingly decreasing the payment at muster-out ($40).

General Order 325 of the 28th increased the reward for apprehension of deserters to $30.

General Order 326 of the 28th (repeating an Act of Congress) provided that courts-martial have power to reduce officers to the ranks, to serve for three years or during the war; but only for the one crime of being absent without leave.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 73 of the 9th was commendatory of the U. S. Sanitary Commission — Dr. M. M. Marsh receiving the major part of the commendation.

General Order 74 of the 11th provided for furloughs to a certain percentage of the men, for good conduct, etc. (treated elsewhere)

General Order of the 15th (no number) congratulated the troops that Fort Sumter had been destroyed — was a mass of ruins; that its formidable battery had been silenced, etc. [This was a little "previous," as the enemy did not give it up till Feb. 1865.— D. E.]

General Order 80 of the 22d was the first issue signed by Gillmore as Major-General (unimportant order).

General Order 81 of the 24th directed the issue of fresh onions (see "Rations").

The Department Statistics for September are: Total troops, 28,339; cases sick, 11,040; died, 142; cases wounded, 244; died, 34.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	5 men,	9 officers.	
Co. A	79 "	3 "	
B	78 "	1 "	
C	65 "	3 "	
D	66 "	2 "	
E	73 "	2 "	
F	82 "	3 "	
G	57 "	1 "	
H	53 "	3 "	
I	80 "	3 "	
K	66 "	1 "	
Present aggregate	704	31	735
Aggregate last report	708	33	741

Several men are absent on furlough, recently granted.

Deserted, 1 (Private J. McIntire of C, at Concord).

Three men have been gained: Henderson of E, previously reported killed in action 10 July 1863 (he turned up in General Hospital at Hilton Head); Bingham of F (see July 1863 — order revoked); Lang of I, previously reported as missing in action (found to be a prisoner of war at Columbia Jail, S. C., with Bedel).

This return is very full; and the following is deemed of sufficient value to record here: —

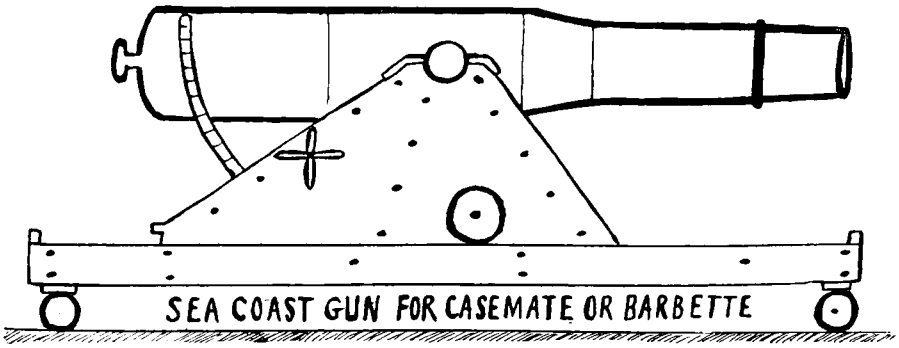
Col. Jackson .	detached service, New Hampshire.
Lieut.-Col. Bedel	prisoner of war.
Maj. Plimpton	detached — Assistant Inspector-General (with Gen. Terry).
Surg. Buzzell .	on leave.
Asst.-Surg. Burnham	on duty
Chaplain Hill	on duty.
Adjt. Copp .	sick in quarters.
Regt'l Q. M. Hynes	on duty.
Capt. Clark of A	detached service in New Hampshire.
1st Lieut. Houghton	commanding company

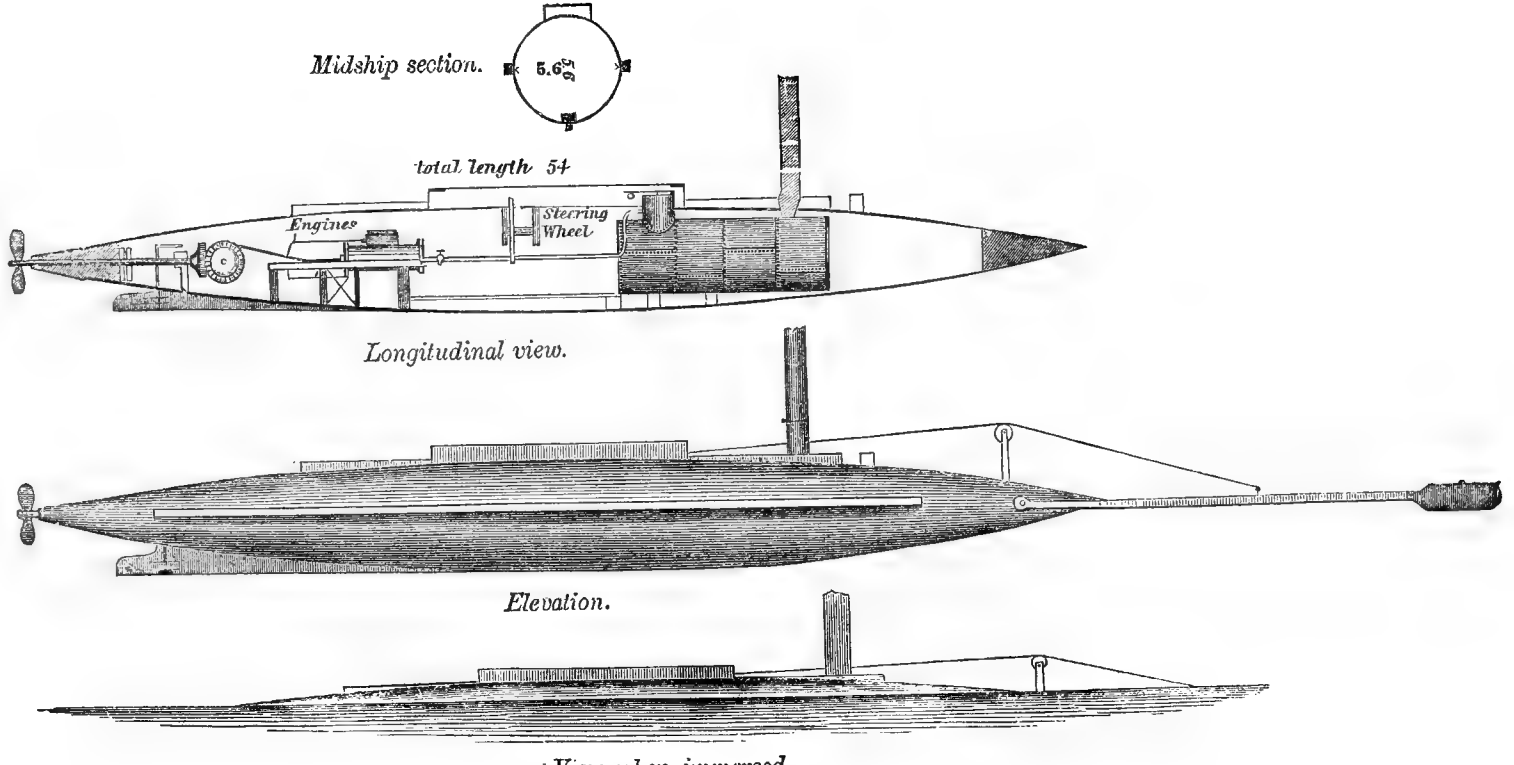
2d Lieut. Head	detached — Signal Corps.
Capt. Woodbury of B	detached service — Aide-de-Camp, Brigade Headquarters.
Capt. Allen of C	on leave.
1st Lieut. Stearns	sick in quarters.
2d Lieut. Kirwin	commanding company
Capt. Maxwell of D	sick in quarters.
1st Lieut. Libby, Jr.	sick in quarters.
Capt. Ela of E	detached — commanding Sharpshooters.
2d Lieut. Edgerly	commanding company.
Capt. Randlett of F	commanding regiment, and Provost Marshal, Morris Island.
1st Lieut. Wadsworth	commanding company
2d Lieut. Button	on duty
Capt. Wadlia of G	on duty in Co. K.
Capt. Ayer of H	on leave.
1st Lieut. Dearborn	detached — Ordnance Officer, Ninth Army Corps.
2d Lieut. Morrill	Acting Adjutant.
Capt. Burnham of I	on duty.
1st Lieut. Dow	detached — Assistant Provost Marshal, Morris Island.
2d Lieut. Trickey	commanding Co. G.
2d Lieut. Hawkins of K,	detached — Signal Corps.

Capts. Emmons and Handerson have resigned and gone home.

This Return is especially valuable, in that it gives the names of all absent men, and for what cause.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	
Corporals	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	5	8	8	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Musicians	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	17
On furlough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	11
Prisoners of war	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	9
Present	43	48	49	47	46	53	40	29	51	48	454
Killed in action or died of wounds	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
Died of disease	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2





Longitudinal view.

Elevation.

View when immersed.

"DAVID" TORPEDO BOAT.

OCTOBER, 1863.

THE diary form is dropped and the narrative form resumed, as the events do not now come so thickly.

On the 1st, Dr. J. R. Cheves, at Savannah, appealed to the powers that be, saying he was the inventor of the new incendiary shell and had expended thousands of dollars already of his own money, and now wants an officer to be designated to whom he may deliver some of the shells. He adds that he now puts pitch and sulphur with the phosphorus.

October was ushered in with a rainbow in the morning. Adjt. Copp, still sick, went that day to Florida, on a 20 days' leave. Lieut. Morrill was detached for duty in the Signal Corps, and Capt. Allen returned from leave. Mail.

On the 2d, we had a little streak of good luck; for the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania moved away, and we levied on the lumber they left behind.

As an illustration of the few men for duty, Lieut. Jonah Libby, Jr., in command of Co. E, requested Gen. Terry (2d) to relieve Corpl. Kenniston and Private Hadley from duty with Requa Battery (disapproved) Lieut. Libby stated as one reason, that 14 men were then detached.

Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren had another consultation the 2d as to a new movement.

It is recorded that on the 3d two "Ericsson Devils" arrived, to be used in clearing the harbor of obstructions. The writer can give no detailed description of these "Devils," or in fact of any Devil.

Gen. Terry disbanded the Sharpshooters on the 4th; and this added a little to the regiment's force for duty.

The funeral question was solved on the 5th by Gen. Terry, who directed that no funeral take place without a permit from the Provost Marshal, who would detail a sergeant from his guard to act as sexton and designate the place of burial and see that the graves were properly dug and covered. He further directed that head-boards, with name, company, regiment and date of death be furnished by the Post Quartermaster. Music at funerals had previously been forbidden.

At night a rebel torpedo was exploded against the *Ironsides*. It is said to have been cigar shaped, 50 feet long and 5 to 6 feet in

diameter, with an engine powerful enough for a speed of 8 to 10 knots. At its bow was a bar of iron 10 feet long, with the torpedo at end of it, containing 60 lbs. of powder and 4 percussion caps. It was also reported that Lieut. Glassel of the rebel navy (formerly a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy) was on board (probably in command), and was captured, with a crew of four men. Damage slight. The commotion incident to this attack extended to the shore; and the troops were called out at 10 by the long roll, and stood in line till 12.

The same day (5th) Gen. Gillmore ordered that two officers of each regiment be detailed to look out for the rations and cooking, and report abuses of any kind.

The regiment about that time was getting into better health; for on the 7th a diary said: "Only 46 off duty and sick."

Admiral Dahlgren was considerably exercised about the torpedo, and went to Hilton Head the 7th to obtain, if possible, some mechanical contrivance for keeping off torpedoes (Dahlgren and Gillmore met at Beaufort, the 8th)

Several of our wounded men got back on the 8th from the General Hospital at Hilton Head. The Eleventh Maine arrived and encamped on the spot vacated by the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.

A terrible accident occured in Wagner on the 10th, it being no less than the premature explosion of a pile of shells, some 200 in number, resulting in 6 killed and wounded. The cause of this accident has never been satisfactorily explained.

A diary says: "Gen. Gillmore has ordered the baking of bread by the regimental bakeries to be stopped on account of the scarcity of wood Both sides have boat pickets in the harbor. They met last night. No damages. Wagner and Gregg have been enlarged and improved. Both have been palisaded and have deep moats and new and heavier guns. As provost guard, we have about 200 prisoners."

On Sunday, the 11th, the Chaplain's diary says: "No services —all on duty This may be necessary; but I don't believe it. I lament this "

For a diversion (as we thought), we were turned out at 4.30 A.M. on the 13th, and lay on the beach till sunrise. Capt. Ela was in immediate command of regiment, and Sergt.-Maj. Dodge acted as Adjutant.

Our hearts were gladdened on the 16th and 17th by the Paymaster. He was a fine gentleman.

During the 18th, and a few days prior, the various companies of the regiment not previously removed to Provo' did so, and we were all as one again. Hospital not yet moved. Our Adjutant (Copp) returned to us on the 19th, but not quite recovered.

Gen. Gillmore meant that the geography of the Department should be worth something; for on the 19th he ordered the establishment of a Convalescent Camp at St. Augustine, for officers and men, and that provision be made for 200 in all.

The writer is of the opinion that nothing has been written as to positions in line (as to companies) since the original formation at Con-

cord. The various changes in officers, and consequently in rank, of the various commanding officers of companies, made several changes in positions of companies; and there have been so many, and at such irregular intervals, that no attempt will be made by the writer to trace them to this date. Suffice it to say, however, that inasmuch as the two flanking companies (E and A) had been drilled as skirmishers, these two have retained their original positions.

A regimental order of the 19th fixed new positions and as follows:—

Right—A, I, D, K, E, B, C, G, H, F—Left.

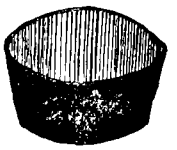
On the same day we were detached from First Brigade, so as to occupy a consistent position—*i.e.*, as provost guard we ought not to belong to any brigade.

An extraordinary movement of ammunition towards the front during the 21st excited our curiosity. "Probably a new move," said we. A few shots were fired during the day, and the *Ironsides* was provided with a new-fangled apparatus to keep off torpedoes.

Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour (18th) was temporarily assigned to the command of the forces on Morris Island, relieving Gen. Terry, who went North on leave. (Special Order 570, Department of the South, paragraph 2.)

CAMP KETTLES (SHEET IRON)

We are somewhat surprised to learn that on the 22d there was a naval council called by Dahlgren; and that on a proposition to attempt to enter the harbor when the seven monitors shall have been repaired (early next month), the six senior officers voted "no," and the four junior officers voted "yes." Funny, wasn't it?



MESS PANS (SHEET IRON)

The *Arago* passed south on the 22d; and had we good glasses enough, we could have seen our furloughed men on her deck, looking earnestly in our direction. The boys got back to us on the 24th, and with them Dr. Buzzell.

Gen. Seymour appeared to be in command of Morris and Folly forces, the 24th; and Col. W H. H. Davis, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, in command of the Post (Morris Island)

The new uniforms, etc., for our Drum Corps deserve a place in history. A diary says: "The new uniforms are completed, and the drums are expected on the *Arago*, which passed here yesterday. The pants are striped, with two blue cords, and the coat collars and cuffs are trimmed with gilt lace. The hats are firm felt, encircled with gilt cord. The drums have the New Hampshire coat of arms, with the name, company and regiment of each drummer. The Drum Major's (Galvin) uniform is a marvel of elegance and glitter. The

hat is the same as the others, with the addition of gilt lace and a plume. His coat alone cost $65.00. We expect to make our *debut* on Thanksgiving Day" (see 10 Nov.)

Not much has been said about reporters up to this time; but they were important factors, in war as well as in peace, and we must and do take an interest in them. *The New South* of the 24th gives the following as the list for the Department: —

New York Tribune	N. G. Shepherd, Geo. Boweryem.
New York Herald	Oscar G. Sawyer, Galen H. Osborne.
New York Times	Mr. Whittemore.
Frank Leslie's	W T. Crane.

It was getting to be cold weather, especially apparent at night; and two blankets were found to be much nicer than one.

On the afternoon of the 26th, firing was resumed upon Sumter and the other objective points, and three shells were landed in the city. In this the navy assisted, the 150-pounder rifles on the *Patapsco* and *Lehigh* doing good work. Apparently not a single mounted gun on Sumter. Wagner and Gregg joined in the fight. Dr. Burnham, and Scovell (nurse), are mentioned as having been sent to Gregg for temporary duty (none of the Third New Hampshire there). The firing was kept up on the 28th, on which day the infantry in Sumter actually opened on Gregg with muskets.

Gen. Gillmore, full of gratitude, showed it on the 28th by an order providing for medals of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct during the operations before Charleston, to not over three per cent of the aggregate strength of the various regiments, companies and detachments that have been in action or on duty in the batteries or trenches. Candidates for these honors to be nominated by the company officers and sent through the usual military channels. The whole list to be reviewed by a Board. Who will get them? What will they be like? We will see later on.

The same order announced the following changes in names of the various forts captured or built by us, in honor of the brave men who had fallen: —

Cumming's Point to be	Fort Putnam.
The work next to it to be	Battery Chatfield.
Fort Wagner to be	Fort Strong.
New work south end Morris Island to be	Fort Shaw.
Oyster Point to be .	Battery Purviance.
North end Folly Island to be	Fort Green.

A part of the Seventh New Hampshire have encamped directly in our rear; and being from our own State, there is a general interchange of courtesies.

An invoice of conscripts (really not conscripts, but substitutes) arrived on the 29th, and their coming was an event of no small importance. Shall we take them right into our arms, or shall we hold them aloof and frown on them a little at first? Will they make good soldiers? Where *did* they come from *anyhow?* and will they *fight?* We will see. They came when the firing was going on at upper end of the island. They listened to the shells; and during the intervals

we old soldiers told them fabulous stories of the campaign. [This first invoice was not for Third New Hampshire. Its first arrived 16 Nov. 1863.— D. E.]

We are somewhat pleased on the 29th at hearing on parade an order read embodying a report by our own Maj. Plimpton, Assistant Inspector-General, of the condition in which he found Co. F, ——, at an inspection. The report was a model one, as was not the condition of that company — "very, very poor: officers, men and horses." The order was read to each regiment as a warning to be vigilant and keep our brasses clean.

The sutlers got on the war-path, and so did the Provost Marshal General of the Department (Lieut.-Col. Hall). He notified Capt. Randlett (Provost Marshal, Morris Island) that he had been informed that certain sutlers' schooners in Light-House Inlet were charging exorbitant prices, and directed Capt. Randlett to notify them that if they charged over 25 per cent profit on the cost of their goods, at the Inlet, their permits would be revoked.

The flag of Sumter was shot away several times on the 30th, but replaced almost immediately.

We were mustered for two months' pay on the 31st, by Capt. Randlett, with the usual inspection following.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 329 (no date) was a suppressed order — probably found to be impracticable or ill-advised.

General Order 331 of the 9th provided that all houses, tenements, lands and plantations, except such as were required for military use, which have been abandoned in the insurgent States, will hereafter be under the control of the supervising agents of the Treasury Department.

General Order 334 of the 13th transferred five of our men to the Signal Corps.

General Order 338 of the 16th extended time to December 1 for recruiting, during which extension the $300 bounty will be paid.

General Order 340 of the 19th called for 300,000 men.

General Order 345 of the 19th provided that the $100 bounty due at expiration of enlistment be paid by paymasters to veteran volunteers who re-enlist, upon the discharge papers of first enlistment.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 84 of the 6th appointed a Military Board (under Act of Congress, approved 22 July 1861), to inquire into the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of such commissioned officers of volunteers as might be ordered before it. The detail was as below: —

Brig.-Gen. Israel Vogdes	United States Volunteers.
Col. Edwin Metcalf	Third Rhode Island Artillery.
" N. M. Curtis	One Hundred and Forty-second New York.
Lieut.-Col. R. H. Jackson	Assistant Inspector-General.
Capt. Wm. S. Diller	Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania.

This was a Board used (so it was said) for getting rid of officers who were not only incompetent, but who might chance to be unpopular or whose position it was desirable to have vacated. Another Board was appointed at Hilton Head, in 1862, and has been noted.

General Order 85 of the 6th required that articles condemned by a Board of Survey, and recommended to be so by an Inspector, should be marked with the letters "I. C." — meaning "Inspected: Condemned" (see "Invalid Corps").

General Order 91 of the 19th directed the establishment of a Convalescent Camp at St. Augustine (noted elsewhere).

General Order 94 of the 28th announced that Gen. Gillmore would confer medals of honor (noted elsewhere).

The Department Statistics for October, 1863, are: Total troops, 28,948; cases sick, 8,440; died, 117; cases wounded, 117; died, 5.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	5 men,		9 officers.	
Co. A	77 "		3 "	
B	75 "		2 "	
C	64 "		2 "	
D	65 "		2 "	
E	73 "		2 "	
F	80 "		3 "	
G	58 "		1 "	
H	53 "		3 "	
I	78 "		3 "	
K	65 "		1 "	
Present aggregate	693		31	724
Aggregate last report	704		31	735

Discharged for disability: F, 1 (Duplez).

Two men have received commissions in other regiments, and have been discharged to accept them: Private Asa M. Dodge (B), to 1st Lieutenant, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers; and Chas. F Chase (F), to 2d Lieutenant, Third South Carolina Volunteers (colored). Five men have been transferred to the Signal Corps: A, 2; B, 1; I, 2: total: 5. One man has joined from desertion: Sergt. Emerson, Co. G. No explanation appears; but is fair to assume that he was dropped as a deserter, under a misapprehension of facts. There were several similar cases.

Promoted: 2d Lieut. Kirwin of C to 1st Lieutenant of B.

There is a marked improvement in the condition of the men.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
Wagoners.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Musicians	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	18
Present sick	9	3	4	7	4	7	7	7	9	9	66
Died of wounds	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Died of disease	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

NOVEMBER, 1863.

NOVEMBER opens with a mail. It was Sunday; but the Chaplain heaved a deep sigh and remarked, "There are but few Sundays in war!"

A consultation on the island between Gillmore, Dahlgren, Seymour and others on the 1st attracted considerable attention. They visited Wagner (Strong), and from that point viewed the firing. "What is up?" said we.

Owing to the high tides we had to move our camp to higher ground, and the process began on the 2d. A diary mentions another batch of conscripts (substitutes) on the 3d (not for Third New Hampshire), and on the 4th another says: "Sumter looks like a pile of brick-dust. The monitors doing well."

As a naval item, of the 4th, there arrived from the North four new tugs: the *Geranium*, *Carnation*, *Jonquille* and *Larkspur*. With these floral names, it is possible they may make matters very pleasant for the naval officers. How nice to write home that one had a splendid trip on the *Geranium*. The *Patapsco* was being provided (4th) with an apparatus like the *Ironsides*.

The bombardment continued; and Dahlgren said on the 5th: "Sumter looks very badly. The northeastern face alone remains substantially uninjured. A flag was mounted today. First since 31st ult."

Those who happened to be looking in the direction of the fleet on the 6th, at the exact moment, were considerably surprised to see an immense volume of water suddenly shoot up in front of the *Patapsco*. It proved to be an experimental torpedo containing 600 lbs. powder; but it had no visible effect, owing, it is said, to its being too deeply immersed.

The *Fulton*, on her way to New York on the 6th, captured the blockade runner *Margaret and Jessie*, off Wilmington, and towed her into New York. She was an iron side-wheeler, laden with knick-knacks, bound for Wilmington.

A shell from our 300-pounder struck an iron pillar on Sumter on the 7th, burying 13 men, all of whom lost their lives, in the ruins caused by its fall. During the day the flag-staff was shot away twice. We had got used to all such trifling matters, and to a large extent did not take the trouble to watch the result of individual shots, as we did earlier in the campaign.

For a novelty (variety) we had a dress parade on the 8th; but it didn't amount to much. This farce was followed by services, which all appeared to enjoy. The navy received the 8th a message from Navy Department (dated 2d): "Success is the great, paramount consideration, and the Department will acquiesce in any reasonable delay to secure it."

The Sanitary Commission, whether specially mentioned or not, was at this period distributing to us, through our Chaplain, certain articles which we appreciated.

Gen. Terry resumed command of the forces on Morris Island on the 9th, relieving Gen. Seymour.

Capt. Ayer — the redoubtable Ayer — returned from the North same day. Take his courage and add to it the armament he returned to us with, and he might be properly called invincible. He brought not only his own sword (presented to him), but another (a "toad-sticker," as we facetiously called a non-com.'s sword) for Sergt. Davis and a knife for each of his company (H). With a company so fully armed, both officers and men, it was not safe for the rest of the regiment to trifle.

Gen. Terry having returned from the North and assumed command of the Post, his orders were signed, "Commanding Division and Post." We were delighted — enchanted almost — on the 10th by the visit to us of two ladies, Miss Dame and Mrs. Marden, both from New Hampshire, and the first women we had seen for months.

Lieut. Edgerly turned over Co. H to Capt. Ayer; and as an evidence of the size (smallness) of the company it is recorded that 40 knapsacks was the largest number of the various articles turned over.

A diary of the 10th says: "Another squad is to go on furlough some of the 13-inch mortars used against Pulaski have been planted here, between Wagner and Gregg. The upper part of the island is almost covered with batteries. A new dock has been built, and several vessels duly discharge their cargoes. The dock laborers are mostly New York rioters serving out a three-months' sentence. The piles of guns, mortars, ammunition and supplies of all kinds are prodigious; and these are exclusive of the large quantities in the storehouses."

The dress parade of the 11th was a magnificent affair, owing to the *debut* of our brilliantly illuminated Drum Corps.

In the strictest confidence the reader is informed that Gen. Gillmore was induced some weeks ago to give his tacit consent (probably orally) that our Drum Corps go into the beer business for the sole and laudable purpose of raising funds to buy new uniforms. The brewing began, and the ducats began coming in. Result: say, $500 good U.S. money. Result, again: 11 drums, at $15.00 — $165; 20 hats at $4 — $80; 1 drum-major's suit (with all that that implied), $85. Add: 1 baton, $25; gold braid trimming, $100. Total: $455. The inconsequential balance found a resting-place in the inside pockets of the "regimental tailors," so called. But our boys did look *fine!* And to cap the climax, somebody dubbed them "Gillmore's Band." This whole matter is *sub rosa*.

We were saddened, and gladdened too, on the 11th by learning that our Chaplain was to go North on leave, though some hinted that he was to be the bearer of special despatches from Gillmore to Headquarters at Washington. He left us at 5 P.M., with the very best wishes of all, perfectly laden with messages — verbal and written — and packages without number. Lucky for him that we did n't know a week beforehand that he was going!

The nights were so cold about that time that even Gen. Gillmore had sufficient regard for us to order, on the 12th, that overcoats be worn by all guards between sunset and sunrise.

[Beauregard to Richmond, 12 Nov 1863.]

I am in possession of a "liquid fire" which will make the Yanks open their eyes whenever I commence using it against their encampments.

A conference between Gillmore and Dahlgren, on the 13th, resulted in an agreement to divert public opinion into the idea that all operations had been given up. Quartermaster Hynes overhauled our bakery the same day — and, presto! we had soft bread again; but not from that bakery.

About 10 P.M. on the 15th, we were routed out by the long roll. The Sullivan's Island batteries had suddenly opened on Cumming's Point; and it was supposed to, possibly, be to cover a landing and surprise; but they did n't come. The *Lehigh* got aground in the melee.

We were treated on the 16th to another surprise, in the shape of 205 recruits, composed of volunteers and substitutes. Capt. Clark, Sergt. Hazen (now Lieutenant), Sergt. Hitchcock and Corpl. Jackman were with them. Co. C was awarded the volunteers; and the rest were distributed by the list, beginning with A, and attempting to equalize the companies to 89 men each. Col. Donohoe of the Tenth New Hampshire, formerly Captain of our Co. C, came in command. One captain made his old men "double up" in their tents, so as to have the recruits all by themselves. The guards were increased that night (!) Guard mounting was changed the same day to 8.30 A.M. The *Lehigh* was gotten off by the *Passaic*, *Nahant* and *Montauk*, the 16th; but not until the *Nahant* had parted a hawser three times, and had it shot away once.

The day following the advent of the recruits (17th), an old soldier soliloquized thus: "H'm! Strange camp. Full of strangers. Men from almost every European nation; but good men."

Col. Donohoe had a levee most of the time. He was a general favorite when with the regiment; and being temporarily with us again, the boys, especially of his old company, were determined to make it pleasant for him.

At this time it was evident, from the various diaries, that the regiment was separating into two parts, and partially because of change of camp and a slow removal. This was apparent on the 18th. A diary of that day said: "Co. I is moving up here, and A, C, D, E, G and K are here; thus leaving F, B and H at Provo'."

Col. Donohoe was assigned to the command of regiment (all except the Provo' companies), and took charge the 19th (temporarily detained in the Department by Gen. Gillmore).

As we were all interested in the navy, the following items of the 19th are of value: The injury to the keel of the *Ironsides* was found to be greater than at first supposed. A diver sent down met with a miraculous escape. He had passed the keel to the other side, and at that moment the *Ironsides* began to swing around by change of tide, and the diver barely escaped death. A hole in the *Lehigh* was causing leakage at the rate of nine inches an hour.

An order of Gen. Terry solved the mystery about the companies; for under date of the 18th he relieved all the companies from Provo' except B, F, H and I, and made the other companies subject to details, etc., the same as rest of the First Brigade, to which we belonged. Cos. B, F, H and I constituted the Provo' Guard under Capt. Randlett, Provost Marshal.

The 19th found Col. Donohoe in command. He did not like it, for it prolonged his stay (see his Personal).

At night, another attempt was made to surprise Sumter in boats. Our regiment sent 130 men. All returned next morning. No harm done. Dahlgren says a dog in Sumter barked and gave the alarm. Some of our boys say they got within 200 yards of Sumter, and got fired into. One diary says, 304 wounded. Lieut. Wadlia of our regiment was with the detail, the whole being under a major.

We were being put on picket and like duty again; and the drafts upon us were so large that even the non-coms. had to go.

The disabled *Lehigh* was towed to Hilton Head on the 22d by the *Memphis*. We 'd got to a point, on shore, where we looked upon a monitor as a fellow soldier; and when one was towed away it created sympathy at once.

The entire formation of brigades was smashed into "smithereens" on the 23d by a Department Order, and entirely reorganized, as follows: —

FIRST BRIGADE: Brig.-Gen. Chas. G. Stevenson.

Third New Hampshire.	Fourth New Hampshire.
Seventh New Hampshire.	Ninth Maine.
Eleventh Maine.	

SECOND BRIGADE: Col. W H. H. Davis (One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania).

Fifty-second Pennsylvania.	One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania.
One Hundredth Pennsylvania.	New York Volunteer Engineers.

THIRD BRIGADE: Col. James Montgomery.

Second South Carolina (colored). Third United States Colored Troops.
Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored).

Lieut.-Col. Brayton, Third Rhode Island Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Our bakery (regimental) was nearly ready on the 24th to do duty again. We were approaching Thanksgiving. Gen. Gillmore was again in war paint; for on the 25th he issued an order calling attention the second time to the fact that colored troops were being required to do more than their share of labor; and soundly berated the officers responsible for such a state of things.

25 Nov.: Lieut. Button was appointed Boarding Officer, his department being Light-House Inlet. Corpl. Ross C. Duffee of F was ordered (same order) to report to Lieut. Button daily. His office was designated as Corporal of Dock Guard.

D. Arthur Brown.
Band.

Thanksgiving Day arrived, 26 Nov. How the time had sped! Would we ever go home? Would we be in New Hampshire next Thanksgiving? We hoped so; and long before that, too. The day opened cool. Beans for breakfast! How's that, ye homestayers? Did ye get better, in New Hampshire? The bakery did its part, and yielded us soft bread; and we had hard-tack pudding, duff, etc., for dinner. Everything on the island was paraded at 1.30 P.M., the Third New Hampshire holding the place of honor, on the right (see 23d for formation). The *procession* was by regiment closed in mass, and in close columns by brigades, and was headed by the Fourth New Hampshire Band. The Band played "Old Hundred" as Gen. Terry and Staff rode up. Then Chaplain Willis of the Seventh New Hampshire prayed. How we wished our own Chaplain had been present to participate! The Band played "Pleyel's Hymn." Benediction and dismissal followed. The parade was an excellent one, and all felt well satisfied with it. Capt. Randlett gave a dinner to the regiment, and the colored troops had a greased pole. Pay-rolls were being signed that day.

Our new recruits were drilled in the manual of arms, and were put on fatigue duty. They were not yet fully armed.

We were paid on the 28th for two months, and with the usual result. This usual result was more noticeable among the recruits, and they had to be restrained more or less with binding twine, cords, etc.

The month of November closed without event of special significance. We were being detailed for considerable duty of various kinds; but the times were dull otherwise and were only enlivened by our new recruits, with whom we had considerable sport.

SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 359 of the 6th gave full instructions as to re-enlisting under General Order 191 The muster-in to be next day after muster-out. Regimental commanders to appoint a recruiting officer for and from his regiment (Lieut. Jonah Libby, Jr., for Third New Hampshire).

General Order 366 of the 13th pertained to recruiting (at the North). Recruiting parties (details) from regiments in the field to be provided with rations by the Subsistence Department. They and the recruits both to be quartered, if possible, at the rendezvous; otherwise, lodgings not to exceed 12 cents per night. In addition to the knife, fork, tin plate and tin cup authorized by General Order 70 of 1861, spoons to be issued. Advance bounty and premium not to be paid by the recruiting officer. If any recruit is rejected for causes existing at enlistment, all expenses incurred by the United States in his case will be charged to the recruiting officer.

General Order 368 of the 13th made commanding officers of regiments responsible for all the surplus ordnance and ordnance stores of the regiment.

General Order 376 of the 21st directed that all volunteers then in service who re-enlist under General Order 191 should have furlough of 30 days prior to end of original term, and either go home in regimental details to their respective States, reporting to the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service, or be furloughed individually. Transportation to be furnished both ways. If three-fourths of a regiment re-enlist, the other fourth will be assigned to other companies and regiments till expiration of term.

General Order 383 of the 30th authorized commanders of departments and armies to grant leaves of absence to officers; but not to visit Washington, except by special permit from the War Department; and no extension of such leaves will be made except by the War Department after approval by the officer granting the leave.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 98 of the 5th directed the establishment of a camp on St. Helena Island for the collection of such soldiers as may be recommended for transfer to the Invalid Corps. (See "Invalid Corps.")

General Order 100 of the 12th directed that all guards when on post wear their overcoats between sundown and sunrise.

A circular letter from Department Headquarters, 20 Nov., substantially directed a topographical survey of whole Department, by requiring each commanding officer to make sketches, plans, etc., and send them in.

General Order 104 of the 25th promulgated the President's proclamation for Thanksgiving, 26th.

General Order 105 of the 25th rebuked officers for imposing extra labor on colored troops, and said no preference shall be shown.

Department Statistics for November, 1863, are: Total troops, 30,503; sick, 6,430; died, 77; wounded, 115; died, 1.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	6 men,	9 officers.	
Co. A	87 "	3 "	
B	88 "	2 "	
C	88 "	3 "	
D	87 "	3 "	
E	88 "	2 "	
F	89 "	3 "	
G	89 "	2 "	
H	89 "	3 "	
I	88 "	3 "	
K	89 "	1 "	
Present aggregate	888	34	922
Aggregate last report	693	31	724

Promotions to commissions: —

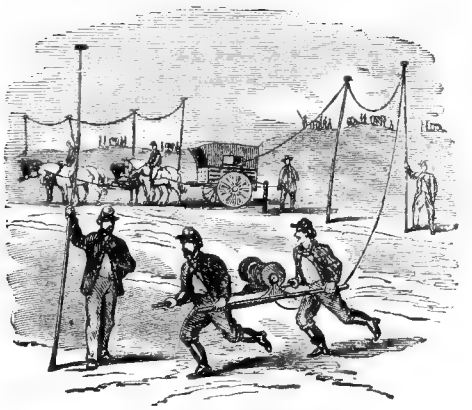
1st Sergt. S. N Lamprey of Co. B	to 2d Lieutenant
Sergt. C. S. Hazen of Co. E	" "
1st Sergt. J. M. Parker of Co. I	" "

Died of disease: D, 1 (Warren T. Gates); deserted: 1 (Pr. J. McCoombs, Co. F). Thos. McEnery, Musician, Co. C, has been appointed Second Principal Musician and transferred to the non-commissioned staff.

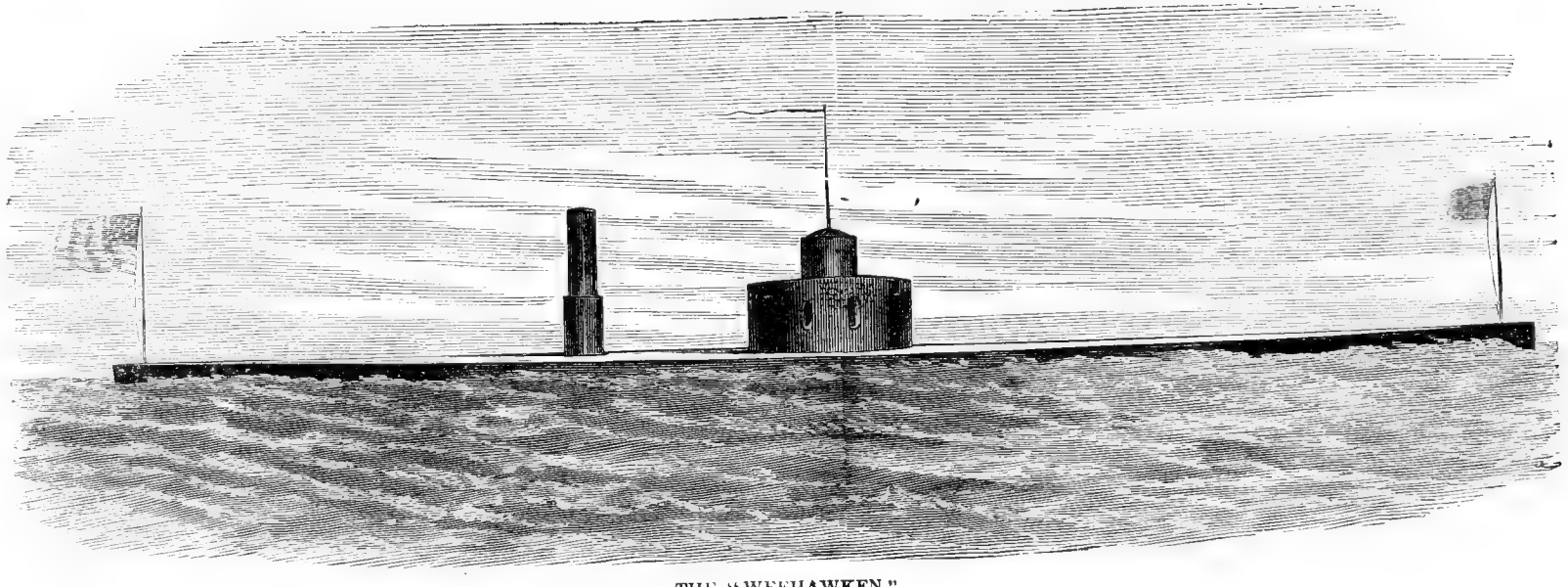
Three men, previously reported as deserters, are taken upon the rolls: C, 1; H. 2. These latter are connected with the celebrated case of the capture of Co. H, in Aug. 1862. Witham is at Headquarters and Drew at Fort McHenry awaiting trial.

This return as made up shows B, F, H and I on Provost.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
Corporals	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	8	8	77
Wagoners	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Musicians	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	19
Absent in arrest	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5
Recruits . .	12	15	24	24	16	11	31	35	11	26	205
Discharged for disability	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	8



MILITARY TELEGRAPH.



THE "WEEHAWKEN."

Iron-clad, 2 guns, 844 tons. Built by Secor & Co., Jersey City, 1862. Sunk in Charleston harbor, December 6, 1863. Nine vessels of this class, of which the "Passaic" is one

DECEMBER, 1863.

DECEMBER sounds cool; and cool it was on the 1st day. Capt. Clark was in command (six companies); and that day he ordered that all the recently-arrived recruits be examined by Dr. Buzzell at 3 P.M. on the following day.

A salute of 100 guns was fired the 1st, in honor of recent victories in Tennessee. A large detail on picket and post duty. The reader will please bear in mind that the shelling of the city and forts went on daily, sometimes mildly, sometimes rapidly, even if no mention is made of it herein. The drafts for duty were so heavy that we were obliged to resort to special measures to protect the cooks, or on guard they would have had to go.

A letter of the 3d says: "Picket duty is nothing as compared with what it used to be. In all the batteries now we have bomb-proofs for protection. Most of the rebel shots are fired at Battery Chatfield, a little earthwork built on artificial ground in the marsh, reached only by a corduroy road, and near the Swamp Angel territory." [He was mistaken either in the *name* or the *location* of this work. Battery Chatfield was northeast of Wagner.—D. E.]

Capt. Clark ordered on the 4th that two privates from each company be detailed and reported on "daily duty" as cooks. We had a good mail and a poor review (all troops on island) on the 5th. The notable events of the 6th were: The departure of Col. Donohoe, the acceptance of Capt. Burnham's resignation, and the sinking of the *Weehawken* at her anchorage, in plain sight of all. As nearly as could be ascertained the reason why she sunk was because of a removal of too much ammunition from the after part; and that let her down by the head without the fact being perceived, and she began to settle. Assistance was signalled for at once; but there was n't time, for she sank in about ten minutes after the danger was discovered. Nothing visible except her funnel and flag. The loss of life by this most singular accident was 4 officers, 20 men, and 1 pet rooster.

Wood had become so scarce that we suffered for many things obtainable through its medium. One does n't know the value of things till he has to do without them. We did not quite understand why Gen. Gillmore could n't appropriate to our use some of the wood from Folly. It was almost covered with trees. Even our cooks had to skirmish for the little required to get breakfast.

Moultrie fired an unlucky shot at us the 6th, exploding a magazine at upper end of the island and taking off a few legs and arms.

Divers arrived on the 9th from Hilton Head, to see what could be done about raising the *Weehawken*.

For a change we had a division drill on the 10th, and a very slim affair it was, too. Our regiment formed as four companies. We were much pleased to greet our Chaplain on the 11th, returned from leave. We had missed him much. With him came a very large mail, which he took great pleasure in distributing.

Sumter items of the 11th were: The small arms magazine blew up early in the morning, while during the day the bombardment was very heavy. Result of explosion, 11 killed and 41 injured. Commissary Frost was killed while in act of distributing rations.

The shore of Morris Island was strewn with wreckage on the 12th (from heavy storm of previous day), and principally of the obstructions to navigation placed by the rebels across the entrance to Charleston harbor, and now released by the storm and sent upon our shore as a sort of tell-tale evidence of what was intended. The beaches of Morris and Folly were strewn with all sorts of stuff, which we divined to be parts of various obstructions. Logs innumerable, and timbers linked together. In some cases we found eight or nine large logs, say 20 feet long and 1½ feet in diameter, linked together with three very heavy links, say each 1½ feet long. One great mass of stuff appeared to be a part of what was once a floating battery; and rumor had it that it was a part of the battery built at Charleston to operate against Sumter in 1861.

Lieut. Dixon, Twenty-first Alabama, was ordered, 14 Dec. 1863, by Beauregard (Special Order 271) to take command of the submarine torpedo boat *H. Q. Hunley*, and proceed (tonight) to the mouth of the harbor and sink and destroy any vessel of the enemy with which he could come in conflict.

Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren had a conference on the 15th relative to a proposed attack on Savannah. "The late gales," said Gillmore, "have cut Morris Island across, in two places — one a little north of the sand hills, and the other a little south of Wagner." These two officers went completely around Folly Island tonight, for purposes best and only known to themselves.

Capt. Clark of Co. A, the ranking captain of the regiment, resigned the 15th and soon left us. The original officers had nearly all gone out of service, and some of those who still remained were on duty or were otherwise absent from the regiment. The scarcity of wood was felt so severely that measures were instituted by Gillmore to meet the want. Cos. A and C, under Capt. Maxwell, are ordered to Block Island [Broad Island is the name given in several cases. Possibly it is one and the same. — D.E.], to cut wood for the forces on Morris. This leaves but four companies at Headquarters of regiment (the other four being on Provo'), and Capt. Ela in command.

The two companies moved to their new post and new work the 16th. This was a very solemn day among the troops, particularly in the Third New Hampshire; for one of its men was to be shot on

the morrow for desertion, and all must turn out and view the sad sight. Kendall of Co. G was the man (see "Executions," or "Desertions," or both).

The 17th dawned upon us, bringing with it a gale which added to the solemnities of the day. Six men of the navy lost their lives by the upsetting of boats.

Much to our Chaplain's pleasure, we had (four companies under Capt. Ela) a dress parade and services on Sunday the 20th. Same day, Gen. Terry ordered the four companies (D, E, G and K) to to be added to the Provost Guard, reporting to Capt. Randlett, who was still Provost Marshal. This concentrated eight of the companies (all but A and C, on Broad Island).

Gen. Terry also, by same order, directed the Provost to furnish daily for Provost Guard: 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 63 privates; for Grand Guard: 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, 26 privates; and for Magazine (heretofore alluded to): 1 corporal, 6 privates. The arrival of 71 new recruits on the 21st gave us a little excitement.

Sergts. Perkins of D, McIntyre of G and Carr of H, were ordered North on the 22d on recruiting service.

The navy, on the 24th, fitted out a party for reconnoissance up Murrell's Inlet; but it did not start till evening of the 28th.

"The night before Christmas, when all thro' the house," etc., the city was set on fire again by our shells. The Chaplain notes in his diary today, "Drew sanitary goods, and fed the sick."

Christmas arrived; but not much hilarity, not much rejoicing, no greased poles, no base ball, and saddest of all—no band of music. The band was in existence, but did n't play Among the events of the day were: First, and early too, the rebels had a little tilt with our gunboats on the Stono, at or near Legareville. The *Pawnee* and *Marblehead* were engaged.

Dr. Kimball, Capt. Stearns and Lieut. Libby, Jr., rejoined. A diary records this lamentable fact: "The boys are making cider out of dried apples." Truly the ways of a soldier are devious, various and past finding out! The rebels celebrated by opening on us a new 10-gun battery on James Island. A diary of that day says: "The Beacon House is an old 2-story shell-riddled structure, standing near the Morris Island beach. Rising from its roof is a sort of turret, which was once used as a light-house. From this position, with the aid of a telescope, I could see the time in Charleston and men and soldiers walking about."

On the 27th and 28th we had severe winds and rains. A marine party secured on the 28th certain portions of obstructions (by removal), among which Dahlgren mentions 7 bars of railroad iron 22 ft. long, linked together.

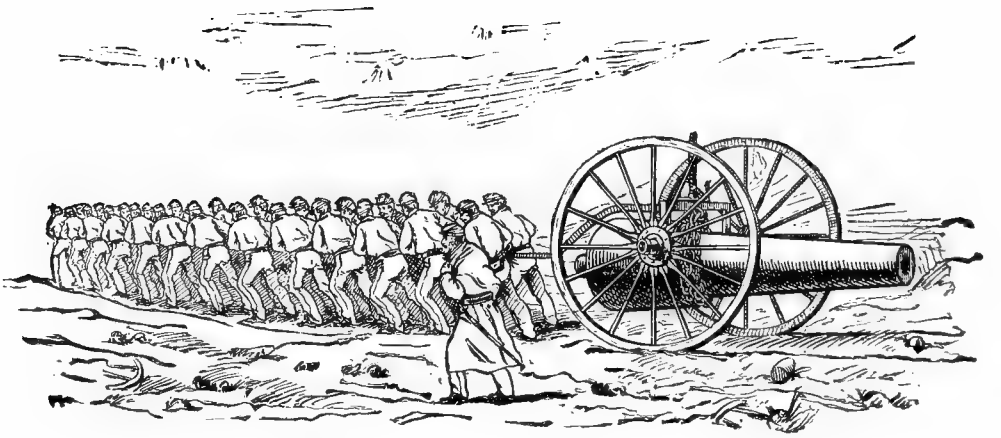
The reduction of a sergeant of G to the ranks, on the 29th, and his further punishment by being obliged to walk a beat with a knapsack, containing five common, ordinary bricks, strapped upon his back, gave us something to comment upon.

Co. K was ordered to Broad Island on the 30th, to cut wood (with A and C). The order was very peremptory, and the company

was relieved from drill to get ready, starting at 6 P.M. (this left seven companies on Provo') Capt. Randlett was ill; and to keep matters running smoothly, Capt. Ela was that day appointed Acting Provost Marshal.

Muster day on the 31st: Capt. Ela mustered the seven companies. Plenty of wood. On this date the writer finds the first mention of re-enlistments. The diary says, "The boys are talking of re-enlisting." Our regiment said to number now about 900 men. Fort Wagner has been made to face the other way (*i.e.*, towards Charleston).

It will hardly be fair to close the month without an allusion of some kind to our absent companies, A, C and K. In brief, they were cutting wood for fuel on Broad Island, and shipping it by lighters to Morris Island. Capt. Allen of C was in command, and 1st Sergt. White of Co. A was Acting Lieutenant and Adjutant. Lieut. Woodbury commanded Co. A, Lieut. Kirwin commanded Co. C, and Lieut. Wadlia Co. K.



HAULING CANNON ON THE BEACH—MORRIS ISLAND.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 387, of the 1st, extended the time to 5 Jan. next for the veteran volunteers to re-enlist.

General Order 391, of the 9th, authorized Commanders of Departments to furlough men in hospitals of their departments on approval of the Medical Directors — not more than five per cent at one time, and for not over 30 days, and to be graduated by the distance to their homes; good conduct to be a qualification.

A circular of the 15th referred to General Order 376 and said: "When officers and men so report to Governor of State (on furlough) and Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service, they (Governor and Superintendent) shall place such of them on Recruiting Service as can profitably be employed; the rest to be furloughed. All such furloughed men to report at stated rendezvous at expiration of furlough or be considered deserters. The rendezvous to be at a place where there are barracks. Subsistence to be furnished by the United States.

General Order 398, of the 21st, was a promulgation of the Resolution of Congress thanking Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant and the officers and soldiers who had fought under his command during the rebellion, and authorizing the President to cause a gold medal to be struck for Gen. Grant in the name of the people.

General Order 400, of the 28th, directed that no bounty except such as is now authorized by law shall be paid to any person enlisting after 5 Jan. next.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 111, of the 14th, promulgated and approved the death sentence of Kendall of Co. G (see "Executions" or "Desertions," or both).

Department Statistics for December 1863 are: Total troops, 32,307; cases sick, etc., 5,752; died, 56; cases wounded, etc., 191; died, 3.

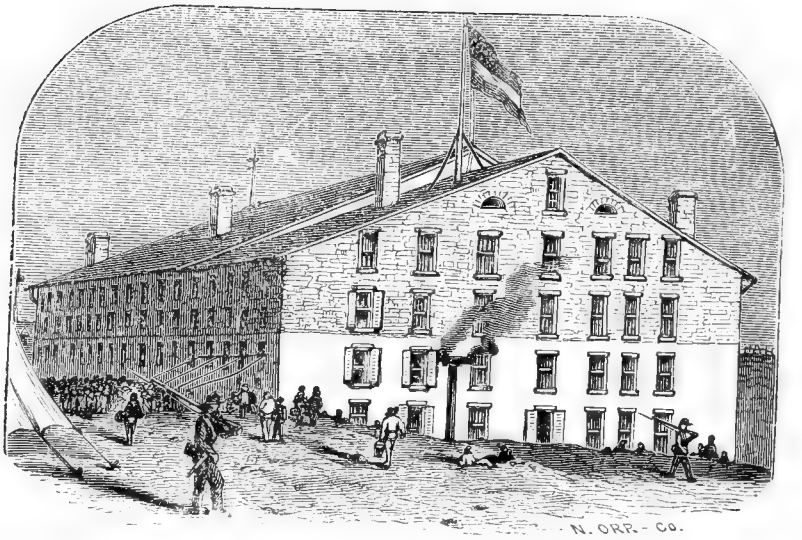
The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	6 men,	9 officers.	
Co. A	94 "	2 "	
B	95 "	2 "	
C	95 "	3 "	
D	94 "	3 "	
E	95 "	2 "	
F	98 "	3 "	
G	95 "	2 "	
H	97 "	3 "	
I	95 "	2 "	
K	96 "	0 "	
Present aggregate	960	31	991
Aggregate last report	888	34	922

Companies A, C and K are on Broad Island, cutting wood.

The losses have been: Pr. John Kendall of G, shot for desertion, and 3 officers resigned (Capt. R. F. Clark, Capt. C. S. Burnham, and 2d Lieut. M. P Hawkins)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Musicians	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	17
Prisoners of war	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8
Men on duty, omitting A. C and K	0	66	0	41	55	76	45	42	71	0	396
Absent sick	6	5	1	2	6	5	4	3	7	1	40
Officers detached	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Recruits	7	7	7	7	7	9	7	8	7	7	73



LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.

CALENDAR, 1863.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN....	....	....	....	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
FEB....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	....	..	....	....	....	....	..
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	....	....	....	....
APRIL .	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	.	....
MAY...	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	..	....	....	....	....
JUNE ..	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	. ..	....	..	....

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY...	....	. ..	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
AUG. ..	....	..	....	..	....	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	....	....	....	....	....
SEPT .	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	....	....	....
OCT. ..	....	....	....	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	..	....	..	....	.	....	....
NOV. ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	....	....	....	..	....
DEC. ..	..	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	....	....

CALENDAR,- 1864.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN....	....	...	. .	..	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	....	....	....	....	...
FEB....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	. ..	....	.. .	....	..
MARCH	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	....
APRIL .	. ..	....	....	..	. ..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	..	..	....	..	....	....	....
MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	....	....	....	....
JUNE ..	..	....	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	....	. ..

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY...	....	.	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	....	....	....	....	....
AUG. ..	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	....	....	....
SEPT. .	.	..	....	....	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	....
OCT. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	....	....	.	....	....
NOV. ..	..	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	.. .
DEC. ..	.	..	....	....	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JANUARY, 1864.

ANOTHER New Year's Day, and we were yet in the midst of war. "Will we ever go home?" was mentally repeated by many We expected a lot of express packages that day; but in place thereof, as a substitute for the good things contained therein, and with which we could appropriately celebrate the advent of the new year, we were coldly informed that the express boat had been wrecked the night before. Cold comfort that, for us. The companies were located as follows: A, C and K on Broad Island, cutting wood; the other seven companies on Provo' on Morris Island; while three of the latter were actually on duty (for the day) as Post Guard. (The reader will bear in mind that this story is based on the Headquarters of the regiment and only refers to separately located [detached] companies when it so specifies.) As a dairy for this month — one of the group of very valuable diaries from which much data was obtained — is lost, the writer mentions the fact as an explanation as to why the month of January 1864 appears to cover so little space.

There was very little done the 1st worthy the name of festivities. At Hilton Head, we heard they had what they called a "big time;" and at Beaufort they had a barbecue and a procession. The night was very, very cold, ice forming thicker than at any time since the cold weather set in.

A few of our lost packages were received on the 2d, from the wreck, and a diary says, "re-enlisting begun." A word of explanation right here. "Re-enlisting" meant that by a General Order from the War Department any volunteer soldier who, while yet in the service, would voluntarily permit himself to be mustered out and (in the same breath, as it were) enlist for 3 years more or for the war, would be given a furlough of 30 days and one month's pay in advance. Under the stimulus of the furlough, coupled with the fact that no one had a thought that the war would last more than a year or so, the men took right hold of the new scheme, and regiments and companies vied with each other as to numbers of those who should re-enlist. Lieut. Jonah Libby, Jr., of our regiment was appointed as the Recruiting Officer for the regiment, and at once entered upon his duties. The list will be given separately and so designated, or will be so indicated in the

general list as to be readily found. We heard that day that the naval party (see last month) which was sent to Murrell's Inlet had succeeded in burning a schooner laden with turpentine.

Lieut.-Col. Bell, Fourth New Hampshire, assumed command of our (First) brigade on the 4th, General Stevenson having gone home on sick leave.

On the 5th, there were 20 rebels shot at Charleston, for being ringleaders in an attempt at wholesale desertion from the North Carolina regiments stationed there.

An occasional reference to the matter of re-enlistments will be made. A diary of the 4th said, "Thirteen re-enlisted in Co. I."

Seven deserters from Charleston came in on the 7th, bringing with them their rifles and two very nice boats, and informing us that the rebels were fitting out three immense rams to destroy our navy.

Col. W. H. H. Davis, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, assumed command of the forces on Morris Island and said he did so "by order of the Brigadier-General Commanding." The explanation of this is that Brig.-Gen. Terry commanded the forces on Morris and Folly, and Col. Davis was simply appointed as Post Commander of the forces on Morris alone. A diary of the 10th gives details of a trip to Wagner and Gregg and the "left batteries." Says: "With a powerful glass saw the time in Charleston — 11.50 A.M.; and without the glass could see plainly the rebels in Sumter and Moultrie."

The Chaplain's diary records the fact that a flag (new one, probably; and staff, too) was raised in Wagner on the 12th; and he, by invitation, made a prayer and speech. "We closed," he says, "by throwing fire into Charleston."

Deserters were coming in every day. A Department Order of the 14th, referring to a War Department Order of 22 Dec. last, announced that Gen. Gillmore had authority thereby to enlist and organize colored troops — *i.e.*, all that could be recruited — in his Department, either as infantry, cavalry or artillery. All previously appointed recruiting officers in that line to report to Gen. Gillmore, who was further authorized to appoint a Board to examine all applicants for commissions (men of white regiments). Gen. Gillmore was also authorized to recruit at Key West, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, the regiments to be called United States Colored Troops, and to be numbered consecutively — First United States Colored Troops, Second United States Colored Troops, etc.

Here was an opportunity for some of us who had been chafing at our positions as privates, corporals or sergeants. Here was an opportunity, at least, to try to be something "more rank," as one of our boys put it. The opportunity was not wholly lost, as will be seen by consulting the various tables attached to this history.

We were informed on the 14th that Congress had extended the time for re-enlistments to the 5th of February. We were also assured that the re-enlisted men of a regiment would be sent home in a body and under one or more officers.

The Department having been divided into Districts, Gen. Terry on the 17th assumed command of the Northern District, bounded

north by Charleston Harbor and south by St. Helena Sound. Our Lieut. Houghton was announced on his Staff as Assistant Aide-de-Camp.

The *Fulton* passed south on the 19th, on board of which was Col. Jackson, in charge of recruits for Third New Hampshire, Seventh New Hampshire, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts. The writer was there too, and strained his eyes in trying to see some of his comrades on shore on Morris Island. The same day Gen. Gillmore announced that Capt. W L. M. Burger had been placed in charge of the enlisting and organizing of colored troops.

It would appear that the wreck of our express matter was further wrecked by theft, as our Chaplain visited the Provost Marshal on Folly Island on the 19th, to arrange for the arrest and punishment of those guilty chaps.

The regiment was treated on the 20th to a surprise in the arrival of Col. Jackson and a small lot of recruits. He did not at once assume command; but did by the 23d, as on that day the writer finds the first evidence in an order of that date (which see). Another event of 20th was that Cos. G and H moved into Fort Shaw.

The Colonel's arrival meant much to those who were expecting commissions, and this class was not numerically small. An enumeration of the commissions will be of interest: —

1st Lieut. Dow to be	Captain of B.
2d " Trickey to be	1st Lieutenant of E.
" " Edgerly to be	1st Lieutenant of D.
" " Woodbury to be	1st Lieutenant of C (assigned to A).
" " Parker to be	1st Lieutenant of A (assigned to I).
" " Lamprey to be	1st Lieutenant of K (assigned to B).
Sergt. Eldredge of K to be	2d Lieutenant of K.
2d Lieut. Button to be	1st Lieutenant of I.
Sergt.-Maj. Dodge to be	2d Lieutenant of F.
1st Sergt. Tredick of D to be	2d Lieutenant of E (assigned to D).
1st Lieut. Connelly of C to be	2d Lieutenant of B (assigned to C).
" " Stearns to be	Captain of K.
1st Sergt. White of A to be	2d Lieutenant of I (assigned to A).
Sergt. Hitchcock of I to be	2d Lieutenant of C (assigned to I).
Sergt. Davis of H to be	2d Lieutenant of G (assigned to H).

Lieut. Wadlia was ordered from K to G.

Some of the above were not actually mustered into the new grades till 3 Feb.

Col. Jackson visited Cos. A, C and K, on Broad Island, on the 21st. He wished to see where all his men were and how they were getting along. Col. Plaisted of the Eleventh Maine assumed command of our (First) brigade on the 22d.

On the 23d Col. Jackson issued an order enumerating the newly-commissioned officers and assigning them to companies where most needed.

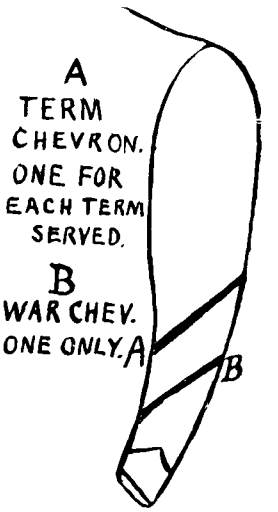
The 24th was Sunday; and on that day we (five companies only) had dress parade, inspection and services, Col. Jackson appearing, for first time since his return, on duty in his official capacity. His health was very poor. He appeared several years older than when he went away six months prior.

Re-enlistments were going bravely on; and the Department, District, Post and Brigade Headquarters were being agitated as to lists of men to be furloughed. Morris Island was again cut across; but not by the sea this time. It was a military cut. The island was divided on the 25th into two military parts. The "North End" to be as far south as to include Fort Strong (formerly Wagner); and Lieut.-Col. Cunningham of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania was assigned to its command, with headquarters at Fort Strong.

As many of us, officers and men, went to Hilton Head as often as we could, — sometimes on passes, sometimes on duty, — we were all interested in an order of the 26th, by Gillmore, fixing the prices that mine hosts Riddell & Gilson should charge for certain courtesies on their part, usually commanding very, very high prices: —

Board and lodging, transient: officers	per day,	$ 2.00
" officers	per week,	8.00
" "	per month,	30.00
" and lodging: officers	per week,	11.00
" " " "	per month,	40.00
And in lieu of a military tax:		
Board and lodging: men	per day,	1.00
" single meals, "		.25

He also appointed a Board to "supervise" the hotel. Whether that meant for the Board to board there at the expense of the hotel while they supervised it, is an unsolved conundrum. Gen. Gillmore also, in same order, relieved us all in one other direction, by fixing the prices on Government transports at $1.00 per day for board and 50 cents per meal for officers; 50 cents per day for board and 25 cents per meal for men. Thereafter, when we went to Riddell & Gilson's or on a Government transport, we needed not to cross the threshold with fear and trembling, with the instinctive feeling that we must clutch our purse with one hand, while seeking the handle of our revolver with the other. Much credit is due Gen. Gillmore for that order. It must have required a deal of courage to issue it.



On the 29th we were informed by a Department Order that the Secretary of War had recently made decisions regarding re-enlistments as follows: —

1. (Immaterial.)

2. That men belonging to Veteran regiments, who had not served two years, and therefore not within the limits of the re-enlistment order, would be permitted to go on furlough with the main body of the regiment, in case it went as an organization, provided they agreed to re-enlist as soon as they came within the limit. The men, however, who came within the limits for re-enlisting, and yet declined to re-enlist, would not be granted furloughs.

3. That no volunteer recruit should be rejected on account of height who was five feet or more, the then present regulations being thus modified.

It is needless to say that every word and syllable of this order was read and re-read, and argued, and men urged under it to re-enlist. The work went on, it being difficult to say whether the order had any material effect in retarding or in expediting.

The writer has been silent of late as to firing; but it went on just the same. A diary of the 30th, for example, said, "Heavy firing all last night and all day on Sumter."

The re-enlistment excitement grew apace; and the men who had committed the act which entitled them to a furlough were getting extremely anxious to start on that aforesaid furlough. So great was the excitement that but little else was talked of. Indeed, they were getting anxious at Headquarters lest the furloughs be granted irregularly; and an order was issued forbidding furloughs by piecemeal, and directing that when all of a regiment had re-enlisted that were to do so, then and then only the furloughs would be granted and as a whole. This intensified the excitement, likewise the desire to go home. If a man was talking of it, and was lukewarm, his comrades would urge him to at once re-enlist or say positively that he would not do so. "For," argued they, "don't you see you are keeping us all out of our furloughs?" It would n't do at all for a man to continue many days in a doubtful condition of mind. The others worried him into a furlough state, or out of it, without much delay.

Out of respect to our absent companies, A, C and K, we must again allude to them ere we close the month of January, 1864; for they are doing good service.

COMPANIES A, C AND K.

A diary (Spencer's, of K) reads as follows: "The place selected for our camp [on Broad Island] is some distance from the landing, on the banks of a narrow creek, and in the midst of a dense forest, from which we have got to clear the underbrush before we can pitch a tent. Our baggage has been brought up from the steamer in flat-boats. We are five miles southwest from Morris Island. This island is about the size of a fair plantation. Our duty here is to cut wood for fuel for Morris Island."

On 4 Jan. 1864 (according to the foregoing authority), "After three days of patient labor, we have cleared up a respectable camp-ground and got comfortably settled in our tents. Men are now re-enlisting: town bounties now about $800.

"9 Jan. 1864: Surgeon Buzzell, and several of the Sanitary Commission, visited us today. Furloughs are again being given (not for re-enlistment)

"14 Jan. 1864: Gen. Gillmore's Headquarters on Folly Island are where our regimental camp was, and is reached from this (Broad) island by rowboat to the White House, thence by a road directly across the island (Folly). Stono River is alive with shipping. Camps are stretched along the entire sea side of Folly. Along its western (inner) border batteries have been erected. The Folly Island 'Look-out' is about two miles from the northerly end.

Nothing remains of the batteries built to take Morris Island except shapeless heaps of sand. A little battery of 4 or 5 guns, near the northerly point, is the only one in that vicinity. This and the gunboat *McDonough* send the only replies to shots from Secessionville."

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 2 of the 2d modified General Order 391 of last month so as to allow twenty per cent to be furloughed at one time.

General Order 9 of the 4th prescribed flags for hospitals and ambulances as follows: For General Hospital, yellow bunting, 9x5 feet, with letter "H" 24 inches long, of green bunting, in center.

For Post and Field Hospitals, same, but 6x4 feet.

For Ambulances, and Guidons to mark the way to Field Hospitals, same, 14x28 inches, with one-inch border of green (and no letter "H").

General Order 10 of the — was another case where an order was not promulgated.

General Order 12 of the 5th referred to clothing (see "Clothing").

General Order 16 of the 11th directed that no more premiums ($2.00) be paid for (or to) recruits (see General Order 163 of 1863).

General Order 20 of the 14th (Resolution of Congress) provided that all bounties previously paid under regulation or order from the War Department, to men enlisting for three years or during the war — in volunteer or regular regiments — be continued to be paid from the 5th of Jan. inst. until 1st March next, the Act of 23 Dec. 1863 to the contrary notwithstanding. This act took effect on its passage. [As this act was approved 13 Jan., — and presumably passed same day, — it would appear that there was an interval of days (5th to 13th) when the bounty could not be paid to those enlisting on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. — D. E.]

General Order 23 of the 16th revoked General Order 390 of 1863, and provided that persons of African descent be permitted in all U. S. General Hospitals, male or female, as cooks and nurses, and receive $10 per month and one ration.

General Order 25 of the 18th offered inducements to men in regular army, whose terms were about to expire, to re-enlist.

General Order 30 of the 25th established the ration for adult refugees and adult colored persons, commonly called "Contrabands," when employed by the United States.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 6 of the 14th republished orders from the War Department of 22 Dec. 1863 to Gen. Gillmore, authorizing him to enlist and organize colored troops within his Department; to appoint a Board to examine white persons for officers; may be infantry, cavalry and artillery; may allow bounty of not over $10; all recruiting for colored troops in the Department to be under Gen. Gillmore; may procure recruits from Key West, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, all to be called United States troops and be numbered consecutively as organized. [This will set at rest any question as to Gen. Gillmore's authority.— D. E.]

General Order 7 of the 15th appointed Col. M. S. Littlefield, Twenty-first United States Colored Troops (President), and Lieut. James S. Duncan, Twenty-first United States Colored Troops (Recorder), as a Board to examine white persons for commissions in colored regiments to be formed.

General Order 8 of the 19th placed Capt. W L. M. Burger, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, in charge of the bureau for enlisting colored troops in the Department.

General Order 10 of the 20th gave the officers (whom the coat fitted) a lashing. Said Gen. Gillmore learned through the proceedings of a general court-martial that colored soldiers were not properly treated. Said he found unofficer-like familiarity on the one hand, and extreme harshness on the other; and both must be stopped.

General Order 11 of the 21st ordered a census to be taken of all males between the ages of 18 and 45, with a view to an equitable and just draft. Name, age, color, occupation, length of residence in the Department, to be given in each case. All permits to leave the Department must bear date prior to date of (this) order.

General Order 12 of the 26th was an attempt to "run a hotel." This order gave permission to Messrs. Riddell & Gilson to enlarge their hostelry at Hilton Head.

General Order 15 of the 29th referred to an order of the War Department, being, in substance, decisions or constructions of the Secretary of War as applied to matters of re-enlisting. The "three-quarters" to mean only those serving together actually — not counting those absent in prisons, hospitals or convalescent camps.

Those who had not served two years (and therefore not in the limits of re-enlistment) to go on furlough with the others if they promised to re-enlist when they arrived within the limits. Those who were in the limit and declined to re-enlist, not to be furloughed. No volunteer recruit to be rejected on account of height, if he be five feet.

Department Statistics for January 1864 are as follows: Total troops, 26,033; cases sick, 4,254; died, 20; cases wounded, 141; died, 4.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	6 men.	9 officers.	
Co. A	94 "	2 "	
B	96 "	2 "	
C	96 "	2 "	
D	95 "	3 "	
E	95 "	2 "	
F	98 "	2 "	
G	96 "	2 "	
H	93 "	3 "	
I	96 "	2 "	
K	96 "	2 "	
Present aggregate	961	31	992
Aggregate last report	960	31	991

Recruits have been received as follows: C, 1; G, 1; H, 2; I, 1: total, 5 [this does not appear to be correct. — D. E.]

Companies A, C and K are still absent cutting wood.

Discharged for disability, 6, all of H and all at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

One man has joined from desertion, Private J. A. Putney, Co. B. One man has enlisted in the regiment at Morris Island [this is unusual. — D. E.], Murdough McIver (D). Nathaniel E. Nicholson (G) has been received as a deserter from Seventeenth New Hampshire to serve out his term in the Third New Hampshire.

Prisoners of war: H, 1; I, 1: Lieut.-Col. Bedel. The return shows 4 recruits from depot, by name (all received 21st: C, 1; H, 2; I, 1)

This month produces a large number of commissions [some did not get mustered and assigned and do not appear in this list. — D. E.], as follows: —

1st Lieut. H. S. Dow of I to	Captain (B).
2d Lieut. R. W. Woodbury of B to	1st Lieutenant (C).
" J. H. Edgerly of E to	1st Lieutenant (D).
" W. H. Trickey of I to	1st Lieutenant (E).
1st Lieut. Jonah Libby, Jr., of G to	Captain (G).
" R. W. Houghton of I to	Captain (I).
2d Lieut. E. J. Button of F to	1st Lieutenant (I).
1st Lieut. Geo. Stearns of C to	Captain (K).
2d Lieut. S. N. Lamprey of G to	1st Lieutenant (K).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Musicians	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	8
Furloughed	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	19
Recruits	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	5
Absent in arrest	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	6
Detached	7	5	1	7	5	6	4	4	3	3	45
Officers on special duty	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	6

(Field and Staff, 1.)

FEBRUARY, 1864.

THE month was ushered in with a fog, drill, and the noted presence of three white women. These may be classed as follows: The first, unusual; the second, usual; the third, extraordinary.

A blockade runner was run ashore near Moultrie on the 1st, by our gunboats, then reduced to a wreck and finally was set on fire. A Department Order of the day said: "No more furloughs under paragraph 1 of General Order 74 of 1864."

Our forces, by a little manœuvring, captured several rebel pickets on the same day, to their great astonishment and chagrin.

Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Gillmore conferred on the 5th relative to a proposed expedition to the St. John's River, Florida, after which the former left at once for Port Royal in the *South Carolina*, to complete the naval arrangements for the expedition.

There appeared to be a very large fire in the city on the night of the 6th, the result of our shell machines.

We heard on the 8th that an expedition had left Hilton Head for Jacksonville; and it was rumored that we would soon be sent down there. That made the re-enlisted men uneasy. Considerable firing on James Island the 8th, also at the front. The regiment was being paid off. The Chaplain gathered in the money as usual, to send home.

Col. Jackson was directed on the 10th to furnish (by regular detail) six men for extra duty on Boat Infantry (see "Boat Infantry Picket").

At 2 A.M. on the 12th we were called out by the long roll, and stood in line in front of the Colonel's tent for two hours. For some reason not apparent, the rebels had begun to fire rapidly all along their lines, from James Island around to Moultrie, and we were turned out to meet a possible attack, which did not take place. It was possible that they anticipated an attack from us, and fired to prevent it. As we had n't been thus called out for some time, we chafed more or less during those two hours.

Col. Jackson wrote the Governor of New Hampshire on the 13th that up to the evening of that day about 100 old soldiers had re-enlisted; that his (the Governor's) proclamation of the 1st inst. was

then being read by the men, resulting in several more re-enlistments; that as he wrote he was informed that 30 had re-enlisted since the proclamation arrived (two hours); and he expected at least 50 more during the morrow

Another scare on the 17th stirred us up considerably The rebels sent down a torpedo in the evening and blew up the *Housatonic*, one of our blockading fleet, and she sank in a few minutes. The major part of the crew were saved by the boats of the *Canandaigua*. The two officers and three men who were not saved probably never knew they were hurt. This little episode stirred the navy, and army too, from center to circumference. "What next?" said we all; and we were not in the least degree comforted by the recollection of the report brought us by deserters not long before that three powerful rams were in process of construction at Charleston!

Did we ever sail on the Steamer *Burnside?* Did we ever enjoy those long rolls from side to side, until we almost dipped in the briny? That well-known craft met an untimely end on the 18th. Peace to its memory! It ran on the bar off the St. John's River, and stayed there two whole days before it finally yielded to the fell destroyer. Another event of no small importance was that it snowed a little during the evening (18th) Think of that, ye good people at home, who have notions that we were near the equator!

The 20th fixed the date of the noted battle of Olustee, Florida, where our forces were badly whipped. As the Seventh New Hampshire was in that noted fight, we mention it from sheer sympathy with our states-men. The *Army and Navy Journal* of the 20th had an extract from a Wilmington, N.C., paper concerning Charleston: "The constant dropping of the enemy's shot and shell is beginning to tell Broad Street suffered most, and is encumbered by bricks and *debris*. Beauregard has changed his headquarters from Charleston to Savannah. They have 150 torpedoes at Savannah, ready to float down the river in case of attack."

The event of the 21st was the planting of one of our flags near the shore of James Island early in the morning, by Capt. Hennessey and two of his men of the Boat Infantry Picket. At daybreak its discovery was not only a revelation to the rebels, but its waving was not stopped by them lest a disturbance of it should explode a torpedo which they feared might be attached to its staff. Everybody on duty the 21st. Mail.

Again we were face to face with Washington's Birthday (22d); and again it was celebrated, though not with much ceremony, by the land forces. The navy waved its flags, and the *Ironsides* fired a salute.

Col. Stevens of the Thirteenth New Hampshire arrived 23d from Concord, in the interest of Gov. Gilmore. He seeks to hasten the furloughs of the re-enlisted men. Their votes are desired in New Hampshire.

Mounted infantry! what does that mean? The first mention of such was on the 24th, in a letter of Maj. Plimpton to the Governor

of New Hampshire, and referred to the probable mounting of our regiment for Florida service. His forecast proved true, as will be seen later on.

The rebels fired a salute on the 24th; but what for we did n't know On that day we learned with regret that our Colonel, who had been with us from the start (except for last few months), and who had led us in battle, was to leave us. His health had been much impaired, and the surgeons agreed that he ought to go home. He resigned, and was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. His resignation was sent to Department Headquarters on the 26th (see his Personal).

Our re-enlisted men were at this time not only growing in numbers, but in intensity of desire to go home, and that speedily. On the 27th their hearts were set in a flutter by an order to turn in all their "stuff," preparatory to "Homeward, ho!"

The pith was partly removed from this little movement on the 28th by an order for everybody to pack up and get ready to move to Hilton Head, where we were to be mounted. Mounted! Are we to each have a horse? Are we to ride instead of walk? It was really too good to believe all at once; so we just accepted it a little at a time, till we really were astride the horses (see later).

This would have been the last day of the month if it was n't leap year; and the bustle, the confusion, the haste and nervousness and all that sort of thing, had full sway that day. The order to get ready came at 9 A.M. We moved at 6 P.M., and went on board the *Delaware* at Pawnee Landing, really getting on board by midnight. Those nine hours of hustle and bustle was voted to be a full day's work. The absent companies joined. Though tired, weary and worn out, we did not do very much sleeping that night. We did n't each have a stateroom, and did n't each have a berth; yet the morning light of the 29th found us all there and with a heart for any fate. It was muster day, and the process was passed through as usual, after which we steamed toward Hilton Head, stopping only at Stono to take on board a few veterans (re-enlisted men) of the Fifty-fourth New York. We arrived off Hilton Head about dark and lay on the steamer all night; and the end of the month found us quite generally and soundly sleeping, in the harbor of Port Royal — which first we saw in November, 1861.

We again briefly mention the absent companies, A, C and K, and what befel them during the month.

COS. A, C AND K.

Cos. A and K left Broad Island before daybreak 19 Feb. 1864, going to Small Island on Steamer *Planter*. This island is very near Stono Inlet, is west of Kiawah, and contains about 20 acres. Co. C moved later to same island. It required two whole days to get tents up and ready to cut wood. A tree cut down on the 22d had an eagle's nest. One of the young had a leg broken in the fall and was captured. It measured six feet, tip to tip.

Coons abound here, and hunting coons was the regular pleasure exercise. Everybody did it. No admission is made that coons took the precedence of wood cutting. In this connection it seems proper to relate a coon story: —

The principal coon hunters — *i.e.*, who excelled in spirit, in coons, in time perhaps — were Lieuts. Woodbury, Kirwin and White. Coons were getting scarce and the excitement ran high. It is related that Lieuts. Woodbury and White, being out on a coon hunt and not meeting with much success, conceived the idea of playing a practical joke on Lieut. Kirwin, whom they knew to be fairly thirsting for a real coon. These two festive lieutenants procured the body of a defunct coon and placed it in the branches, high up in an immense magnolia tree. Capt. Allen must needs be admitted to partnership in this little venture. Woodbury and Allen secreted themselves, and White returned to camp, at once inviting the willing Kirwin to go on a coon hunt. White led the unsuspecting Kirwin almost directly to the magnolia, where White suddenly (!) caught sight of the coon, and simultaneously caught Kirwin by the shoulder, and pointing in great excitement to the tree, said, "Look, Kirwin, what's that?" Kirwin was alive with excitement and said, "Good God! 'tis a bear!" "No, 'tis n't," said White; "it's a wild-cat." "So 'tis," said Kirwin, "I've killed many of them. Let me have the first shot at him, Charlie, and I'll do as much for you sometime." White magnanimously permitted the excited Kirwin the first shot. Revolvers being drawn, Kirwin tiptoed around, trembling, lest he should disturb the alleged wild-cat. He obtained a good position and fired. "Look out!" said White, "he's going to jump. I know you hit him. Fire again quickly, or he'll be right down here" Kirwin's blood was up, and though confident that the animal had got its death wound, he blazed away again. Before the smoke had cleared away White fairly yelled, "Here he comes!" and jumped behind Kirwin, where he heaved a ten-pound sigh. Looking over Kirwin's shoulder he whispered, "There, he's settled down now. Let me try him; I'll settle him." "Do n't," said Kirwin, "Let me have just one more shot and you may have the skin;" and he sent another bullet cutting its way through the leaves. The animal remained motionless, though White asserted he saw its tail wriggle. By this time Kirwin was wild with excitement. Three more shots, and the wild beast sat there as unconcerned as if it did not know the hunters were there. Allen and Woodbury (in ambush) were digging their fingers and toes into the ground to defer the explosion. This they succeeded in doing till after Kirwin had emptied his revolver. At this point White doubled up like a jackknife, and the others rolled out into view. Kirwin is now posted on "coons."

SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 35, of the 1st, called for 500,000 men.

General Order 38, of the 1st, provided that any volunteer who had been or might be accepted into service, and who served faithfully for two years continually, was entitled to the bounty provided by Act of 22 July 1861; and it would be paid at his discharge, as provided by General Order 137 of 1863.

General Order 40, of the 1st, provided that a charge of $20.00 would be made for loss of revolver pistols.

General Order 55, of the 12th, provided that when an officer died in a General Hospital, the surgeon should notify his nearest relatives about his effects; and if not called for in two months, they were to be sold at auction, as prescribed by Army Regulations. Swords, watches, trinkets and the like were not to be sold, but sent to the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

General Order 76, of the 26th, provided that the sentence of all deserters who had been condemned to death by a court-martial, and not otherwise acted upon by the President, be mitigated to imprisonment during the war at Dry Tortugas; and Commanding Generals were authorized to restore deserters under sentence to duty when the service would be benefited by so doing.

General Order 79 of the 29th, revoked all authority previously given to Governors of States to appoint a commandant of rendezvous for drafted men or volunteers.

General Order 81, of the 29th, authorized transfers from army to navy

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 20, of the 11th, announced that the War Department had appointed Capt. T. E. Lord of the Third New York, Capt. G. R. Lennard of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania and 1st Lieut. James Crozet of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, as Assistant Commissaries of Musters, Department of the South; they to report to Lieut. F Reynolds, First U. S. Artillery, Commissary of Musters.

General Order 24, of the 15th, requested all loyal people of East Florida then absent from their homes to return and resume their usual avocations, under the President's proclamation of 8 Dec. 1863, and the United States would protect them.

General Order 25, of the 15th, constituted a Northern District, under Gen. Terry (north by Charleston Harbor, and south by St. Helena Sound); and a District of Florida, under Gen. Seymour (all that part of Florida in the Department of the South)

General Order 27, of the 22d, announced Lieut.-Col. Chas. E. Fuller as Chief Quartermaster Tenth Army Corps and Department of the South.

Department Statistics for Feb. 1864 are as follows: Total troops, 29,442; cases sick, 4,109; died, 32; cases wounded, 827; died, 12.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and staff	6	men,	8	officers.
Co. A	93	"	2	"
B	95	"	3	"
C	97	"	3	"
D	95	"	3	"
E	95	"	3	"
F	98	"	3	"
G	96	"	3	"
H	94	"	3	"
I	95	"	3	"
K	95	"	3	"
Present aggregate	959		37	996
Aggregate last report	961		31	994

The following promotions are announced: —

1st Sergt.	Chas. A. White of A to	2d Lieutenant	(I).
"	Michael J. Connelly of C to	"	(B).
"	John H. Tredick of D to	"	(E).
"	Wm. Davis of H to	"	(G).
"	John H. Hitchcock of I to	"	(C).
Sergt.	Daniel Eldredge of K to	"	(K).
Sergt.-Maj.	Wm. Ladd Dodge to	"	(F).
Private	Geo. F. Lord of B to	Sergeant-Major	

Discharged for disability, only one (Horrocks of D).

Two have deserted: Brown of E, and O'Brien of K (the latter case treated elsewhere)

Col. Jackson has resigned.

Prisoners of war: H, 1; Lieut.-Col. Bedel.

The regiment has its full complement of officers, except the Colonel, and Captain of Co. A.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Wagoners	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Musicians	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Detached	10	4	1	14	15	6	4	4	10	3	
Absent in arrest	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	
Recruits	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	

MARCH, 1864.

WE landed on the 1st, and were marched to the identical cotton field where we made our first camp in South Carolina. We were not upon the exact spot, but a little distance to the south of it, and almost identically the old (first) camp of Forty-eighth New York. A cavalry camp was laid out by Lieut. Eldredge (the writer). We were really to be mounted. The veterans, too (this was the name the re-enlisted men were known by), were getting their matters into shape to go home. The officers selected to go home with (in charge of) them were Capt. Randlett, Capt. Stearns, Capt. Houghton, Lieuts. Edgerly, Kirwin, White, Wadsworth, Jr., and Adjt. Copp. This selection was not made, dear reader, without friction, because there were other officers who had a sort of notion that they were entitled, as well, to the favor. This little remark is not intended as a reflection upon those selected. Far from it. There were not a few who gazed upon the veterans with something akin to envy as they prepared themselves for their journey homeward. About the only consoling thought was that we who remained would have horses to ride.

On the 2d, the veterans received their advance pay and were ordered to embark. They did so with pleasure, and pranced off like a lot of boys. The Steamer *Verona* was able to hold them all, taking them to New York on the 6th. An allowance of five days was made for the passage, and the *Verona's* fast time made a little profit for the boys. Haste was made to get home to vote. Col. Stevens of the Thirteenth New Hampshire was on board in the interest of Gov. Gilmore.

They went off with our best wishes, perfectly laden with letters and parcels of various sizes and of more or less ideal value.

MOUNTED INFANTRY

Simultaneously with the departure of the veterans came the order for mounting; and the event was of so much importance to us that the order itself is given in full: —

Special Order No. 86.

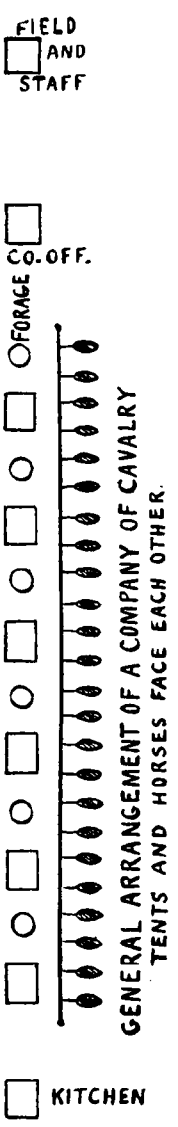
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., 2 March 1864.

The Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers is hereby ordered to be mounted, and employed and designated as Mounted Infantry. Horses and equipments will be issued by the proper Staff Departments upon requisition, and such changes of arms will be made as may be found necessary.

By order of Q. A. GILLMORE,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

EDW. W SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Plimpton assumed command, having been relieved from Staff duty for that purpose about the 6th. Now came the selection of the horses, and the changing from infantry to cavalry The change was a severe one. The drill was to be different, and our calls were to be by bugle instead of by drum. The commands in drilling were entirely different, the shape of our camp unlike infantry, and we entered upon a new life. The horses were in a large corral a half a mile away "on the road to Drayton's."



The most active and the most valuable man in the selection of the horses was our Chaplain. This was singular, but true. He was from his youth up very fond of horses, and thus became an expert, knowing a good horse from a bad one by circumnavigating him in daylight and the laying on of hands. To him may be credited the selection of the greater part of our horses; and it required nearly 600 to fit us out.

The selection consumed about three days. The writer will only make a feeble attempt to describe a few of the scenes of those few days. For a base, we must understand that it was the efforts of a lot of green men to enter into forced partnerships with still greener horses, which perhaps (many of them) had never had anything upon their backs larger than a whip. Riderless horses dashed through the camp, after causing their would-be riders to assume the position of a trooper unhorsed. Others, perhaps, more skilled, raced at a breakneck speed in, about and around the camp. Green riders upon headstrong beasts could be seen dashing off towards the corral, despite the frantic efforts of the unwilling riders. One had to look sharp or be run over. Confusion prevailed for the few days; but the boys enjoyed it in all its phases. The officers had the first choice, and didn't hesitate to use their prerogatives by choosing a horse already selected by one of the men. The writer selected a small roan, and, mounting him, rode at a full gallop entirely around the camp twice; and the compact of partnership was complete. Excuse the personality; but how I learned to love that horse during the few weeks we were together, and how it wrung my young heart to part with him!

Stealing horses by one company from another was quite a trade for a little while; and the thief did not do an even exchange always. It was no uncommon occurrence for the officer of a company to be informed in the morning that two or three horses had "got away in the night." A little search discovered the absentees quietly munching their oats in another company; and they were gently led back, no resistance being offered.

By the time we were fully equipped, drilling began; and such performances as could daily and even hourly be seen were entirely unworthy even of a circus. The drill was not only new, but very interesting. Right here the writer will state that the going of Capt. Stearns with the veterans left him (the writer) in command of Company K and sole officer with it—a 2d Lieutenant and only recently commissioned. It was a hard place to put so young an officer (in rank and age). The drilling of the company of course devolved upon the writer; and, being new, the men at first knew quite as much about it as the officer. Each officer was supplied with a set of "Cavalry Tactics," and they studied them with diligence. A theoretical school was established, and they had to recite their lessons each evening at Maj. Plimpton's tent. The next day they practiced what they had learned theoretically. Thus all went on, perfecting themselves as cavalrymen. Occasionally a company, or the whole regiment, would ride out to some plantation for practice, and perform various evolutions *en route*, thus combining recreation with work.

Referring to the Chaplain, it is very proper to say right here that notwithstanding his weakness for horseflesh, he was a very modest man, as in his diary he only says in connection with the selection of the horses, "Went to the corral and looked over the horses."

A torpedo was sent from the North Edisto River on the 6th, against the gunboat *Memphis*; but resulted in no material damage. The 6th was Sunday; and as the regiment was together once more (save the veterans, who had gone home), we had preaching.

In mounting our regiment it became necessary to change the arms of the flank companies, A and E; and they were furnished with the Spencer Repeating Rifles, which fired seven shots without reloading. We called them "Spencers," for short. The whole regiment was, later, armed with that death-dealing instrument.

Our drill-ground was an extensive plain (really the old cotton-field); and we roamed over it, with our canterings, gallops, runaways, drills, parades, inspections, etc., till scarcely a foot of it was left untouched. To be sure, the sand bothered us more or less, according as the wind was mild or wild. The regiment was supplied with horses and equipments about the 10th, and then the fun began in good earnest. On that day (this is given as a sample) the writer, as Commanding Co. K, receipted to the Quartermaster for 56 horses, besides manilla rope, lanterns, sponges, pails and paulin.

We had a general review on the 13th; and it occupied so much time that no preaching was possible. A diary of the 14th says: "Drilling some today; several hurt." That meant that several met with unavoidable accidents, such as being thrown from a horse, or a comrade's spur inserted in one's leg. The arms, etc., were a burden to us, and we were directed to turn in all extra and unserviceable arms, preparatory to being ordered away on our new mission as cavalrymen.

On the 14th the writer turned over to the Depot Ordnance Officer 36 Enfield rifles and a miscellaneous lot of unserviceable stores. The other companies of course did likewise, varying in number only, but of the same general character. The writer also turned over to the Quartermaster 59 knapsacks and various other unserviceable camp and garrison equipage, and drew new ones in their stead. The other companies followed suit. Singular as it may seem, a horse belongs to the Quartermaster's Department; and the saddle is classed as "ordnance stores," and therefore belongs to the Ordnance Department. So we were under the necessity of having an Ordnance Officer appointed. Maj. Plimpton was the appointee; and it was he who had the issuing of the horse equipments (by sets), the revolvers (Colt's) and the pistol cartridges, etc. Co. K had 64 sets horse equipments, 13 Colt's revolvers (these were for the non-coms.), and 1,300 rounds pistol cartridges. Other companies had like quantities.

We heard on the 19th that a rebel spy had been seen on the island, and the regiment was sent out to scour the island, being assigned by companies to different plantations. We made a holiday of it, and had what the boys termed "a picnic." Our pleasure was only shaded by one little matter, which for the time being rather frightened us. At one particular plantation we found, instead of the spy, small-pox. Comment is entirely unnecessary Those black faces with innumerable white spots were too much for us. We did n't find the spy on that plantation, and in fact did n't find him at all. (See Finegan's letter, at end of this month.)

The President, on the 22d, approved the Joint Resolution of Congress thanking the (all) veterans for re-enlisting. Our men continued the practice of sending home a portion of their earnings; for we had recently been paid. The Chaplain recorded the fact that he shipped on the 26th by Adams Express the modest sum of $8,000. He added a line of great significance, thus: "This is not half as much as we had before we had a sutler."

The *Army and Navy Journal* of the 26th said that a lofty watch tower [a new one, probably.— D. E.] had been erected at Secessionville; and another new iron-clad, the *Ashley*, had been launched at Charleston, making seven in all afloat there. Hear that, ye navy boys, and beware!

Our camp-ground proved too low and moist after rains; so we moved the whole camp a little to the right, toward our old original ground and in the direction of Broad River. This gave us the highest spot of the whole tract. As evidence of the dampness, one diary says: "It rained last night (26th); and if the sun gets in with its work of evaporation early, we may be able to reach our mess tents without a boat."

The Fourteenth New Hampshire put into Port Royal for repairs to their steamer. The regiment was *en route* to New Orleans.

An immense fair was opened in New York City on the 28th, in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, realizing, we were told later, a very large and much needed sum of money.

Our musicians were obliged, in the change from infantry to cavalry, to lay aside fifes and drums and learn to toot on copper bugles. One facetious drummer said: "Am now armed with a bugle. If we can't fight, we can scare the enemy with horrid sounds."

Nearly all the plantations were then being cultivated under the direction of Northern men; and they were expecting enormous crops of cotton. Rumors reached us that a little unpleasantness occurred in New York upon the arrival of our veterans. Probably the imbibing of too much sea water *en route* made some thus inebriated veterans feel like paying off an old debt, and being landed on *terra firma*, in a land of liberty and substantially beyond military control, he or they attempted then and there and thus to discharge the debt. No deaths followed, and no entry of "injured in New York" appears against any man's name in the Third New Hampshire.

The following letter, from a rebel spy who had been making observations in our vicinity, is referred to under date of 19 March. It was headed, "Yanks, take this and read!":—

HILTON HEAD, S. C., March, 1864.

Most Respected Yanks:

I have had a most delightful time in your midst. I came here on a tour of observation and pleasure, and am highly gratified with my success. I have to return thanks to the powers that be in the island for their gentlemanly behavior in not practicing that great Yankee peculiarity, inquisitiveness. It would not be agreeable to a gentleman in my position. I remain, dear Yanks, from Q. A. down, Yours to fight,

WM. FINEGAN, C. S. A.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 87, of the 3d (Act of Congress approved 29th Feb.), revived the grade of Lieutenant-General, and authorized the President to appoint one, not below grade of Major-General, with advice and consent of the Senate, and this act not to conflict with rank, pay or allowances of Winfield Scott, Brevet Lieutenant-General, then on retired list. [This is inserted to solve certain vexed questions. — D. E.]

General Order 88, of the 8th (Act of Congress, 3 March), extended the thanks of Congress to those who had re-enlisted for three years or the war.

General Order 89, of the 3d, required all officers or agents of the government who had any Confederate bills, notes or bonds, to send them at once to the Adjutant-General's Office, and account for possession and any expended.

General Order 91, of the 4th, referred to General Order 81 —transfers from Army to Navy, —fixing the whole number at 12,000, divided as follows: at Cairo, Ill., 1,000; Boston, Mass., 2,000; New York, 5,000; Philadelphia, 3,000; Baltimore, 1,000.

General Order 92, of the 5th, continued the bounties to re-enlisted men from 1st March to 1st April, all laws and orders to the contrary notwithstanding (this was an Act of Congress)

General Order 96, of the 10th, directed that when veterans went on furloughs, they should take their arms with them to the State rendezvous, and there leave them in store till they reassembled to return. The Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service to detail as many of the officers as he may deem necessary to remain with the arms, and these to be furloughed afterward. [This order only applied where whole regiments were furloughed, and not to parts of regiments or to individual furloughs. — D. E.]

General Order 98, of the 12th, promulgated the fact that Maj.-Gen. Halleck had been (was thereby) relieved at his own request as General-in-Chief, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant was assigned to the position, with Headquarters in Washington and in the field.

Gen. Halleck was made Chief-of Staff of the army, under the Secretary of War and Gen. Grant, and to be located at Washington. [It is hoped that the average mind will be able to grasp the situation. — D. E.]

General Order 100, of the 15th, called for 200,000 men.

General Order 103, of the 15th, treated of officers, and provided that if one resign while on leave, his pay shall cease on date of acceptance. If he resigns while on duty, to be paid to date he receives notice of acceptance, if he continues on duty; if not, to be paid to time he was relieved. If dropped or dismissed while on leave, to be paid to include date of order dropping or dismissing him, except the order itself specify some other date. If dropped or dismissed while on duty or in hospital, to be paid to date of receipt of order, at the post or hospital, except the order itself specify some other date. If dismissed by a general court-martial, to be paid to date when order approving the sentence is received at the post where the officer was, except the order itself specify some other date

General Order 106, of the 16th, directed the organization of an Ambulance Corps. For an Army Corps, one captain and one 1st lieutenant for each division, one 2d lieutenant for each brigade, one sergeant for each regiment, three privates for each ambulance, and one private for each wagon. All officers and non-coms. to be mounted. All to be examined as to fitness. Three 2-horse ambulances to each regiment of infantry of 500 or more men, and two to regiments of less than 500 and more than 200. At the headquarters of Army Corps, two 2-horse ambulances; to each division train of ambulances, two army wagons. Horse and mule litters may be provided instead by the Secretary of War. The men to be drilled and uniformed.

General Order 107, of the 16th, provided that when a soldier was discharged from a small-pox hospital, the infected clothing shall be burned and the following issued without charge: trousers [they didn't wear "pants" in those days. — D. E.], blouse, shirt, drawers, socks and cap.

General Order 122, of the 28th, authorized furloughs to paroled soldiers, not over twenty per cent at a time from any post, not over 30 days, and be graduated by the distance to homes; and good conduct to be a prerequisite.

General Order 126, of the 29th [this is given for its historical value. — D. E.], announced Gen. Grant's Staff as follows: —

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Comstock	Senior Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Col. O. E. Babcock . .	Aide-de-Camp.
Maj. F. T. Dent, Fourth U. S. Infantry	Aide-de-Camp, as Lieut.-Col.
Lieut.-Col. W. L. Duff, Second Illinois Artillery	Assistant Inspector-General.
Maj. W. R. Rowley	Aide-de-Camp, Private Secretary, as Lieut.-Col.
Capt. Adam Badeau	Aide-de-Camp, Private Secretary, as Lieut.-Col.

[This latter is the person known to fame since the war as the assistant to Gen. Grant in the preparation of his famous Memoirs, and who had a legal controversy with the widow in reference to compensation for his services. — D.E.]

General Order 127, of the 29th, directed the establishment of General Hospitals for sick and wounded officers. Price per day, $1.00; special attendants, 30 cents per day. Company officers of volunteers while there to be considered as on detached service without troops.

General Order 128, of the 30th, defined who were and who were not entitled to the amnesty under President's proclamation of 8 Dec. 1863.

General Order 129, of the 30th, was by Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and threatened to arrest and try, or recommend for dismissal, any officer who does not conform to the Army Regulations relating to official correspondence (*i.e.*, through the proper channels)

General Order 131, of the 31st, revoked General Order 75, of 1862, and provided that in organizing new regiments, or independent companies of volunteers, Governors shall appoint, in addition to the staff officers previously authorized, one 2d lieutenant for each company conditionally. If he fail to complete the company, they should be transferred to other companies, and he be mustered out, unless the Governor shall give him position in such consolidated company. The order designated this officer as a Recruiting Lieutenant.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 39, of the 19th, prohibited the employment of enlisted men by civilians, except when authorized by the Commander of Department, or when such man is on furlough from Department Headquarters. Colored men, coming in from the enemy, to be sent at once to the recruiting officer for colored troops; and no colored man to be permitted to leave the Post or Department if liable to military duty.

Department Statistics for March 1864 are: Total troops, 27,738; cases sick, 4,145; died, 37; cases wounded, 178; died, 3.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	6 men,		8 officers.	
Co. A	91 "		1 "	
B	93 "		3 "	
C	97 "		3 "	
D	95 "		3 "	
E	94 "		3 "	
F	98 "		3 "	
G	96 "		3 "	
H	94 "		3 "	
I	93 "		3 "	
K	95 "		3 "	
Present aggregate	952		36	988
Aggregate last report	959		37	996

Field and Staff	Total men present.	Total men absent on furlough.	Total officers absent with leave.
	(Not reported.)	(Not reported.)	1
A	59	24	0
B	64	25	1
C	83	14	0
D	60	32	1
E	57	33	0
F	68	24	2
G	64	27	0
H	64	24	0
I	56	30	2
K	65	29	1
	640	262	8

[The foregoing is given to show particularly how many men re-enlisted, though 262 is not the exact number. — D.E.]

As the regiment is now mounted, the following will be of interest: —

Field and Staff	Horses serviceable.	Horses unserviceable.	Recruits required.
	30	0	0
A	48	5	7
B	61	4	5
C	68	6	1
D	48	2	3
E	47	2	4
F	57	6	0
G	61	4	2
H	60	3	4
I	48	3	5
K	48	8	3
Total	575	43	34

Five men have been transferred to the Signal Corps: A, 2; B, 1; I, 2.

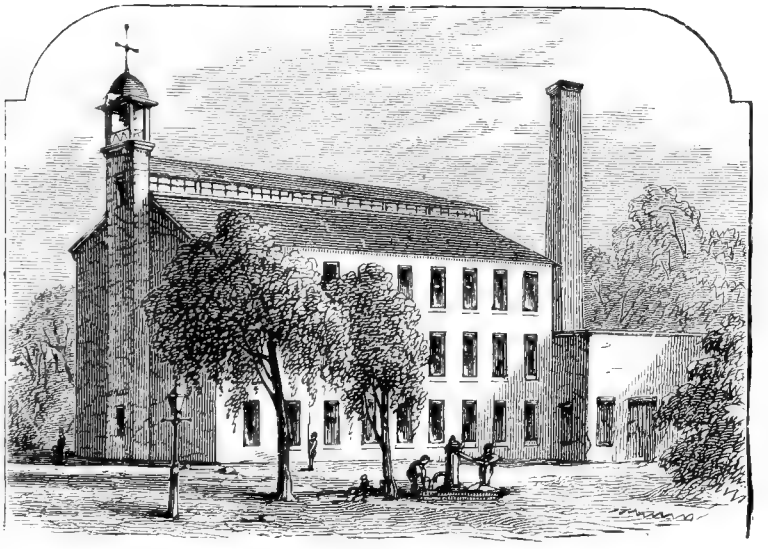
One man is reported as wounded and missing in action, though the regiment was not in the action: Private Benj. Hoxie of Co. E. He was orderly to Gen. Seymour (or to Lieut.-Col. Hall, Provost Marshal General), and the casualty occurred at the famous battle of Olustee, Fla., 20 Feb. 1864.

Two men are reported as deserters: B, 1, I, 1; and both 27 March.

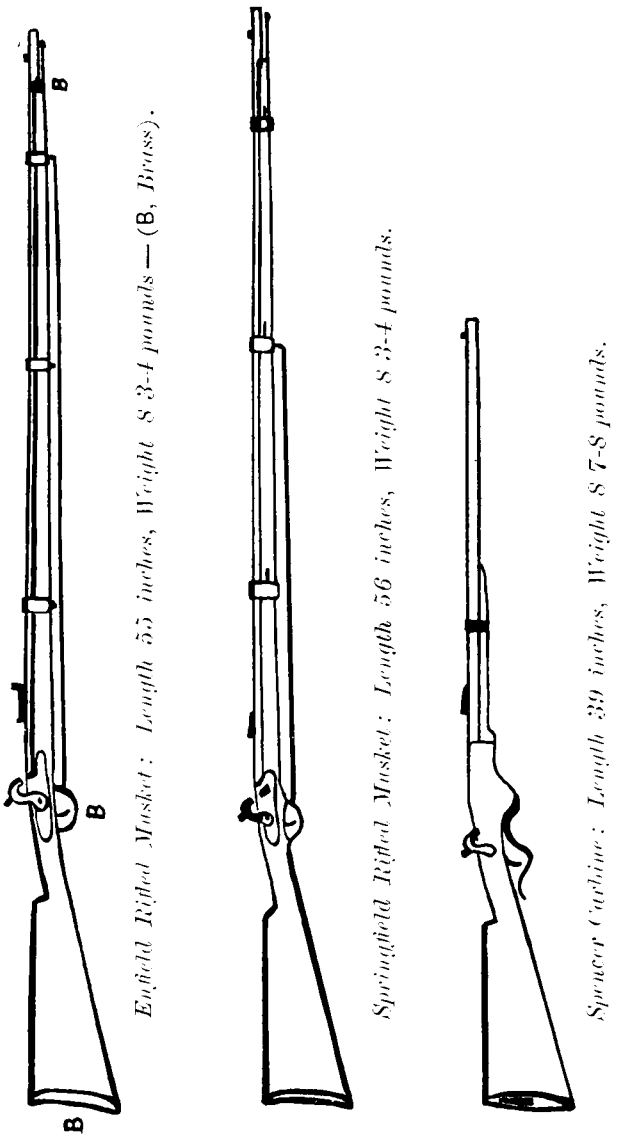
One man has joined as a recruit: Co. I.

Maj. Plimpton is commanding the regiment. Doctors Buzzell, Burnham and Kimball, Chaplain Hill and Quartermaster Hynes are all on duty. Lieut. Parker is Acting Adjutant. Adjt. Copp is with veterans. Lieut. Woodbury of C, commanding A. Lieut. Connelly of B is with C Lieut. Hitchcock of C is with B. Lieut. Hazen of D is with E. Lieut. Tredick of E is with D. Lieut. Dodge of E, commanding F Lieut. Davis of G is with H. 2d Lieut. Eldredge of K, commanding K. 2d Lieut. John M. Head has resigned. (He was on detached service in the Signal Corps.)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	9
Musicians	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	2	15
Prisoners of war	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5
Present sick	3	3	14	3	4	5	9	1	0	10	52



MILITARY PRISON, SALISBURY, N. C.



Enfield Rifled Musket: Length 55 inches, Weight 8 3-4 pounds — (B, Brass).

Springfield Rifled Musket: Length 56 inches, Weight 8 3-4 pounds.

Spencer Carbine: Length 39 inches, Weight 8 7-8 pounds.

First, the Enfield, at Concord, N. H.

Second, the Springfield, on arrival in Virginia, May, 1864.

Third, the Spencer Repeating Carbine, early in the Summer of 1864.

The bayonet added about 18 inches to total length (fixed), and weighed about a pound.

No bayonet was used on the Spencer.

APRIL, 1864.

ALL Fools Day! Yes, and we thought they were "fooling" us when the report reached camp that we'd got to get up and get ourselves to Florida. The supposed "fooling" vanished when the order actually came, and we at once set about moving as cavalry.

Now the reader must at once be interested to see just how we succeeded in moving in our new *rôle*. We found it vastly different, in many respects, from moving as infantry. We will not pain the reader with all the details. He must divine some of them. We required more work, more room, longer time, and even the wharf accommodations were found too meagre, and some of the companies embarked at Seabrook.

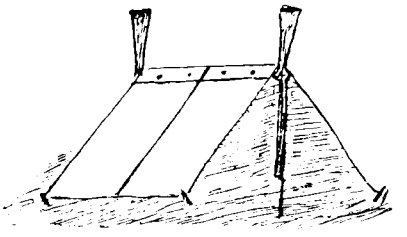
The writer was with a part of his company (K) on the *Gen. Meigs*, and the other part with Lieut. Lamprey (who had been temporarily assigned to the company) on another steamer. So many steamers were required, that on our arrival off Jacksonville the report went up to the city that a fleet had arrived, probably a new one from the North (nine vessels in all). Having but one day's rations, and fearing delay by storm or otherwise, many of the officers (the writer being one) bought stores of the sutlers, on Robbers' Row, out of the company fund (see "Company Fund"). The Headquarters of the regiment was on the *Ben Deford*. The fleet (!) was obliged by stress of weather to lay off the bar for a day or two. Lieut. Lamprey, with a portion of K, was obliged to put into Fernandina, and didn't reach Jacksonville till after the regiment had landed, which latter occurred during the 3d and 4th.

The St. John's River is a very circuitous stream, and wide at irregular intervals. The scenery along its banks is beautiful, and we enjoyed every minute of the sail up to Jacksonville, about 25 miles from the sea. On landing we were ordered into camp on the outskirts of the city, on the opposite side of a creek from the Fortieth Massachusetts, which was also an infantry regiment and mounted like ourselves.

The creek was convenient, being used for bathing and the watering of our horses. Col. Guy V Henry of the Fortieth Massachusetts (a Regular officer) was in command at Jacksonville, and the

troops were termed the "Light Brigade." The first order to hit our case (condition) was on the 4th, when Col. Henry issued his edict thus: —

. stable call, 7 . fatigue, 8 morning drill, mounted, 9.15 to 10.30 drill, dismounted, 2 to 3 stable call, 3.05 dress parade, 4.15 guard mount, 5 all calls to be first sounded from these Headquarters racing of horses forbidden.



We found a slight difference between being on duty as infantry, and even as cavalry, on an island all our own (Hilton Head), and being posted as a cavalry picket on the mainland, where we were unable to say with any degree of certainty that there was n't a real live rebel within our range of vision. It made us more vigilant, of course; but we had just one bit of consoling thought, and that was, that if liable to be "took," we could clamber aboard our horse and steer him toward Jacksonville, under a full head of steam, and possibly escape.

On the night of the 6th, Cos. E and G were on picket. The next day (there may be no connection with the last-named item), Col. Henry ordered that there be no more talking with the enemy or swapping papers with said enemy. We had a little scare on the night of the 7th, and "every man to his horse." Some of the companies were to be ordered away, up the river to Palatka; and the issue of shelter tents on the 7th to A, D, H and K showed conclusively which companies were to go. This was our first introduction to shelter tents, a brief description of which will be found elsewhere.

A diary speaks of the natives of Jacksonville as looking poor, sad and most pitiful.

The four companies started on their journey on the 9th; and as their adventures deserve separate mention, we give them space.

A TRIP TO PALATKA.

On 7 April 1864, Cos. A, D, H and K were detailed to go to Palatka. We started on the 9th (the writer with his company, K), and were directed to proceed overland, on the easterly side of the river. This way led us through a rough, thinly settled and Secesh country. The distance was about 75 or 80 miles. Our extra baggage, except what we could take on our horses, was ordered to be turned in for storage till our return. Palatka was a small village, on the St. John's River (westerly side), occupied by our forces, land and naval. Col. Barton of the Forty-eighth New York was in command, his regiment forming part of the force. The place was supplied by steamer from Jacksonville. Col. Barton had reason to suppose he

was to be attacked in force and had requested assistance. We were to go to his aid. The four companies were officered as follows: —

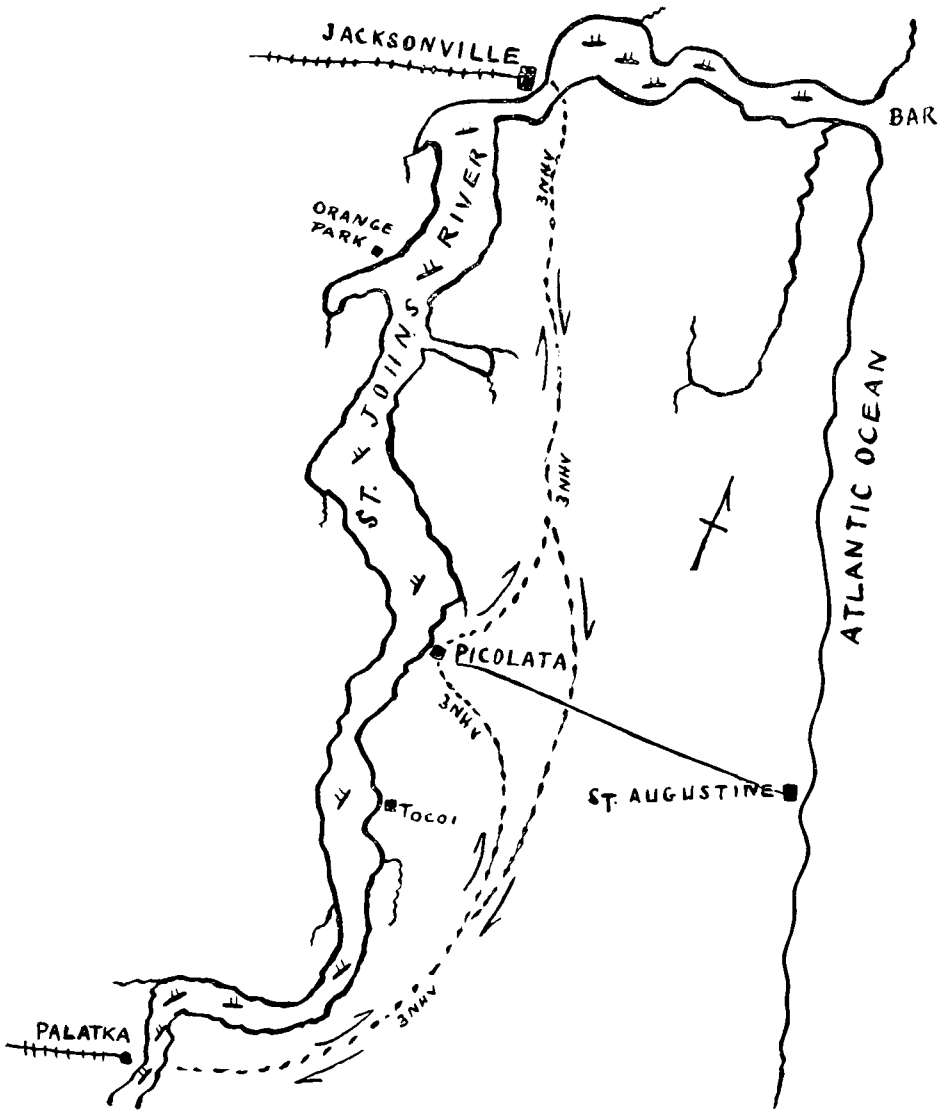
A. { Capt. Dearborn.
Lieut. Woodbury, Acting Quartermaster.

D. { Capt. Maxwell, Commanding Detachment.
Lieut. Hazen, Commanding Company.
Lieut. Tredick, Acting Adjutant.

H. { Capt. Ayer.
Lieut. Davis.

K. { Lieut. Lamprey
Lieut. Eldredge.

Surgeon Kimball.



We started, each with over a bushel of oats strapped to his saddle. These and our other trappings were as much as we cared to lift upon our horses. Our own weight added, and the poor beasts bent beneath the load. As we were to go through a country holding out inducements to desert, and having with us a number of substitute recruits, it was ordered that the slightest attempt at mutiny or de-

sertion, and in fact any breach of discipline or order, should be checked instantly, and by severe measures if necessary We crossed the river a little below Jacksonville, and went about fifteen miles that day

Our first night was passed near a house, where we obtained water and eggs. Each night our bivouac was made inside our line of horses; and they were faced outward, so as to be inside of the lines (ropes).

The second day we travelled about thirty miles. The writer was with half of his company (K) on "rear guard" that day, and had to keep up the stragglers. We stopped occasionally to get water and buy sweet potatoes. About noon a rain set in; and ere half the afternoon had passed, it had washed the road into gullies, raised the creeks to overflowing, and put the lowlands under water varying from six inches to three feet in depth. This made the travelling very difficult and slow. Many lost their oats, others spoiled their "hardtack" in crossing some of the deepest creeks. In many cases our horses were half submerged, and we were obliged to place our feet upon the bag of oats in front. This was not a pleasant or safe proceeding while crossing a creek whose bottom was strewn with roots, stumps and rocks. Through all these our horses were allowed to pick their way, When we saw a clump of dead trees ahead, we knew there was a farm-house near. The trees are girdled, die, and are then left standing. The ground is then ready to cultivate.

Between Jacksonville and Palatka there were, say, a dozen houses. That section is where Dickson's (rebel) cavalry flourished, pouncing upon pickets from Palatka, Picolata and Jacksonville. They preyed on friend and foe, making descents upon the widow and defenceless, driving off their beef and pork on the hoof. We saw plenty of such prey; but our orders were very strict in relation to it, and no one was allowed to kill anything. Probably there were some killed and eaten between taps and reveille; but it was done without the knowledge or consent of the officers.

After the rain had ceased, the writer halted his guard near a small log-house, where he obtained boiled sweet potatoes, biscuit and eggs, for himself and men. He had quite a chat with the woman of the house, who was alone save her children, her husband having been arrested as a spy and taken to Jacksonville by a squad of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. They also took her pony and gun, she said. Her children were a daughter of eight and a son of fourteen, on whom she was dependent for the necessary labors of the farm, it being, unfortunately for them, just the season when a deal of labor was required to secure a good crop. The woman, who was about thirty years old, was quite bitter against the Federals because of the injustice she thought they had done her and others. "Had they left me my pony and gun," said she, "I could get along till my husband's return; but they have taken everything, and I scarcely know what to do." She acknowledged that her husband had been a lieutenant in the Confederate service, but stated that he had been out

of the service for over a year. She treated our party very civilly, and the writer took pains to see that everything taken by his men was paid for.

After quite a refreshing rest, we pushed on again. On, on, and no veiw of the main body. My men became so weary that they preferred walking a part of the time. We did not reach the party till after dark. After everything was prepared for the night, the writer went, with other officers, to a dwelling near by, where we passed an agreeable half hour with the farmer, his wife and two daughters — all Spanish. This point was not more than four or five miles from St. Augustine.

Early next morning we started again on our weary march. This day was more wearisome than the previous one. We passed through a cypress swamp five or six miles long, and a little later crossed a railroad, running from St. Augustine to some point inland (probably Picolata), the rails of which were of wood. Our horses were at no time during the passage of the swamp out of the water, generally in a depth of one or two feet, and frequently up to their bellies. We rode "by twos," on account of the narrowness of the roads, and quite closely to prevent spattering each other. We saw cypress trees there at least six feet through at the butt; but the average was not ten inches. In some places they grew so closely together that a man would have difficulty in getting through. Our halt this night was made in the vicinity of a deserted mansion; and gladly we dismounted.

The next day we expected to complete our journey, and did not start very early. The advance guard that day had a support, of which the writer was in command and was to keep within half a mile. Our rations were exhausted, and we were anxious to arrive at our destination. About noon, while riding leisurely along over a narrow road so overhung with willows that two could not comfortably ride abreast, a sharp firing was heard directly ahead, which led the writer to suppose that our advance had suddenly come upon the enemy and a fight was ensuing. With the command, "Gallop, March!" we were off at the top of our speed. While thundering along at this break-neck pace, we suddenly came upon the officer in command of the advance, dismounted and walking leisurely along. "Where's that firing?" "Oh! that's over to Palatka," said he, smiling. We knew at once that it was the guard, discharging their pieces. The writer waved his sword high in the air, to give the signal to halt, as his voice could not be heard above the clattering hoofs. We were soon on the bank of the river, impatiently waiting for a steamer to take us across. The men were getting hungry, and so were the officers. Curses loud and deep could be heard on every side at the delay. Some proposed to swim across, if permitted. Quite late in the afternoon, the Steamer *Gen. Hunter*, which at one time ran daily between Hilton Head and Beaufort, came across, and we were soon on board.

On landing at Palatka, a camp-ground was assigned to us in an orange orchard (private), and we proceeded to prepare it for our

shelter tents, the first ever issued to us. Meanwhile, the writer went to the sutler's and bought (from the company fund) herring, crackers and cheese for his men to eat, until rations could be drawn. Before we had finished preparations for camping, we received orders to go into a group of small buildings near by

Palatka boasted of a hotel, several stores, a negro auction stand, on which was a bell to warn the people of each sale. Before the war there was a semi-weekly line of steamers to Savannah, touching at Jacksonville and Picolata.

The next day we received some of our stores from Jacksonville per steamer, in charge of convalescents who had been ordered to rejoin their companies. On opening the two hard-bread boxes sent to one company, and around which the men had eagerly gathered, they were found to contain indigestible blankets. Capt. Ayer facetiously remarked that he would n't have cared if they had only sent camp kettles along to cook them in, as he certainly did n't propose to eat them raw Some one tried to be equally facetious by offering him a frying-pan, thus enabling his men to have "blanket hash." All the hard-bread received was equally divided, and we all had hard-tack in haversack, and stomach too, in a short time.

On the following day the writer was on picket duty, with a portion of his company (K) Orders were given for no one to dismount — officer or man; also to keep a sharp lookout for spies, of which there were supposed to be several in the vicinity; to allow none inside to go outside; to halt all outsiders but once when approaching, and fire if the order was not instantly complied with. About noon a mounted party appeared, approaching from the outside. This party proved to be the wife of Col. Barton (Commanding Post), accompanied by a naval officer and a squad of cavalry for protection. They had passed the post on the left and, by a winding road, came dashing up to that of the writer. It was easy to see from their appearance that they were Federals. The writer's attention was at that moment drawn in another direction, and he left the matter of challenging to the sentry, riding to another part to look after an object of interest. The party dashed up to and passed the post and sentinel, without paying the slightest attention to his challenge. Had he strictly obeyed his orders, somebody would have been hurt. This instance is related, not for its value, except as pointing to a moral. The case was reported promptly, and no doubt Col. Barton reprimanded the offending party; but our special artist was not on hand to sketch the scene.

The object of interest which drew the writer's attention was no less than a rebel horseman, within half a mile and gradually coming nearer. On the approach of a body of troopers out for a sortie, he disappeared in the woods. The troopers referred to were really all the mounted force of the post except our detachment. The troopers made a dash on a rebel camp about two miles away; but too late — the birds had flown, though their camp-fires were still smouldering. Another sharp ride of a mile, and it was considered useless to go further.

Late in the afternoon orders were sent to the writer to return to camp, leaving his men on post. There he found an order to evacuate had been issued, and packing up was the order of the day. Before dark his men were relieved, and in the evening all were transported across the river, where we encamped till morning. Light Battery C of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, commanded by Capt. James (who was Post Adjutant with Col. Fellows when he commanded the post of Hilton Head), was directed to accompany us overland. The battery had two baggage wagons, with four horses to each. The difficulty of teaming across such a rough country was more than Capt. James anticipated. Each creek detained us, sometimes an hour. We (infantry) could cross well enough, being mounted; but the artillery must have more horse-power; and consequently the team horses were hitched to the guns, and *vice versa*. Occasionally a gun was tipped over, and the gunners had to right it by main force, getting wet to their armpits. The deepest creek boasted of a canoe, and it was used to transport their ammunition. We halted that night near a farmer's house, where the men obtained potatoes, milk and corn-meal. During the night some of the artillerymen killed the farmer's only cow No one could be found who knew anything about it! As the writer was Officer of the Day, his duty and the rain which fell prevented him from enjoying a night's rest. When we started on our tramp he took an extra pair of trousers, and at this halt was obliged to put them on, having worn out the other pair by so much riding.

AN INCIDENT OF THE TRIP

During the morning following, an altercation took place between Michael Riley of Co. K, and some others (names forgotten), which the writer undertook to quell; but, exhausting all the ordinary methods, and Riley still defiant, he was obliged to be harsh. Taking a cord from his pocket, which he carried for repairs of saddle and other emergencies, he handed it to the stoutest corporal in the company, and directed him and two others, whom he called by name, to tie Riley to a tree. Now, Riley was "a fighter from way back," a substitute recruit from New York: an athlete, a boxer, an Irishman, and could whip any two men in the company; and they and he knew it. So the men knew there was fun ahead. Riley's nick-name was "Dublin," and he almost invariably went by that name.

The corporal and men stepped forward and essayed to do as they were bidden; but Riley brushed them aside like so many flies or cobwebs. The time had now arrived for the writer to act; and, taking the cord, he stepped forward and laid his hand upon Riley's arm; but it was quickly brushed aside. This was the act that turned the scale; for other attempts in that line would be futile. Taking his revolver from his pocket, the writer stepped back a few paces and cocked it. Riley divined the writer's purpose, or thought he did. He pulled open his shirt and, baring his bosom, said: "Here's a breast that was never turned from any bullet; shoot

away, but I'll never give up." Having cocked his revolver, the writer knelt on one knee, all the time keeping his eyes fixed upon "Dublin." Said he, firmly, aiming directly at his breast, "Now, Riley, you may be tied up or shot, as you choose; *one! two!* —" and "Dublin's" hands dropped by his side. He had surrendered. He was as supple as a child.

Did the writer punish him? No! He was tied to a tree, but not in a painful position, and was released in a few minutes to join the march. Military law would have justified shooting him even at the point where he brushed aside the hand of his "superior officer." The writer's finger had begun to press the trigger, and his tongue was framing the word "*three!*" when the surrender came. Riley apologized, and was a good soldier after that occurrence; and no more trouble was had with him. It is but just to say of Riley that he was killed in Virginia, at the fore front, which was not the prevailing rule with persons fond of fighting with their fists. His burial place was noted, and a sketch sent by the writer to Riley's brother-in-law (name forgotten) in New York, so that the spot could easily be found. [The above incident is inserted by request, but under protest. — D.E.]

We now start on the march again. We arrived at Picolata (on east side of St. John's River) that day, and camped on the bank of the river. Col. Montgomery was on duty here, with his colored regiment and another. The artillery did not accompany us further, but took steamer from this point to Jacksonville. Just before our arrival at Picolata, a teamster belonging to the artillery was thrown so violently from his seat to the ground that his leg was broken. It can hardly be conceived why the name "Picolata," or indeed any name at all, should be given to a place which boasted but two houses and a wharf, and no other building within half a mile. A very good carriage road extended from this place direct to St. Augustine; and this was the direct way to communicate with the inland towns, Palatka included. During our stay at Picolata a small earthwork was begun, which was intended to work a reduction of the force stationed there to a company of artillery, in place of the two colored regiments.

On the day following our arrival, the Steamer *Gen. Hunter* came down from Palatka, and took on board a large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores for Jacksonville. She had proceeded but ten miles on her way when she was blown up by a torpedo, and sunk in a few minutes with a cargo valued at about $30,000. No lives were lost, as a small steamer came along and took off all the crew and passengers.

On the third day we again mounted our horses and set out for Jacksonville. This day the writer was in command of the advance guard, and his party was in high spirits. We stopped again at the Secesh lady's house. She had been to Jacksonville and had seen her husband. She had also got the very latest Northern news, and related what she had heard with apparent interest. The news was

to the effect that Gen. Grant was to take command of all the forces about Richmond. These were to be reinforced by all the available troops from all departments, West and South, and the campaign against Richmond was designed to be successful. All the white troops in the Department of the South were to be ordered to Virginia, and the colored troops remain and garrison the forts. Gen. McClellan was to run for President. All this proved true in the main, and we were puzzled to know how she learned these and many other facts. She gave the writer milk and boiled an egg for him; but would take no pay for either.

While chatting with her, one of the main body came up, reporting that it had come to a halt about four miles in our rear. We returned and found the camp to be a grassy knoll, with plenty of wood and water near by

After a good night's rest in our shelter tents, we were off again for Jacksonville. This day the writer was in command of the rear guard, and was obliged to order a horse shot which had become so diseased (glanders) that he was a burden instead of a bearer of burdens. This happened when the journey was almost completed, and the rider had only to walk a few miles.

Before nightfall we arrived at the river, crossed in a small steamer and were soon with our regiment again. They had not moved during our absence.

On the 9th is found the first mention of desertion under our cavalry conditions; and it proved to be the first of a noted series of such desertions, culminating on the 16th in the shooting of one by sentence of a drum-head court-martial. The matter is treated separately under the head of "Desertions," or "Executions," or similar titles.

The rebels meant to make it warm for our forces; for they blew up by torpedoes the transport *Maple Leaf* on the 1st, and on the 10th the large Steamer *Gen. Hunter* (previously noted) — both in the St. John's River, the former below and the latter above Jacksonville — totally destroying both.

Rumors of going North floated through the camp on the 12th, proving later to be well founded.

On the 13th, we found the Seventh New Hampshire had got its orders to go North (to Virginia); and the Seventh Connecticut was already moving. Thermometer 85° in the shade.

We were kept on the *qui vive* nearly all day of the 14th, expecting an order to go on a raid into the enemy's country; but instead, there came an order substantially for the Tenth Army Corps to embark at once for Virginia. The change in programme was a cooler, indeed. Fact was, we preferred a pleasant sail in a Northerly direction to all the raids that could be invented.

A Hilton Head item of the 17th was that a man of Co. E, Sixth Connecticut, was shot that day for desertion; while another of same regiment escaped that ignominious fate because his name was misspelled. Truly, there's many a slip, etc.

The 18th marked the time when the four companies returned from Palatka; for an order of that date from Headquarters, District of Florida, Brig.-Gen. Hatch, Commanding, said: —

. 6. The remainder of the horses of the Third New Hampshire, Mounted Infantry, not yet transferred, will be turned over to the Depot Quartermaster, and the horse equipments will be turned over to the Depot Ordnance Officer

This shows the other six companies had already turned in their cavalry equipments.

The *Wabash*, noble ship of war, for which we had a fond affection, had a torpedo sent against her side on the 18th, off Charleston; but fortunately, the wicked thing did n't explode.

The horses, etc., of the four companies were turned in on the 19th; and many a ludicrous scene was enacted. In riding their horses for the last time, the men sought to have more or less fun at somebody's expense; so they dashed into the town as if to take it. Their speed was augmented insensibly, by pressure of knees. The horses being ridden bare-back, we had to press knees to hold on; and as that pressure is the signal when in the saddle to the beast to increase his speed, the reader may readily believe we rode into town in a lively manner. 'Twas of no avail to cry "Whoa!" and press the knees; and we only stopped the unruly (?) animals by reaching the fence enclosing the corral; and then were nearly pitched headlong into the corral itself.

We relinquished our horses with many a sigh; for we had become very much attached to them. The writer parted with his little roan with more than a mere single sigh; and when, a few days later, he was in Jacksonville and saw the said roan take its rider out into deep water, he smiled. The rider was a boy — no saddle, no bridle; and his frantic shouts of the regulation "Whoa!" and tugs at the halter, and pressure of the knees, did n't save him a ducking.

The writer turned in 52 horses on the 20th, and on the 21st 64 sets horse equipments. The Chaplain was bound to have a horse; for on the 21st he bought a colt and said, "I am now ready to move."

By the 22d the troops were leaving fast; and it was rumored that the colored troops were to be left in sole charge of the Department.

We broke camp on the 23d, and went on board the Steamer *Boston*, leaving Jacksonville early next morning for Hilton Head. We had an exceedingly rough passage, and at one time it was doubtful whether we should ever reach our destination.

Arrived at Hilton Head, the following order was issued, and explains itself: —

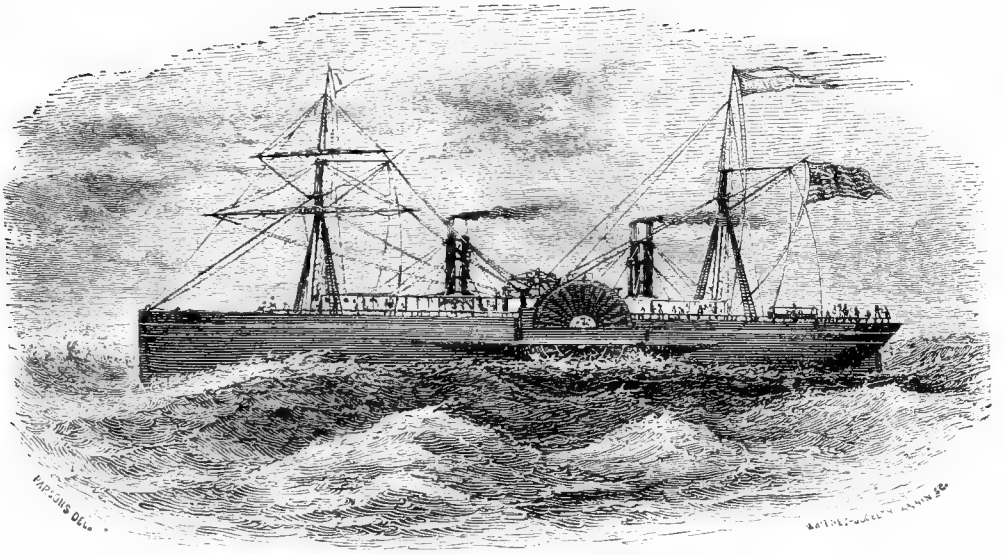
Special Order No. 182. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
HILTON HEAD, S. C., 25 April 1864.

The Enfield rifles in use by the Third New Hampshire Volunteers will be turned in to the Ordnance Officer at Hilton Head, with the ammunition and equipments. Equipments (only) for Springfield rifled muskets will be issued to the regiment on requisition.

EDW. W. SMITH, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*
Q. A. GILLMORE, *Maj.-Gen. Commanding.*

The muskets themselves were to be issued later, and were turned over to us in boxes, for future opening and delivery to the men. The regiment also turned in all its unserviceable stores of every kind. The writer turned in 54 Enfield rifles, 70 haversacks, 50 canteens, 8 knapsacks and other "knicknacks." Various other preparations for going North were in progress, and Hilton Head was a very lively place; for there the regiments all came, dumped their old material and took new, and then hied themselves away to Virginia.

We were transferred from the *Boston* to the *North Star* on the 26th, the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania being already on board, and left the same day for Fort Monroe.



STEAMER "NORTH STAR."

Having bidden adieu to Hilton Head so many times and regularly returning to it, some of the boys actually refused to say "good bye" as we sailed out of the harbor, lest by hook or crook we should return. It proved to be our final adieu; and as the island receded in the distance, our minds went back to that November morning in '61, when we first saw the trees on South Carolina soil. And now, after being at variance with the South Carolina, the Georgia and the Florida people, we were going to Virginia, to the seat of war, where perhaps there 'd be more fighting, more suffering, more exposure and, we hope, more fruitful victory. We had a splendid opportunity during the voyage to reflect; and reflect we did. Some were too sea-sick to reflect much, except in the one general direction as to whether they 'd ever get over it.

We reached Fort Monroe on the morning of the 28th; but only touched there, being at once ordered up the river to Gloucester Point, where we arrived about noon. We went ashore at once, going into camp about a mile from the landing point, where the veterans joined us (or, rather, we joined them). As their experiences as a whole are part and parcel of the history of the regiment, we give them a little space.

THE VETERANS.

The veterans left Hilton Head on the 2d of March, on the Steamer *Verona*, accompanied by Capt. Randlett and other officers, reaching New York without special incident on the 6th, about noon. Left New York same day at 5 P.M. for New Hampshire, arriving at Concord about noon next day. Here they separated, each to go his own way, but under the parting injunction by Capt. Randlett, the senior officer, to reassemble at Nashua and be ready to start on the return trip by the 11th of April. To this injunction the large majority assented, and obeyed; but a few were reported us "deserted on veteran furlough, New Hampshire." Some of those so reported rejoined us later, evidently having no desire to desert, but simply overstayed their furloughs. Such were in nearly every case forgiven; but it is a solemn fact that several were never afterward seen till "since the war." It is related of one of the latter class, that no sooner had he purchased a new pair of boots, than those boots immediately pointed toward Canada, and began moving rapidly in that direction; and being very tight fitting, he was utterly unable to get out of them or retard their movements in any way till he found the boots and himself on the other side of the boundary line. Being there, he concluded to stay. A very *lie-kly* story to be sure.

The veterans arrived home in time to exercise their rights of suffrage at the March town meetings; and many of them did so.

All the veterans who were ready left Nashua at 2 P.M. 11th April, arriving next morning at New York, where they were marched to the Park Barracks. (Lieut. White was left till the 12th to pick up stragglers.) They were allowed to roam about the city till 2 P.M., when they started again (by rail) reaching Philadelphia early next morning (13th), and were entertained at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. By 9 A.M. they were off again, reaching Baltimore same day, and being entertained at the Military Barracks there over night. Starting at 11 A.M. next day they arrived in Washington at 3 P.M., and at once put in at the Soldiers' Rest. This was where the whole regiment had been in September, 1861 (page 28). The boys got plenty of bread and pork and vegetable coffee at the Rest; and while resting they wandered about the city to see what changes since 1861.

All the 16th and 17th they continued to rest at the Rest, though the food was not of the best. On the 18th they were moved over Long Bridge, and went into camp about five miles from the city, at Camp Grant, Arlington Heights. From this on to the 24th the time was passed at the camp, with nothing to do except to eat, perforce, the poor rations issued to them.

They moved to Alexandria on the 25th, and landed at the Soldiers' Rest there [what a pity there should have been two.—D.E.], and from thence took the Steamer *Mary Washington*. Singularly enough, they had the same kind (quality) of pork on board as had been given them for several days. The night was spent on the steamer. Next day (26th) started at about 5 A.M. for Fort Monroe, arriving about noon. There they lay till next day (27th) when they

were ordered to Gloucester Point, arriving (opposite Yorktown) about 1 P.M. Landed and went into camp about a mile from the wharf. Next day (28th) the remainder of the regiment arrived from the South, and all were together again. The veterans, previous to our arrival, had been doing guard duty with clubs.

Troops to the right of us,
Troops to the left of us,
Troops in front and rear—
Troops, troops, everywhere!

We each inquired, Are these masses of troops to march straight into Richmond, whether the rebels will it or no? It really seemed as if no opposition could be effective.

We were gently reminded, on the 29th, that baggage must be reduced and everything put in fighting trim. We began to comply; but, oh, what a problem we had to solve then and there! We had much that must be discarded, but were permitted to send a reasonable quantity to storehouse at Norfolk. The veterans had brought with them an almost innumerable number of small valises, and these the officers bought for use in the campaign, under the "reduction act."

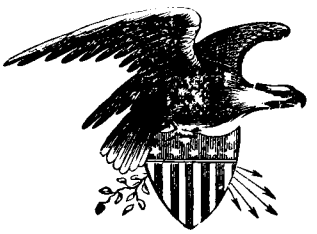
As an example of what the officers had to do to comply, the writer kept one blanket, one change of underclothing, a towel, piece of soap, and a small lot of stationery, sending all the rest home by express, not caring to take the Norfolk chances. As to what a soldier will discard *on the march*, see later account.

Shelter tents were issued to us on the 30th ("Truly, this means business," said we); and we were mustered and had a grand review by Gen. Butler, our new Department Commander, all on the same day. Previous to the Gen. Butler review we had a review by Gen. Terry It was a hard day's work; but it must be remembered that we were near the seat of war.

On the 30th, also, the officers who joined with the veterans assumed their proper commands. Capt. Stearns relieved the writer of the property of Co. K, though 1st Lieut. Lamprey was still with the company The company's property had been in the writer's custody during Capt. Stearns' entire absence. The Company Fund, turned over by the writer, was $155.84.

A diary says: "We have now about 800 available men."

The troops concentrated at Gloucester Point were from all parts of the army. Drills and reviews followed one another in quick succession; and the whole force was being put into shape very rapidly for a forward movement.



SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 155, of the 8th, announced Gen. Grant's Staff in the field: —

Brig.-Gen.	J. A. Rawlings	Chief of Staff.
Lieut.-Col.	T. S. Bowers	Assistant Adjutant-General.
"	C. B. Comstock	Senior Aide-de-Camp.
"	O. E. Babcock	Aide-de-Camp.
"	F. T. Dent	Aide-de-Camp.
"	W. L. Duff	Assistant Inspector-General.
"	W. R. Rowley	Secretary.
"	Adam Badeau	Secretary
Capt.	E. S. Parker	Assistant Adjutant-General.
"	Geo. K. Leet	Assistant Adjutant-General, in charge of office at Washington.
"	P. T. Hudson	Aide-de-Camp.
"	H. W. James	Assistant Quartermaster, on special duty at Headquarters.
1st Lieut.	W. M. Dunn, Jr., Eighty-third Indiana,	Acting Aide-de-Camp.

General Order 175, of the 22d, provided that teamsters or any other employee of the Quartermaster's Department who refused to obey orders or go to the front or other points if ordered, shall forfeit all pay and allowance due them and be liable to arrest and trial.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 49, of the 11th, appointed Acting Ensign Wm. C. Hanford, U. S. Navy, to the general charge of outfitting and arming the transports of the Department and placed him on the Staff of the General Commanding.

Department Statistics for April 1864 are: Total troops, 9,589 (large numbers had been sent to Virginia); cases sick, 1,491; died, 5; cases wounded, 75; cases died, 2.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	6 men,	8 officers.	
Co. A	90 "	2 "	
B	93 "	3 "	
C	89 "	3 "	
D	94 "	3 "	
E	90 "	3 "	
F	94 "	2 "	
G	93 "	3 "	
H	88 "	2 "	
I	91 "	3 "	
K	84 "	3 "	
Present aggregate	912	35	947
Aggregate last report	959	37	996

Two men have been discharged for disability: E, 1; K, 1.

Sergt.-Major Geo. F Lord has resigned and been returned to Co. B, and Sergt. John H. Thing of Co. B has been promoted to the position.

Desertions (on veteran furlough): C, 6; D, 1; F, 3; H, 6; K, 7: total, 23. Several of these returned voluntarily, not intending to desert. Miller of F has been caught, tried and shot (see "Desertions" or "Executions," or both).

One recruit (F) joined — E. F Hodgdon.

Promotions: Lieut.-Col. Bedel (still a prisoner) to Colonel, Maj. Plimpton to Lieut.-Col., Capt. Randlett to Major, 1st Lieut. Dearborn of Co. H to Captain Co. A, 1st Lieut. Wadsworth of Co. F to Captain same company.

Doctors Buzzell, Burnham and Kimball, Chaplain Hill, Adjt. Copp and Quartermaster Hynes all appear on duty.

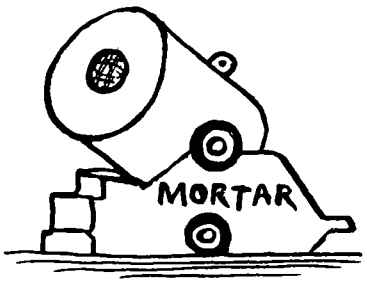
The companies have full lists of officers, except: A, no 2d lieutenant; F, no 1st lieutenant; H, no 1st lieutenant.

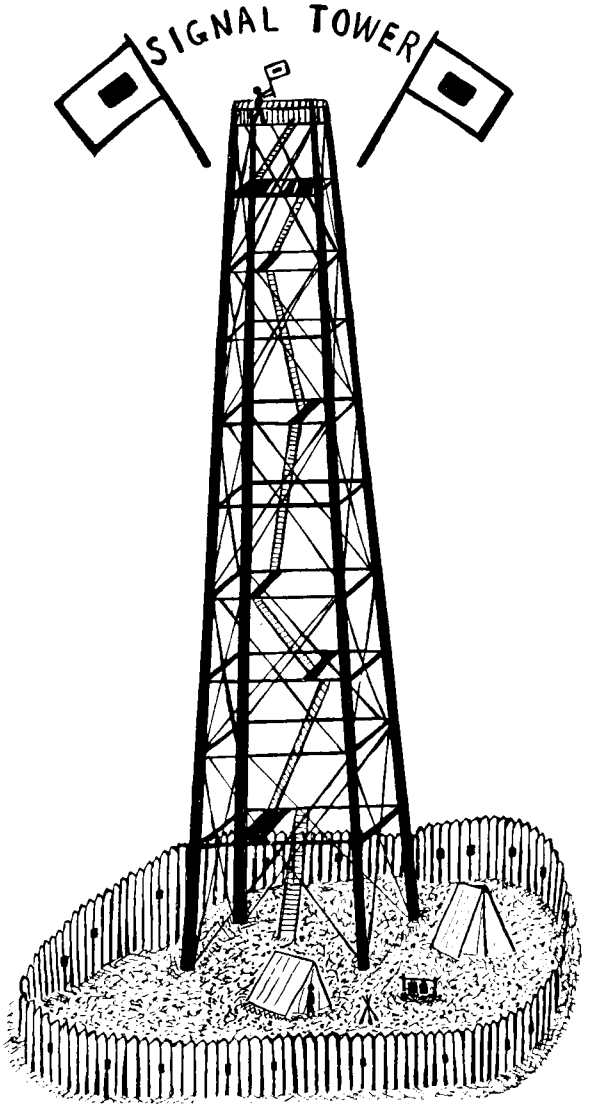
Lieut.-Col. (now Colonel) Bedel is still a prisoner of war; but being in a position where he could not be mustered in in the new grade, the case is covered by a special order of the War Department.

Prisoners of war: H, 1; Col. Bedel.

The "absent without leave" probably embrace some of the veterans whom the company commanders did not feel like reporting as having deserted.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	
Corporals	7	8	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	7	
Musicians	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	9
Absent in arrest	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	8
Absent without leave	0	2	2	0	3	1	3	1	3	0	15
On duty	70	71	79	74	74	72	67	71	65	77	720
Desertions	1	1	2	0	3	2	2	0	3	3	17




SIGNAL TOWER

MAY, 1864.

MAY has events, many, varied and difficult to present. We were now in the Army of the James, organized specially for operations against Richmond. The Department was named the "Department of Virginia and North Carolina," and the troops were known as "The Army of the James" (in the field). The Third New Hampshire was in the Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, under Maj.-Gen. Gillmore. The First Division was under Brig.-Gen. Terry The Second Brigade was under Col. Joseph R. Hawley, and comprised the Sixth Connecticut, Seventh Connecticut, Third New Hampshire and Seventh New Hampshire. The whole formation would be too lengthy for insertion. It can be found in "United States Rebellion Record," Vol. XXXVI., Part I., Series I., page 116, etc.

Our Springfields were issued on the 1st. On the same day we had a terrific thunder storm, accompanied by hail; and as it swept across the fields occupied by the troops, it really seemed for several minutes that men and tents would be literally swept away. The intensely black clouds cast a darkening shade over all. It is stating it very mildly to say the rain fell in torrents. On the abatement of the storm, the various camps presented a singular appearance, as by far the major part of the numberless tents had been prostrated. Though we had seen storms,— sudden, terrific, and of other qualities,— this exceeded by far anything in our experience.

Hilton Head items of the 2d (such items will be given at intervals): Dahlgren had arrived back in the *Harvest Moon*. Gillmore had left for the North (Virginia), being succeeded by Gen. Hatch. Gen. Gordon was there, prior to taking command at (on) the St. John's River.

The extra baggage to be sent to Norfolk for storage was started on the 2d for that place, in charge of the Chaplain, *via* Fort Monroe. As a sort of panacea for our temporary troubles, we drew soft bread at night. In a brigade drill on the 2d, the Third and Seventh New Hampshire joined, for equalization. The great work of preparation went on, and scarcely an hour of the day passed without some reminder that we were soon to go forward. Clothing was issued to all who required missing parts; and each man was required to buy an extra pair of bootees (shoes). How long those were retained will be seen later.

In the midst of our daily drills, inspections, etc., on the 3d, we received word that the movement toward Richmond would be inaugurated early on the following morning, with 4 days' rations and 90 rounds. We got a mail the 3d, the first for 27 days. The preparations for leaving were on a less magnificent scale, and occupied far less time than on April 1st at Hilton Head. We were cavalry at that date; and only a month later we were infantry — and infantry with reduced baggage. We got a little sleep that night; but there was much letter writing, and a big outgoing mail next morning. At 4 A.M. on the 4th we struck tents — not much work to strike a shelter tent — and departed: all the troops likewise. We went on board the *Thos. Jefferson*, and, when fully embarked, the fleet went down the river to Fort Monroe. The fleet consisted of about 100 vessels, of all descriptions and sizes. One diary has it that we did n't leave Gloucester Point for Fort Monroe till evening, reaching the fort during the night, and steaming up James River next morning (5th). Weather fine; and the various craft, human laden (40,000, so they said), presented a lively scene. Our arrival at City Point and anchoring there was after dark. City Point is near and below Bermuda Hundred, which latter name will be conspicuous in this history

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[Gen. Butler to Gen. Grant.]

CITY POINT, VA., 5 May 1864.

We have seized Wilson's Landing. A brigade of Wild's colored troops are there. At Fort Powhatan Landing two regiments of the same brigade have landed. At City Point, Hink's Division, with the remaining troops and battery, have landed. The remainder of both the Eighteenth and Tenth Army Corps are being landed at Burmuda Hundred, above the Appomattox. No opposition experienced thus far. The movement was apparently a complete surprise. Both army corps left Yorktown during last night. The monitors are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing and above City Point. The operations of the fleet have been conducted today with energy and success. Gens. Smith and Gillmore are pushing the landing of the men. Gen. Graham, with the army gunboats, led the advance during the night, capturing the signal station of the rebels. Col. West, with 1,800 cavalry, made several demonstrations from Williamsburg yesterday morning. Gen. Kautz left Suffolk this morning with his cavalry for the service indicated during the conference with the Lieutenant-General. The *New York*, flag of truce boat, was found lying at the wharf, with 400 prisoners, whom she had not had time to deliver. She went up yesterday morning. We are landing troops during the night, a hazardous service in the face of the enemy.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

To A. F. PUFFER,
Capt. and A.-D.-C.

While operating against Charleston, the writer permitted the reader to take an occasional glance across the line and see what was going on. He will now give such occasional glances into Richmond. A rebel diary of the 5th says: "We have rumors today that some of the Yankee transports are in the James River and landing some troops. A puerile demonstration, probably."

Our regiment landed on the morning of the 6th, above City Point, and marched about six or eight miles towards Petersburg, and camped in a large field. We had heard musketry and cannonading

at intervals and from different directions; but we were new to the country and could n't locate such matters as well as in the Department of the South. There, if such we heard, we were able to say, off-hand, where and what it was.

A diary says we marched towards Richmond; but the writer of it undoubtedly, in the absence of proof, called every movement Richmond-ward. The roads were bad.

Mud, mud! and 'twas real Virginia mud too, and slippery, with all that that word implies. Gen. Butler rode through the camp late in the afternoon, and we gave him three rousing cheers, which must have greatly encouraged him. On our way we saw the Second New Hampshire. As we were strangers, a diary record that we were only five miles from Petersburg must be salted a little. The incidents of this first march in Virginia are worth relating. We had proceeded perhaps half a mile (the day was very warm), when large numbers fell out to lighten their loads. The extra pair of bootees went first, almost without exception. It may be well to take a single case; and this will serve as a guide for the others. The bootees dropped at half a mile, only to be picked up by another not quite so weary and far more avaricious (he discarded them later). A mile, and he sits down to unroll his wardrobe, discarding a pair of drawers, a pair of socks, and his razor strap. Thus lightened, he marched on with more elastic step for awhile. Two miles, and the knapsack itself is thrown away, rolling all the retained residue of his possessions in his blankets and great coat. These reserves consist of his old letters,—from home, perhaps, or a sweetheart,—pictures and razor. It was an effort; but he starts on again like a new man. Another half mile, and out from the line he drops, with determination in his face Away go the pictures, after a short but sorrowful glance at them. They were ambrotypes and heavy. Go they must and did. A short distance further, and woolen blankets and razor had to go, leaving nothing now except his rubber poncho (blanket), the great coat and some tobacco. Trudge, trudge again for another brief space,—very brief,—when the great coat was cast aside. And now he feels that he cannot, must not throw away aught else; for he has now a rubber blanket, his dear tobacco, haversack, canteen, gun and equipments: truly in light marching order. A few —yes, a very few indeed —carried all they started with, to the end of that march; but a philosopher would have been kept very busy indeed in his mind, had he been permitted to see the curious phases of that day. Many discarded articles were picked up by others, only to be again thrown aside; and the general mass of abandoned articles must have been moved forward considerably It is safe to say that there were blankets enough thrown away to have carpeted the entire ground marched over. What ultimately became of the blankets is yet a mooted war conundrum.

Another peep into Richmond (6th). The rebel diary says: "A heavy force came up the river yesterday, and last night at 5 P.M. landed at Bermuda Hundred. The tocsin is sounding —for the militia, I suppose, as all the others are in the field there is some

excitement among the shop-keepers and extortioners, who are compelled by State law to shoulder a musket in defence of the city."

After halting, and being directed to make ourselves comfortable (!) for the night, the writer was ordered on picket with his company (K) and others. At first our position was in a road; but before morning we were directed to deploy the men on either side and at right angles with the road. The reader must not smile when we say we saw a large — yes, a very large — number of moving objects in our immediate front before morning.

The engineers were at work all night making rifle-pits. On the morning of the 7th the writer (and presumably all the Third New Hampshire) was relieved from picket. There was considerable firing in different directions during the day. We went forward about six miles that day, and camped again, in the woods.

About 2 P.M., while marching towards the enemy, we were thrown into line of battle, the enemy having attacked our advance. Firing was kept up till dark. It was reported that we had captured five pieces of artillery. Our forces tore up some railroad iron and cut the telegraph wire (probably Brandy Station). The gunboat *Shoshonee* was destroyed that day (7th) on the James River by the rebels, near Deep Bottom, while fishing for torpedoes.

The 8th was Sunday, and substantially everything was quiet during the day. We rested, though nearly all were on picket details. We were relieved that night by the Tenth Connecticut, and were ordered to be ready to move again at 4 A.M. on the morrow, with two days' rations. We were greatly rejoiced to hear that the Union loss of the previous day was only 140 killed and wounded, and that we burned two depots, and cut wires and destroyed part of a railroad.

We turned out at at 3 A.M. on the 9th, on account of an attack on our pickets. Left camp at sunrise. The whole army (present force) appeared to be in motion, moving in one general direction, as if with one common impulse, and with one sole object in view. We estimated that we marched about seven miles, and toward Petersburg; and though meeting no opposition we were tired out and glad to halt.

A diary says: "Marched at 6 A.M. to railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. The troops drove the enemy, burned the culverts, tore up the rails, and burned the ties. [The Third New Hampshire did not participate in this sport.— D. E.] We then marched down the railroad about four miles to the vicinity of a rebel brigade. Rested a little, and then went about three miles to the front and on picket. We had to skirmish a little, and then formed a line of battle in the woods. The rebels gave us a volley, but not at very short range. Result, three wounded. We fired in return, then fell back a few rods and bivouacked, though practically in line of battle all night.

Another diary says: "We went to Chester Junction, and followed the railroad to the spot where Saturday's battle was fought." Another diary says: "We reached the railroad line at noon; de-

stroyed five miles of track. There are ten regiments in the raid." Another says: "We piled up our things in a pile and started."

A Department of the South item of the day was the total destruction of the Steamer *Harriet A. Weed* in the St. John's River by torpedoes; and late in the day nine other torpedoes were discovered.

The night of the 9th was passed in the proper way — one eye closed and both ears open. One diary has it that our forces had quite a fight and drove the rebels.

The 10th found us not much rested, but ready for whatsoever was ordered. Maj. Randlett and Sergt. Jackman of F ventured out beyond the lines early in the morning to reconnoitre. Maj. Randlett climbed a tree, but did n't decide to stay long. Rebels opened, and the party graciously retired. The regiment then was marched about a mile and a half; and from some cause to the writer unknown, we were marched directly back again. About noon we were again put in motion, going rearwards say five miles, and found that the firing we had heard was really a battle, and won by our forces. The opposing party was said to have been Longstreet's troops. The enemy was pushing our forces, and the retiring had to be done while keeping a strong front to him.

Soon after this the regiment was put forward again, and as skirmishers, staying there and holding the enemy in check, though they made no serious attempt to drive us back. Relieved after dark and retired. At one time during the day (unknown to us) it is said our communication was cut off and we were assisted out by a brigade from the landing.

The Chaplain's diary of the day (10th) says: "Three men wounded and one killed. Severe fight on the turnpike. A heavy rebel loss. A fire set by them turned in the woods and burned their own wounded. Scenes heartrending. Left front at 7 P.M., and returned into camp, with total loss of 60" [probably in whole force.— D. E.] One diary speaks of the boys getting chickens, eggs, etc. Another diary says: "Our division advanced to the turnpike, where we supported batteries and remained all day, being in the vicinity of Drewry's Bluff, though we moved about some and had slight skirmishes with the enemy."

Another peep into Richmond. On the 11th the rebel diary says: " all classes were gathered up and marched to the defences. A despatch from Gen. Ransom says Butler's forces are retreating to their transports." He was mistaken. The operations of the past few days appear in the official report.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.
BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., 11 May 1864.

Sir: In accordance with instructions received from Brigade Headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the affair of the past two days by the Third New Hampshire Volunteers. We left camp about seven o'clock on the morning of the 9th, marched with the brigade to Chester Station on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, arriving about twelve o'clock M. Marched thence down the railroad to Port

Walthal Junction, arriving about two o'clock P.M.; thence to Richmond turnpike, where the regiment was ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. Terry, and by him posted at Brandon Bridge on a road from Richmond to Petersburg, two and a half miles from Petersburg, where we arrived about an hour after dark, with instructions to hold the position and allow no troops to advance across the bridge; to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, the condition of the bridge, the enemy's batteries, the depth of water in the river, etc. I marched the column to within about seven hundred yards of the bridge, formed a line of battle, and advanced with a line of skirmishers to within about a hundred and fifty yards of the bridge, where I met the enemy advancing. I was afterward informed by a man living near by that the enemy numbered two hundred and were advancing to capture a cavalry patrol that had previously looked the ground over. The enemy opened fire, which was returned, when he opened with grape and canister from a work on the opposite side of the river, the firing lasting but a few minutes. It being quite dark, and knowing very little of the position of the enemy, or the ground, I did not try to push the enemy back, but posted my pickets for the night. While reconnoitring the next morning, the enemy opened with grape and canister after firing a few rounds. This position was held until one P.M. 10th inst., when I was ordered to fall back. Proceeded up the turnpike to Headquarters of Division, and was ordered to deploy my regiment as skirmishers at the front, where I remained until about six o'clock P.M., when I was ordered to return to camp. All the officers of my command behaved so well, it would be difficult to select any particular one for special praise. The men behaved well and underwent their fatiguing duties cheerfully. The casualties were: Private John Smith of Co. D, wounded in hand (severe), Patrick Mansfield, Co. I, in head (dangerous), and Private John Kennedy, Co. A, a case of sunstroke. In returning to camp, shots were accidentally fired by catching the triggers in the bushes, it being dark at the time, and the following-named men were wounded: Private James Ryan, Co. E, in leg (slight); John L. Wing, Co. K, in finger (slight); and John Wilson, Co. K, in hand (severe).

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

J. I. PLIMPTON,
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Third New Hampshire Vols.

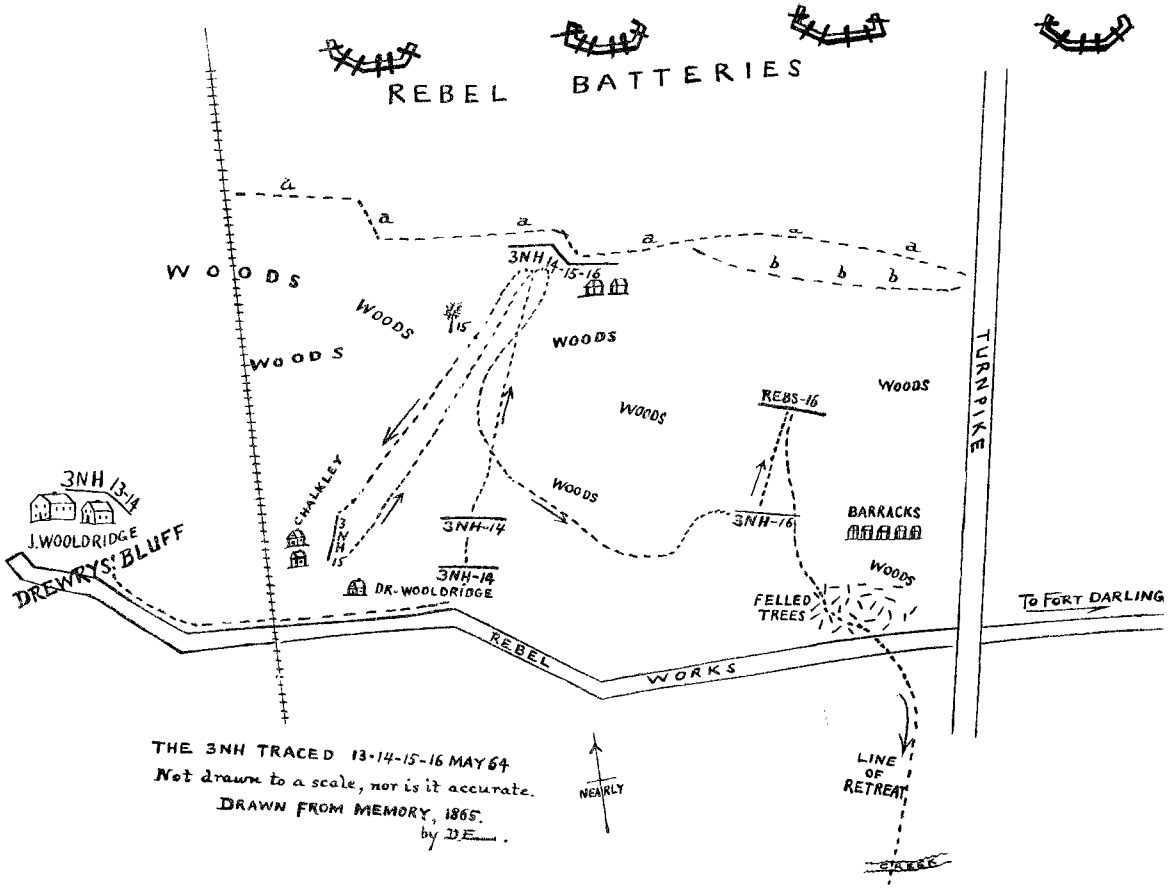
To Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE, *A. A. A.-G.*
Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

We remained in camp during the 11th, clearing up some and getting the grounds into shape, though it rained a part of the day, and the roads were in a very bad condition. Mail. At night were ordered on picket; and we lay in the trenches till about 9 P.M., when we were set at digging the pits deeper and wider.

About 10 A.M. of the 12th we started again for the front, and supposably for Richmond, having two days' rations and a goodly number of cartridges. We marched, though not very rapidly, till about 5 P.M.

A Department of the South item was the holding of a naval council to decide as to whether it was best to attack Sumter. The vote stood 7 nays to 2 yeas.

Let us peep into Richmond again. A rebel diary says: "Butler has not yet gone, nor the raiders vanished It is said that preparations have been made for the flight of the President (Jeff Davis) and his Cabinet up the Danville road in the event of the fall of the city."


REBEL BATTERIES
a
a
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3NH 14-15-16
15
REBS-16
3NH 13-14
J. WOOLDRIDGE
DREWRYS' BLUFF
CHALKLEY
3NH 15
3NH-14
3NH-14
DR. WOOLDRIDGE
3NH-16
BARRACKS
FELLED TREES
TURNPIKE
To FORT DARLING
REBEL WORKS
LINE OF RETREAT
NEARLY
CREEK
THE 3NH TRACED 13-14-15-16 MAY 64
Not drawn to a scale, nor is it accurate.
DRAWN FROM MEMORY, 1865.
by DE.

DREWRY'S BLUFF

Started again the 13th (memorable day!) and, making a detour, we came upon the enemy's rear. The line of works we had gotten in the rear of was the particular line extending to the (our) left from Fort Darling, and ending at what was really Wooldridge's Hill, but erroneously called Drewry s Bluff. We had actually by our detour marched around their right and had arrived at a point in rear of said right and ready to take them "in reverse."

They knew not of our presence till our skirmishers were actually in sight. They at once threw out a similar line, while their main body got in readiness to repel an attack. Their line of skirmishers was soon driven back, many of them being shot on the way, the ground being rising and open and affording us the better chance for good shots. Our skirmishers momentarily paused at the edge of the wood till the regiment should get nearer; then on again all of us went, though we were somewhat delayed in passing over a small creek, whose only bridge was a single log. Many insisted on using the log, while others dashed through, they could hardly tell how.

At this time the regiment was "left in front"; and as soon as we had crossed the creek and emerged into the open field, the order was given to "file left," which brought us into line of battle: and then we dashed on and on and up the hill, shouting like madmen and firing alternately, though we could see but little of our enemy. He had hied himself to the other side of his works, sticking in his toes to hold on while he fired across the place in exactly the opposite direction from what was intended when the works were erected. Fences, outbuildings and all such trifling things were of no avail as hindrances to our progress.

We were now greeted with volley after volley, and many bit the dust. A group of houses at the brow of the hill seemed filled with rebels, as the puffs of smoke could be seen from every window and door. Several of the rebel skirmishers were overtaken and captured near an outbuilding and near one of the group. Upon our close arrival the several buildings were suddenly vacated and a cavalcade was seen in full retreat. Rumor had it afterward that Gen. Beauregard was one of the party If true, 'twas a narrow escape.

The firing continued for about half an hour, with vigor on both sides, and each apparently holding his ground. The situation was peculiar. Neither party seemed to be gaining ground, and singularly enough, both parties simultaneously withdrew, the rebels retreating unseen along the face of their works, and we back across the open field again, to reorganize and get into shape for the next move. Our own falling back was a sort of go-as-you-please: for there was no enemy following us, and we had got somewhat broken up in the charge, so far as organization by companies was concerned. Some of those who had insisted on using the single log did n't say anything about it now, and crossed the creek wherever they struck it. The regiment concentrated in an open field beyond the wood; and as we formed our line many an inquiring look for a missing comrade told how anxious we were to know the worst.

Soon the killed and wounded, gathered by tender hands, were carried past us, in front, and the tender expressions of comrades for those dead and maimed were many. Capt. Richard Ela of Co. E, who was instantly killed at the forefront, was thus taken past us, in solemn review as it were, in a blanket; and the writer confesses that that sight caused many a tear-drop for our dead comrade. Capt. Ela was much beloved (see his Personal)

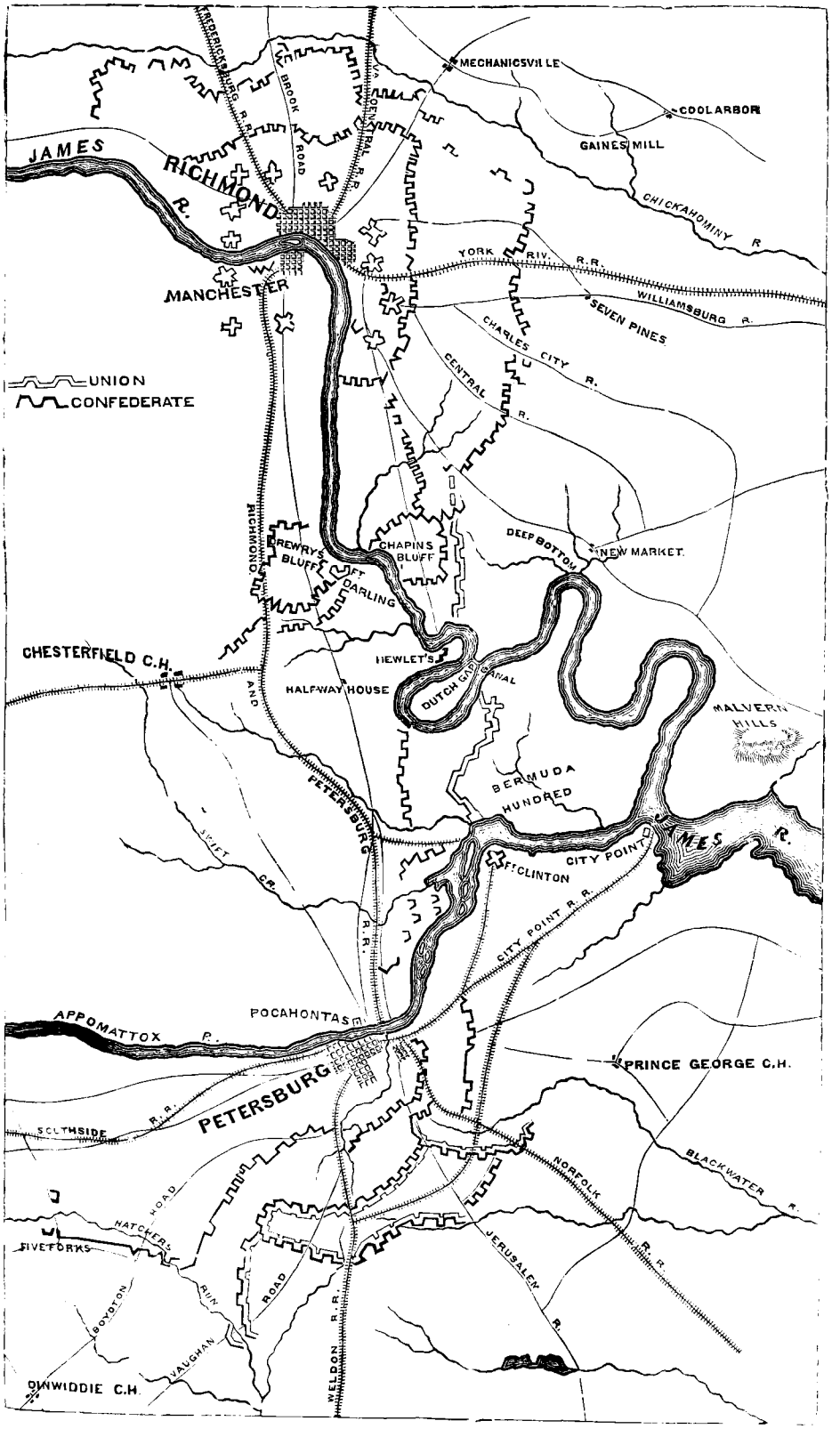
Scarcely had we got entirely reorganized when an order came announcing that the works were ours. Much cap tossing and shouting was the result; for the Third New Hampshire had driven a whole rebel brigade! We soon marched to the spot so recently occupied by our enemies. Ere we reached the spot other regiments had marched in; but none disputed the Third New Hampshire's claims.

The retreating rebels shelled us as they retreated, until out of range. This battle took place about the middle of the afternoon, and is known as the battle of Drewry's Bluff.

The *New York Herald* of 17 May 1864 says of the operations of the 13th: "Col. Hawley's brigade of Terry's division formed in line, charged splendidly over the open field in front of the rebel lines, and, never flinching under a hot fire from rifles and artillery which swept it, streamed over the parapet and carried the right of the enemy's line in the most gallant manner. The rebels, frightened and thunderstruck at the audacity and boldness of the operation, fled toward Richmond, leaving some guns and prisoners in our hands." [This correspondent was mistaken as to Hawley's brigade (it was actually and only the Third New Hampshire) and as to attack *in front*.— D.E.]

Another letter to the *New York Herald*, published 25 May, gives the following: "In my account of the turning and occupation of the right flank of the enemy's work by Gen. Gillmore, in the contest before Drewry's Bluff, I gave the credit to Dowling's brigade. The credit belongs to the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, which, under the direction of Gen. Foster, marched around the enemy's right and, after a severe and bloody fight with a rebel brigade, drove them from the works and took possession of them and held them. The Third has done some most bloody fighting, and has lost heavily in officers and men; and I take great pleasure in giving the credit that is justly due it."

Late in the afternoon it began to rain, and continued till dark, making the roads very bad. After dark a detail was made to go up to a house half a mile outside our lines, and bring in the wounded and dead. The writer was of the party and superintended the removal, first caring for the wounded. The distance and the darkness made the undertaking extremely hazardous; but the work was completed, the last to be brought in being a rebel, severely wounded in the abdomen. On our way in with the freight, we came across the body of Capt. Ela; and as it was the last trip, the writer hesitated as to whether it was proper for him to dump the rebel upon the ground, and take in the inanimate form of his friend and comrade Ela. Humanity prevailed, and the wounded rebel was cared for



MAP OF DEFENCES OF RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

that night by our surgeons. The body of Capt. Ela was brought in early next morning, and buried beneath the friendly shadow of a small cedar tree.

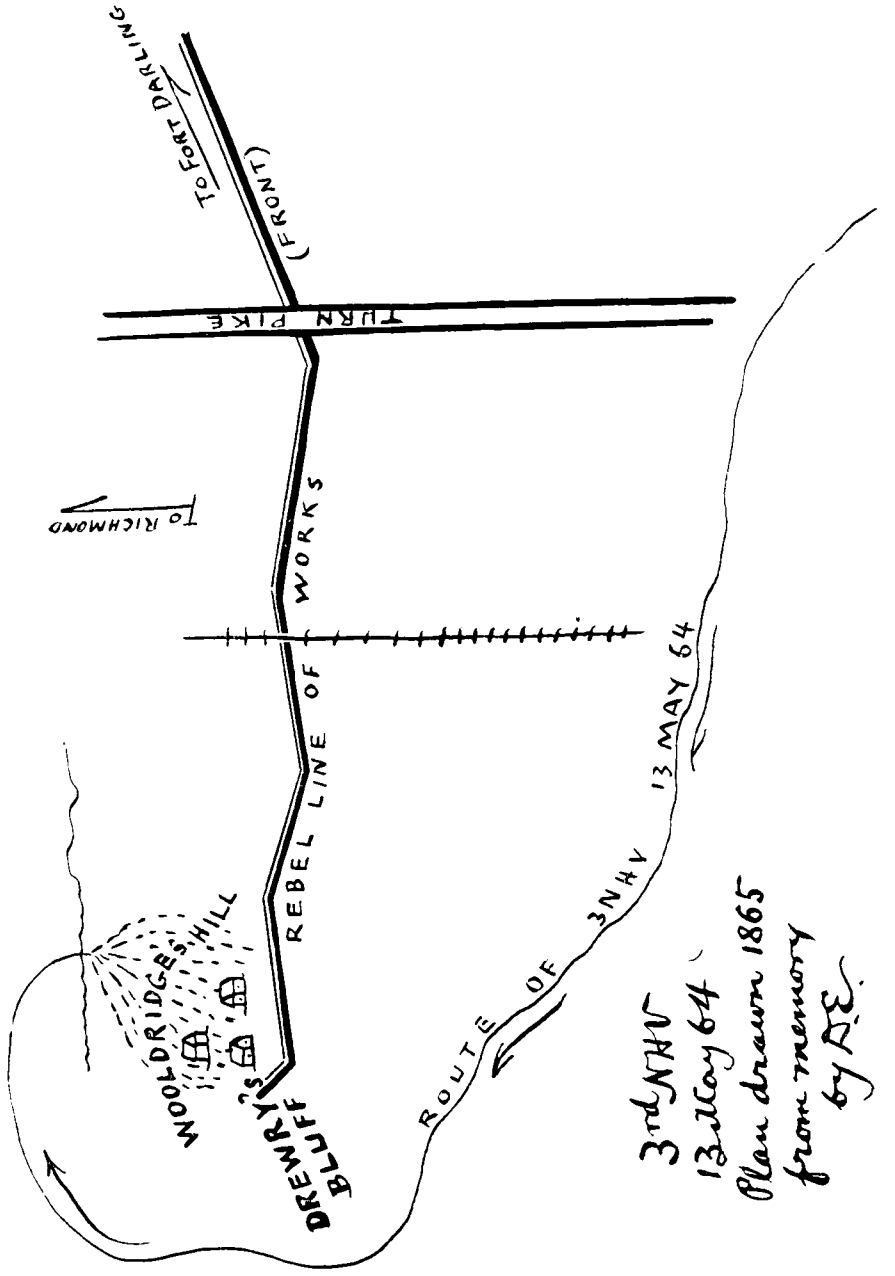
It was near midnight when the work of bringing in the wounded and dead was completed. The regiment was directed to stay where it was all night, and without fire or shelter. A fence had been torn down, and the rails piled lengthwise, and some earth thrown upon them, thus creating a slight barrier between us and the rebel shots. The night was cold and damp. We could see the rebel camp-fires blazing brightly in the distance, while fires we had none. The contrast sent an extra chill over us. The writer wedged himself between two men who were sound asleep, and thus gathered warmth from them. This good fortune was terminated very suddenly by the awakening of his bed-fellows, who ousted him without ceremony At that time he spied a small fire (contraband of course, and not in the Third New Hampshire), and at once joined the little knot of men encircling it. Gradually wedging himself in, he soon received warmth enough to last him till morning.

Let us see what the rebel diary at Richmond has to say of the 13th: "The enemy disappeared in the night; but the joy of many was soon followed by the startling intelligence that Butler's army had cut the Danville road. All communication with the country from which our provisions are derived is now completely at an end This community and the army must be without food in ten days the wildest rumors float through the air For two days no dispatch has been received from Gen. Lee our iron-clads *Virginia*, *Richmond* and *Fredericksburg* will not go out till in readiness to cope successfully with the enemy's fleet of gunboats and monitors. 4.30 P.M.: I can hear distinctly the roar of artillery down the river The President has had the Secretary of War closeted with him nearly all day It is too late for evacuation a desperate defence will be made If the city falls how could any member of the government escape? Only in disguise."

There is so much to be said about the 13th of May, that it is difficult to draw the line. The drummers assisted in collecting and burying the dead in a trench near a small barn, which was used as a hospital that night. Drummers Spencer of K and Graham of B, assisted by a captured rebel surgeon, cared for the wounded that night. The killed and wounded were so numerous, the reader must consult the list for names.

The earliest signs of daylight (14th) were the signal for camp-fires innumerable. It is presumable that the order forbidding them during the night was a wise precaution, as a fire would have served as a guide to the rebels to aim at during the night, and that would have made it too warm altogether. The rebels shelled us at intervals all day; but our lines were advanced, and they continued to fall back, following the protecting front of their own works, towards Fort Darling, while at the same time our own line followed them, and gradually extended toward the left, Richmond-ward.

One diary of the 14th says: "We are supporting the Seventh Connecticut, and at night take their places on picket. The rebels fight well; but we keep them going. We lost 10 today."



The rebel clerk's diary says: "With the dawn recommenced the heavy boom of cannon down the river. It was rumored this morning that our right wing at Drewry's Bluff had been flanked [it was painfully correct.— D. E.], but no official information has been received."

From the diaries the writer finds Co. E to have been away from the regiment on the 14th and 15th, and engaged in moving ordnance stores or in protecting them while being moved. Railroad cars were used for the purpose, and the detail (a part of which was furnished by the Thirty-ninth Illinois) moved the ordnance to near Chester Station and to Gen. Gillmore's Headquarters, and remained there as guard by direction of Gen. Foster (Robert S.) They arrived at Gillmore's Headquarters a little after dark on the 15th.

Our regiment, which had lain in the mud and sun for some time, was moved into the woods during the afternoon of the 14th; and as we lay there the stray bullets — not a few — came among us, with a "zip" that often meant a hole through some part of somebody's anatomy. About midnight (14th) we were moved silently forward to relieve a regiment in our immediate front, and to make a further advance: *i.e.*, we were directed to a position a little nearer the rebels than the regiment we relieved. Slowly and silently we moved along, with no desire for conversation and no noise whatever; but there was a struggle in our minds as to where we were and where were the rebels. How did we know, as we thus silently moved onward, that the next moment would not discover a sheet of flame from the rebels, and we be — where? We were halted at a line of fence, and had not yet reached the rebels, whom we were aware were in our immediate front, perhaps only a few rods distant. What a long breath we each took as we halted!

Well, here we were! and it wasn't long before daylight would reveal each to the other; and what then? What's to be done? Why, my dear reader: did you ever hear of a soldier without an expedient? First, we took down that fence as carefully as if it was first-class furniture, and we were afraid of scratching it. We piled the rails lengthwise, and then began to *dig*. Dig! say you, and what with, pray? No engineers with spades, no sappers there, no miners about! We went right at it with our knives, forks, spoons, plates, bayonets, feet and fingers. The reader smiles, but not so did the rebels at daylight, when they saw what had apparently grown during the night. Instead of an innocent-looking agricultural, five-railed fence, we had an earthwork and rifle-pit of no mean proportions; and we were far happier behind our little work than we were at midnight, with nothing between the two forces except a few rods of darkness.

During the 15th we had hot firing going on, and several more of our boys got hit. Siege trains were passing to the front, and ambulances conveyed the wounded and dead rearwards. We lay in our little work during a portion of the day and that night.

Had we been in Richmond on that day we should have seen prices as follows: Boots, $200; shoes, $125; flour, $275; chickens, $30 per pair; potatoes, $25 per bushel; butter, $15 per pound; wood, $850 per cord. Some of the unfortunates of the 13th were there, undoubtedly, but not in a condition of mind, body or purse for any of the articles enumerated.

We were relieved from our position at night; and silently we moved rearward and a little to the left, where, when substantially out of range, we bivouacked till morning of the 16th.

The 15th was Sunday, and was one of active preparation on both sides, as will be seen by reading the different accounts. The spot where we bivouacked was a wet one; and each rolled his rubber blanket round him and made the best of it.

On the morning of the 16th, we were again put to the front, substantially where we had made the pits, and were informed that all was in readiness to attack the enemy. That our whole line, extending for miles, was to move forward simultaneously, and without doubt with great success, ending probably in our being in Richmond before night. The arrangement by regiments was substantially that for our regiment, and that was, at the signal, to dash forward suddenly, and on reaching the rebels to fire a volley and at once lie down. Then while the rebels were in an "astonished" condition, the Seventh Connecticut, which was in the trench, should open fire with their seven-shooters; and while they were reloading, we were to rise and follow the advantage supposed to have been gained, and charge the enemy full tilt. If we succeeded, we were to announce it by loud cheering and sending messengers back. If unsuccessful — *i.e.*, driven back — we were only to proceed rearwards till in sight of our force (Seventh Connecticut in our case), when we were to suddenly lie down, and let the Seventh Connecticut again astonish the pursuing rebels with the contents of their "seven-shooters." A fine programme; but, alas for human designs! they sometimes come to naught, and so did this. In fact we did n't even play the first numbers, except those which were played in our minds. We did get as far as to lay aside our extras and work up our nerves a little.

A heavy fog — who does n't remember it? — came rolling in and about us at early dawn, enveloping everything with a mantle which could not be removed. We waited impatiently for the order to go forward; but, instead, there came a word of caution, not to move till we got the order. This was certainly a bad omen. Almost simultaneously came the sounds of heavy firing on our right, but some ways off. It came nearer and nearer, taking rapid strides as it were; and we instinctively gathered up the extras we had laid aside, fearing the worst, but still hoping for the best. The fog began to lift, too, and very rapidly, almost like the raising of a stage curtain, and we saw — what? Not "all the world's a stage," but a vast army of rebels in motion; and as far as the eye could reach regiments, brigades, divisions — rebels everywhere, and apparently all moving, we need not say in what direction. The order was given to us to retreat; and we fell back through the open field, the Seventh

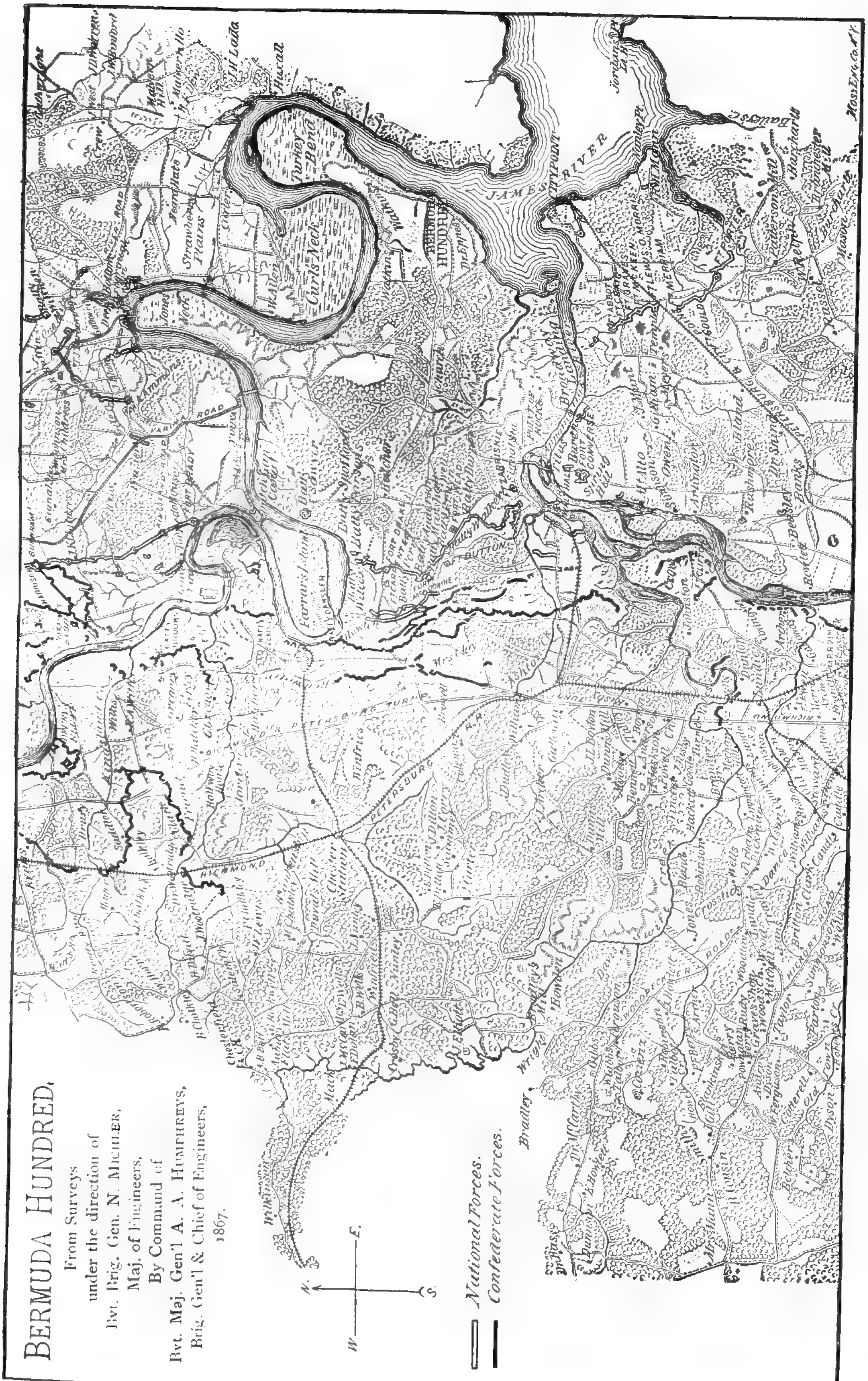
Connecticut remaining in the trench to cover us. As we broke off successively by company from the right to the left, the writer's company (K), being near the extreme left, was almost the last company to leave the trenches, and we had the unpleasant sight of looking after our retreating comrades as they successively passed this open field, and seeing shot after shot plunge through their ranks, cutting men down like grass. While the writer's company was crossing the field, in its turn, the blood of his comrades actually bespattered him. Ere we gained the friendly woods beyond, the Seventh Connecticut had been driven from their position.

Gen. Terry and Staff (mounted) now appeared and asked for the Third New Hampshire to rally for a charge. The manner of our falling back and the havoc among us, had somewhat scattered the various companies; but we soon observed the rallying point and rapidly gathered there. The rebels were attempting to flank a brigade, and Gen. Terry said the Third New Hampshire must charge and help out the brigade. Capt. Ayer had been killed, and 1st Lieut. Button had been placed in command of Capt. Ayer's company (H); and he in turn had been killed, leaving the company without an officer. The writer was directed to the twice vacant place, though he was somewhat surprised at the honor; for he was the youngest officer in commission and in rank present.

The charge was made, and successfully, too. It was the first time in our experience where we had met the enemy face to face in open field. We were quite near each other, too, though we diminished the distance quite materially during the charge. We gave them a shout and a cheer and a volley as we ran. They hesitated a moment or two, till we had got quite near, when they broke and ran, and we after them pell-mell; chasing them into and over the works built by our forces, where some surrendered, some were killed, and the rest got away, scattered and broken up. How we then tested our lungs is proved only by saying that many could only whisper that night.

Our victory was only a temporary one, however, and was not expected to be more. Troops, troops without number, were advancing, and we (and the whole force, too) were obliged to retire. This we did slowly and in very good order, so far as could be seen. Our progress was slow, for we had to pass over a portion of the woods where trees had been felled purposely, and large branches had been detached by shells. In passing through this wood, we saw many a poor fellow, wounded, helpless and begging to be lifted and taken along. We could n't do it. The rebels were pressing so closely that it was out of the question. Those upturned faces with such piteous looks, almost haunt the writer, and form one in the chain of sad, sad sights inseparable from war.

After passing the woods, down descending ground, we arrived at a creek (Proctor's) which did n't appear to retard our onward movement. In we went — not very deep to be sure, and scrambling up the opposite bank moved on and on up to the very top of a hill, from which our artillery shelled the rebels, who wisely decided to remain on their own high ground, near where the Third had charged them. A stand was


BERMUDA HUNDRED,
From Surveys
under the direction of
Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. Michler,
Maj. of Engineers,
By Command of
Bvt. Maj. Gen'l A. A. Humphreys,
Brig. Gen'l & Chief of Engineers,
1867.
National Forces.
Confederate Forces.
JAMES RIVER
BERMUDA HUNDRED
Curls Neck
Turkey Bend
Strawberry Plains
Farrar's Island
PETERSBURG TURNPIKE
RICHMOND & PETERSBURG R.R.

made at this place, Tired, did you say? That word will hardly express our condition. The word "Halt!" meant to get right down on the ground and stay there till "Forward" was sounded.

The stop on this hill was not of long duration, and we were marched back through the woods to the turnpike; and thence, by successive marches and pleasant halts, we finally reached our old camp at Bermuda Hundred, the worse for wear, but still hopeful, notwithstanding our defeat.

The following is Lieut.-Col. Plimpton's report: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., 16 May 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third New Hampshire Volunteers during the past four days: —

We left camp on the morning of the 12th instant, marched to the west side of the turnpike near Perdue's house, and bivouacked for the night. Next morning we marched to the right of the enemy's line of intrenchments, a distance of about six miles, when we were ordered to pass to the rear of a fort on his right and take the same. As I approached the fort I found I must pass over a creek with a bridge two planks wide and pass up a steep hill so thickly wooded as to be unable to deploy until I had reached the open field within the fort. Just as we commenced to cross the bridge, I found the enemy had discovered us and thrown a line of skirmishers on the crest of the hill in front, to stop our approach. They opened fire and it was returned by my advance. I hurried forward as fast as possible: and finding no possibility in line, I pushed forward by the flank, left in front, and, as I reached the field, swung round into line as best we could. My men steadily advanced, driving the enemy (who were now pressing upon us in large numbers) back to the parapet of his work; and he, finding no one advancing on his front, jumped over the parapet in front of his work and took cover there; and many of them occupied the buildings, from which place they continued a heavy fire upon us, my men taking the best cover they could find. The enemy far outnumbered my command and had excellent cover; but my men tenaciously held their position until about 500 of the enemy were discovered on our left flank, passing to our rear, evidently with the intention to flank us. I sent for reinforcements; and, after waiting as long as I considered my men safe from the flanking party, and no help coming, I ordered them to fall back to the edge of the wood and there form line, intending to throw my left wing back to oppose the flanking party, while my right should hold the front until help should come; but the fire of the enemy was so terrible as they crossed the open field I found it impossible to stop them until they reached the bottom of the ravine at the creek, where I was forming them when reinforcements came; and I was ordered back across the creek in the field to form. The force I had to contend with in the fort was said by the prisoners taken to consist of two brigades, numbering about 3,000. In this engagement we took some 8 or 10 prisoners. That evening we were placed in the trenches for the night.

Next morning (14th) moved along the enemy's line of intrenchments and took up position in his front, and while drawn up in column as support to the line in front had 2 men killed and 6 wounded. At night, went to the front for picket duty, where during the night we dug a ditch for cover as best we could, with tin pans, dippers, plates, etc. Next morning (15th) the enemy commenced firing upon us, which was returned; and heavy firing continued all day. Was relieved at night, and fell back in rear of the woods for the night. Our casualties for the day were 3 enlisted men killed and 5 wounded.

Next morning (16th) was ordered to the front to charge over the enemy's work. After lying in rear of picket-line for some time, waiting orders to go forward, I was ordered to the rear; and in falling back our loss was considerable. Fell back to the right and rear, and halted in rear

of a small piece of woods. While there the enemy charged out of his work, directly in my front, and attempted to flank the troops on our left. I was ordered to advance and engage the enemy, and did so. After a few minutes' firing he began to shake, and I immediately ordered a charge, and drove him into a piece of woods, where he attempted to rally, but could not, and retired to his work. We took 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major and some 15 privates prisoners, and left a large number of the enemy dead and wounded in the woods and on the ground we occupied. Afterward was ordered to fall back, and came to camp same evening. Casualties of the day were 2 officers killed and 1 wounded; 7 enlisted men killed, and 34 wounded and 13 missing.

During the four days' engagements my officers and men behaved in a most gallant manner, and nobly and cheerfully did their duty and underwent the hardships and privations to which they were subjected.

J. I. PLIMPTON,
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Third N. H. Vols.

To Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE, A. A. A.-G.,
Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

As the 16th was a day of battle, of retreat, of loss, of extremes, it will be given space accordingly. The Chaplain's diary says: "Enemy reinforced, and we driven off. Reached camp at 7 P.M., having lost 3 officers, 36 men and had 202 wounded."

By a reference to the history of the Thirteenth New Hampshire, it appears the force to which that regiment belonged was next on the right of the Tenth Corps (ours); but the connecting links did not seem to be very solid, for the Historian of that regiment says: "There appeared to be no troops except pickets forming the right of the Tenth Corps, and few of those near us." The Thirteenth New Hampshire was apparently on the extreme left of its corps. The last-named writer also mentions the shining of the moon after midnight and before the fog came in. He thus estimates the troops engaged: Butler, 20,000; loss, 3,500. Beauregard, 20,000; loss, 2,184.

Another peep at the rebel clerk's diary: "Memorable day — not yet decided at 2 P.M. Early this morning Gen. Beauregard attacked the enemy on the south side of the river, and by 9 A.M. had sent over to the city Gen. Heckman and 840 prisoners — the entire Twenty-seventh Massachusetts regiment. [This latter was very nearly correct. — D. E.] By 12 M. the firing had receded out of hearing of the city, and a messenger reports the enemy driven back rapidly Gen. Whiting coming up from Petersburg in the enemy's rear, with 13,000 men."

One diary says Gen. Terry in person directed the charge of the Third New Hampshire (previously described) and that it (the charge) was for the purpose of gaining time to remove the wounded.

The Cold River Journal, Alstead, N. H., 4 March 1887, has the following very interesting matter concerning the 16th May 1864: Spencer (drummer, K), Graham (drummer, B), and Scovell, a hospital attendant, buried Capt. Ayer and marked his grave. In the excitement of the falling back and leaving the wounded and dying for lack of transportation, Graham and Spencer took a one-horse

buggy, found in a barn close by, and put in it Sergt. O'Connell of Co. C, and also a sergeant of the Eleventh Maine, both of whom were shot through the body. Spencer then broke down the dasher, and took in a corporal of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, who lost an arm; and then a Fourth New Hampshire sergeant was put in the trunk rack behind. Spencer and Graham then drew the buggy by hand. After a few miles, they met a darkey with a mule. They seized the mule (in the name of the Government, of course) and harnessed him into the buggy, using a drum rope for traces, an overcoat for a breastplate, and a dress coat for a back-pad. These articles had been captured with the mule, and were therefore inexpensive. Another mile and they were all in a mud-hole, where they were hard and fast, and the mule very wisely took a fit. The rebels were coming and the mule had to be left to his fate, and they proceeded with the buggy, by hand power as before, arriving at the General Hospital by dark, having pulled four heavy men about eight miles, except that part to which the mule contributed and has due credit for.

THE DREWRY'S BLUFF BATTLES,

FROM A CONFEDERATE STANDPOINT.

The Confederate accounts of the Drewry's Bluff battles are interesting, and some of the more important are given (not verbatim) herewith: —

[Gen. Beauregard's Report].

While we were assembling, by fragments, an army weak in numbers, wanting the cohesive force of previous organization, the enemy, operating from his fortified base at Bermuda Hundred Neck, had destroyed much of the Richmond & Petersburg railroad, and occupied the main line of communication southward, and menaced its river gate [Drewry's Bluff] and south side land defences with a formidable army and fleet. He then says that his plan was to capture or destroy Butler's army, in its actual position, after cutting them off from their base; or, failing in that, to deprive him of future power by locking him up at Bermuda Hundred Neck. Says his right was Hoke's division, his left was Ransom's, and Colquitt's was the reserve, the latter centered at the turnpike. He further says he made all the arrangements on Sunday, the 15th of May, for the operations of the following day, which were to and did begin at early dawn. Says his plan was to turn Butler's right flank, and keep the left and center so engaged they could not reinforce the right. Ransom was to attack on the right, Hoke in the center; the latter to operate in two lines 400 feet apart. Colquitt's reserve brigades to be in column of brigades, with the center of each on the turnpike. Gen. Whiting's division [brought from Petersburg on Sunday] was to attack the enemy's left flank and rear. After reciting the movements, he says: At 4 P.M. (16th) having waited in vain for Whiting to do the part assigned to him, he [Beauregard] reluctantly abandoned a contemplated vigorous pursuit of Butler.

Of the movements of the enemy he says: The enemy slowly retired from Johnson's right and took a strong position on the ridge in front of Proctor's Creek, etc., etc. [The small stream we crossed in retreat. See main story.— D.E.]

[Gen. Hoke's Report].

On Sunday, the 15th, the intention to attack the enemy on the 16th at early light was made known to me At the earliest dawn I ordered my entire artillery to open and advanced the skirmishers along the entire line owing to the dense fog I could not see the movements of Gen. Ransom; and supposing by this time the right had been turned, I ordered forward Hagood's and Johnson's brigades and found the enemy still occupied our entire line of intrenchments in heavy force, supported by eight pieces of artillery, with a second line of intrenchments along the line of works immediately in front of our outer line of works after commencing the movement, I could not recede.

Gen. Hagood's report shows his brigade loss at 433, and his strength on preceding day at 2,235. He captured 300 prisoners, 3 Napoleon guns and 2 20-pounder Parrotts.

From Gen. Beauregard's account, in the Century's War Book, we extract the following. He says, in substance: —

On the 6th and 7th of May, 1864, Gen. Hagood successfully defended Petersburg against Gen. Butler's forces, and to him (Hagood) belongs the credit, though he (Gen. Beauregard) was instrumental in causing Hagood to be at the proper place at what proved to be the opportune moment. Gen. Whiting, with troops from Wilmington, arrived at Petersburg on the 13th. Says that he (Gen. Beauregard) arrived at Drewry's Bluff at 3 A.M. the 14th. His proposition was, briefly, to Gen. Lee, who was then said to be near Ginney's Station, for Gen. Lee to move back to the Chickahominy, or even to near Richmond; that he detach from his army 10,000 men and send to Gen. Beauregard without the loss of an hour's time. Also proposed that the 5,000 men kept near Richmond under Ransom should be sent him. His idea was that these additional would give him 25,000 men, with whom on the next day he could attack Butler's flank with almost a certainty of separating him from his base at Bermuda Hundred, and thus obtain an easy victory over him. As a part of the programme, he proposed for Whiting with his 4,000 men to march from Petersburg to Port Walthall Junction, and attack Butler's right rear, forcing him to the very banks of the James, nearly abreast of Drewry's Bluff, and thus insure his unconditional surrender. He proposed further to proceed, after deposing Butler, to cross the James and, by a concentric movement, strike Grant on his left flank, while Lee attacked his front. Gen. Beauregard further says that this plan as a whole was unreservedly approved by Gen. Bragg, who personally knew where all the troops were and whether they could be gotten together for the purposes desired.

Bragg hurried back to Richmond to submit the plan. Mr. Davis arrived in person about 8 or 9 that morning. He heard Gen.

Beauregard's plan, but did not approve, particularly of that part which drew troops from in front of the Army of the Potomac, as it would destroy the prestige of those troops and cause distrust. Gen. Beauregard says that he called the attention of the President to the fact that the (his) troops were being gradually drawn back, and the enemy surely getting nearer its objective point — Richmond, and advised him to perform a strategic movement rather than maintain a passive defence. But Gen. Beauregard says he urged in vain, and the President only agreed upon sending the 5,000 under Ransom. These joined on the evening of the 15th. In the meantime Gen. Beauregard says his command had been extended (May 14) so as to include Drewry's Bluff and its defences, and that he was also expected to protect Richmond. The President also objected to having Whiting co-operate with him, and Gen. Beauregard changed the order of march for Whiting. But he says, after finding that Butler was erecting batteries and digging rifle-pits, and that Ransom's troops were all he could have as reinforcements, as late as 10.45 P.M. of the 15th he notified Davis by telegram that he should pursue the original programme, and then sent one to Whiting directing him to march to Port Walthall and join in the attack. This message was sent by Col. T. M. Logan of the Hampton Legion, and of his Staff temporarily. Also sent to Gen. Whiting a plan of battle for next day. The order to Whiting was a peculiar one, under the circumstances, and it is given entire: —

> I shall attack enemy tomorrow at daylight, by river road, to cut him off from his Bermuda base. You will take up your position tonight on Swift Creek with Wise's, Martin's, Deering's and two regiments of Colquitt's brigade, with about twenty pieces under Col. Jones. At daybreak you will march to Port Walthall Junction; and when you hear an engagement in your front, you will advance boldly and rapidly, by the shortest road, in direction of heaviest firing, to attack enemy in rear of flank. You will protect your advance and flanks with Deering's cavalry, taking necessary precautions to distinguish friends from foes. Please communicate this to Gen. Hill. This revokes all former orders of movements.
>
> P. S. I have just received a telegram from Gen. Bragg, informing me that he has sent you orders to join me at this place. You need not do so, but follow to the letter the above instructions.
>
> G. T. BEAUREGARD.

This order was delivered during the night, and Gen. Whiting read and said he fully understood it.

Gen. Beauregard, continuing his statement, says his object was to separate Butler from his base and capture his whole army, if possible; and thought the co-operation of Whiting indispensable to that end. Gen. Beauregard organized his forces into three divisions, under Hoke, Ransom and Colquitt, and gave them personally verbal instructions for the morrow. Ransom was to attack Butler's right flank at daybreak, drive back the skirmishers and follow almost immediately, with his entire force; to pivot at the proper time and strike enemy's flank and rear; to be in two distinct lines, supported by artillery and by Dunovant's regiment of cavalry. Hoke's part was (being on the right of Ransom) to engage the enemy at daybreak with a strong line of skirmishers, and at point of wavering to

push his whole force forward with vigor and rapidity He was also to form in two lines with 400 yards interval, and the use of the artillery and of Boykin's cavalry at discretion. Colquitt's division was the reserve, and were the only troops personally known to Gen. Beauregard, as they had served under him. These were to form in rear of Hoke's division, with the centers of brigades resting on the turnpike; the first line of the reserve to be 500 yards distant from Hoke's second (rear) line; the artillery of the reserve to be 300 yards in rear of rear brigade. Gen. Whiting with his troops (see list in order) was to move from Petersburg, along the Petersburg and Richmond Turnpike, and strike the enemy's flank and rear. Gen. Beauregard further says these instructions were also written and handed to each general.

Ransom began his advance (16 May) at 4.45 A.M., but (as is well known) was retarded by a dense fog of several hours' duration. He had with him Gracie's brigade, Kemper's (under Col. Terry), Barton's (under Col. Fry) and Hoke's old brigade (commanded by Col. Lewis) At 6 A.M. he carried the enemy's breastwork on his front, taking, it was claimed,— but afterward seriously contested (disputed),— several stands of colors and about 500 prisoners. It was Gracie's brigade which turned the enemy's right flank, though Kemper's troops were engaged. At this point Gen. Beauregard says Ransom came to a halt for the purpose, it is said, of re-establishing his line, his loss being heavy and his troops scattered by the fog, and called for immediate assistance. At 6.30 Colquitt's brigade, except the two regiments with Whiting, went to reinforce Ransom, with orders to resume former position after helping Ransom. Just at that moment, Ransom heard that the enemy was driving Hoke's left, and sent forward the right regiment of Lewis' brigade, which effectually checked the Federal advance until the reserve brigade came up and drove it back from our [the rebel] left center to the turnpike, over and beyond the Confederate works. Ransom was wrong in believing Hoke's left in danger. He was deceived by the fact that one of Hagood's advanced regiments unexpectedly met the Federals and was ordered back so as to give Ransom time to bring around his own left, to conform to previously arranged order of battle.

The confusion and lull created by these movements necessitated a slight change from original programme in order to relieve Hoke, on whose front the Federals had been allowed to mass their forces by the inaction of the left. Ransom was then directed to change the front of his right brigade and support it by another echelon, and then to push forward a third brigade toward Proctor's Creek, and reserve the fourth. This, says Gen. Beauregard, was to be temporary only, and the original plan was to be executed as soon as we had taken possession of the river and of Proctor's Creek Crossing. But the reserve brigade was already engaged with the enemy, and Ransom's own forces were advanced toward the firing of the center. Ransom was unable to carry out his orders and sent back Barton's instead of Colquitt's brigade. He reported the necessity of straightening the lines he had stormed and said he believed the safety of his force would be compromised by any further advance.

Here, says Gen. Beauregard, ended Ransom's services and those of his troops for that day; for Gen. Beauregard directed that he halt there until he could be relieved. Ransom's cavalry and his artillery, too, continued to fight. The former under Donovant (dismounted), deployed as skirmishers, against a force occupying the ridge of Gregory's Woods — the wily, hostile force, says Gen. Beauregard, as afterward ascertained, which threatened our left at the time. The right was seriously engaged; and there Hoke had put out his skirmishers and used his artillery freely The fog impeded him as well as Ransom; but he handled his troops with resolution and judgment.

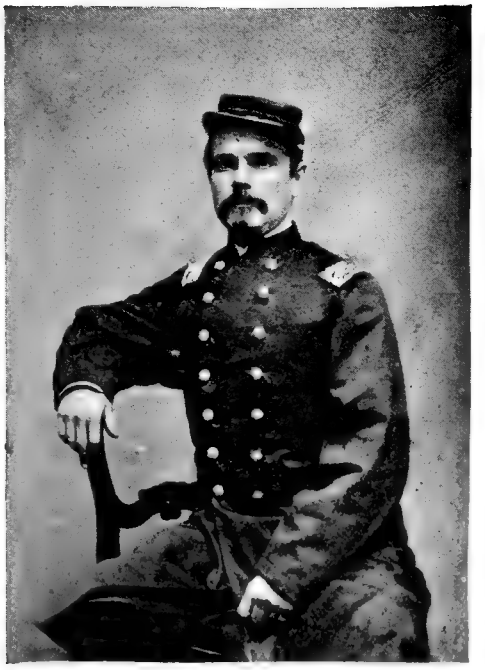
After giving more details of the fight, Gen. Beauregard concluded by saying that had Whiting (who did not co-operate) followed his instructions, nothing would have prevented the capture of Butler's entire force. We had, said he, defeated Butler and forced him to take refuge within his fortified lines. The communications south and west of Richmond were restored. Though hemmed in, Butler was there, but unable to harm us, though scarcely beyond cannon shot. Butler was not much weakened, for we had only taken about 1,400 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery and 5 stands of colors. We could and should have done more. We could and should have captured Butler's entire army.

Gen. Beauregard says Whiting joined him on the 17th (next day) about noon. He was thoroughly downcast. No word was spoken by him, and no attempt was made to throw off the responsibility of his failure to unite his forces to mine the day previous. He admitted the error of which he had been guilty and expressed most heartfelt regret. At his own request he was relieved from duty in the field and returned to the command of his department. His after conduct, says Gen. Beauregard, during the closing scenes of the war, and his heroic conduct at Fort Fisher, contributed largely to reinstate him in the good opinion of his comrades in arms and of the entire South.

He further says that no sooner did he get the troops arrived from Petersburg (Whiting's troops) into position, than the War Department ordered Ransom's entire division back to Richmond, and against his protest, too. Then, he says, Grant, who fully understood Butler's position, immediately took from him Smith's (Baldy) entire corps, some 16,000, by transferring them to the Army of the Potomac; and this reduced Butler's force, says Gen. Beauregard, to about 13,000 men. To oppose this reduced force, I could only show about 12,000. The difference was insignificant; but Butler had the advantage. Says he was finally left with only 5,400 men: 3,200 in Johnson's division, 2,200 in Wise's brigade and local militia, and was expected to protect Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg and even Richmond.

NOTE. — The editor of the Century's War Book says Baldy Smith took 12,500 from the Army of the James, in his Eighteenth Army Corps, leaving 2,500 of them to guard the landing at the White House.

[NOTE.— In Sept. 1892, Lieut. Bowen of Co. I and myself visited the battlefields of 13, 14, 15 and 16 May 1864 — Lieut. Parker of Co. I, of the



Lieut.-Col. James F Randlett.

Capt. David Wadsworth, Jr.

Capt. Charles S. Burnham.

Lieut. Henry S. Marsh.

party, temporarily separated from us at Richmond — and actually passed over the same ground, beginning at the open field where the regiment rallied after its first assault (13th) and, passing through the woods and across the small creek (ditch) and on up the hill to the houses (see illustration), and to the rebel works beyond. Again, to the extreme front where the regiment (and whole line) fell back (16th) and to and across Proctor's Creek; and thence on, partly by the turnpike, to Bermuda Hundred, where we went down the large ravine to the river itself. Butler's lines are remarkably well preserved and easily found.—D.E.]

Arriving in camp, many dropped where they halted, and so remained till next morning. On our arrival, we found that during our absence the Engineers had begun a line of works, extending from the James to the Appomattox, thus forming a protection for the whole of Butler's front. These works were improved from time to time, forming a very formidable line of defences, having at intervals along its front several strong redoubts.

On the 17th, the battle over and we in camp, opportunity was afforded us to see what inroads had been made into our ranks by the casualties of the past four days. We could not muster many men for duty, nor officers either. After recuperating all day we were sent out on picket at night. Four days' rations had been issued during the day; but just what that portended, if anything, we knew not. A diary says: "Mail. The enemy came down on our advance tonight; but, with a force from camp, we succeeded in holding them in check."

One of our men, wounded 13th, and in hospital at Point Lookout, says, "1,500 rebel prisoners arrived here today."

A Port Royal item of the 17th: "A council of war has decided not to attack Sumter. Gillmore has gone north to Virginia, with 20,000 men. Gen. Hatch is in command, and will only defend. The new monitors are all for James River. We've nothing to do."

Proper notice was taken of the three officers killed in action, by the appointment of a committee, consisting of Capts. Henry S. Dow and R. W. Houghton, and Lieut. Eldredge (the writer), to draft resolutions. The meeting of the committee was presided over by Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, and Lieut. Edgerly acted as Secretary. The resolutions (of which a copy was sent to each of the families of the deceased) were as follows: —

WHEREAS. It has pleased God to take from among us three of our faithful and brave comrades, Capts. Richard Ela and Henry H. Ayer, and 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Button — each and all of them gallant soldiers, proven on numerous battle-fields; therefore,

Resolved, That to the memory of him who first fell, Capt. Richard Ela, will ever cling many fond recollections; and that his conduct in entering the service of his country when in the prime of life, just as he had become fitted for his profession, well deserves the approbation of his comrades in arms and of all his countrymen.

Resolved, That few men exhibited more perfect patriotism than did Capt. Henry H. Ayer, who left home and a family much endeared to him, when past the meridian of his life; and that all through his career he exhibited an indomitable perseverance to serve his country faithfully, both in camp and on the battle-field, where he had in many instances shown special gallantry.

Resolved, That the short, yet brilliant, career of 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Button is an example well worthy of imitation by every soldier; and that the fatal shot which called him to his long rest deprived us of a brave soldier and good officer.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the numerous relatives and friends of each of the deceased, who had been such kind companions and friends, and who were to the last faithful to God's most noble cause — Liberty

It was voted that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to each of the families of the deceased; and that they be published in the *New Hampshire Statesman*, *Nashua Telegraph* and *Boston Journal*.

J. I. PLIMPTON,
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Third N. H. Vols., Chairman.
J. HOMER EDGERLY,
1st Lieut., Third N. H. Vols., Secretary.

The 18th was one of special interest, but not of much valuable result. We were out on the picket line, and were firing and semi-skirmishing with the rebels at intervals all day long, losing a few killed and wounded.

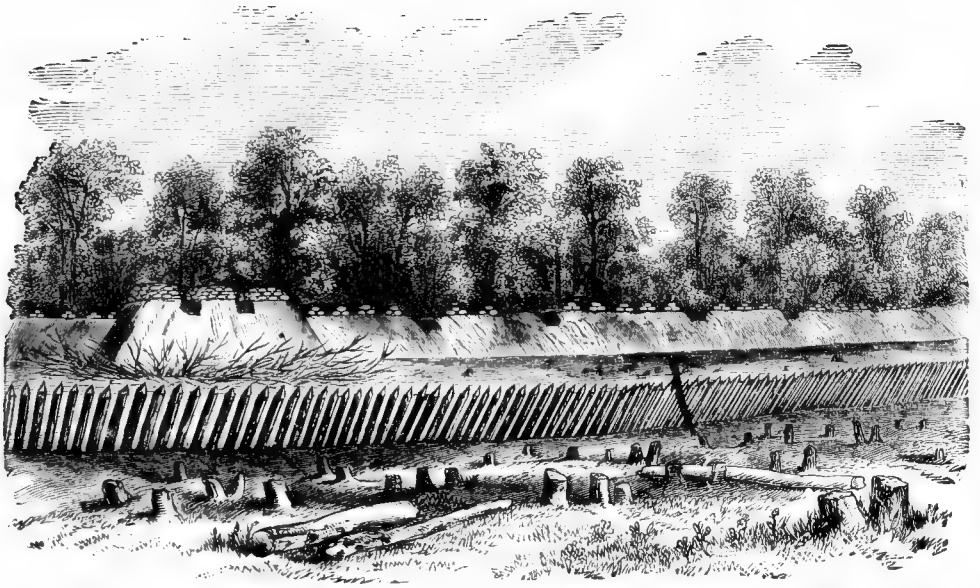
A New York item of the day is well worth noting in any history The *New York World* and *New York Journal of Commerce*, both published what proved to be a bogus proclamation of the President, calling for 400,000 men. This of course had an immense momentary influence on the politics and finances of the country. These two papers claim to have been innocent, and at once offered rewards ($500 and $1,000) for the identity of the forger. In addition, the Associated Press offered $1,000. Francis A. Mallison and J. Howard, Jr., were arrested on the 21st. The former was sent to Fort Lafayette, and the latter confessed.

We lay in the trenches all night. Early on the morning of the 19th the enemy attacked us, but were driven back after a very short, though sharp, conflict. Mail. Rainy. Camp life,— varied with picket, frequent skirmishing, cleaning up our camp, fatigue details with pick and shovel at work on the fortifications, and so on,— was now the routine.

We were much elated on the 20th by the capture, by Howell's brigade, of a rebel battery of 6 guns, and about 200 of our precious, misguided brothers, including Maj.-Gen. Walker, in full uniform. How dejected he looked as he came perforce within our lines! He had been shot in the leg in attempting to flee, after being accidentally separated from his men.

On the immediate front of our brigade (and in front of our works) was a large, open field, flanked right and left by woods. The rebels had advanced their lines to the farther side of this open field, and had by this time erected works similar to our own, though far less formidable. This open field was a sort of an invitation to each side to shell the other. These were substantially artillery duels and became a sort of everyday affair, and actually ceased to be of much interest beyond the gunners themselves. It follows that when a rebel shell screeched through a camp, tearing a hole through one's tent, or removing one's tent-mate to the happy hunting-grounds, more or less interest was manifested by the occupants of the neigh-

boring tents. An order went into effect about this time, requiring the troops to turn out before daylight, proceed to the trenches (in rear of our line of works) and remain there till dawn. Oh, how hard that was: to be awakened at the very moment of our sweetest sleep and be obliged to buckle on our armor and go to the trenches! But we got used to it after awhile; and some of us did n't lose more than half an hour's sleep out of it; for we at once laid down and slept, in the trenches, with our forearm for a pillow, mother earth for a mattress ('twas no feather bed!) and the canopy of heaven for a coverlid. These early turn-outs were to prevent a surprise by the rebels.



GEN. BUTLER'S LINE OF DEFENCE, BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA.

The Chaplain records that on the 23d there were 210 men off duty on account of excessive labor There were many alarms about this time, and we were called out quite often and stood in line an hour or more, according to the "symptoms" in each case.

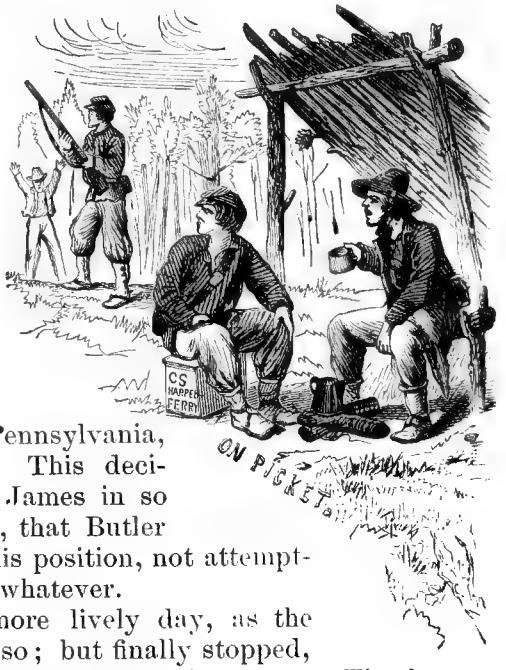
Capt. Ela's effects were sold on the 24th, by public auction, not realizing very much, as there was a diffidence about bidding. There was also a decided difference of opinion as to whether the auction was a proper thing.

Under date of the 26th, the Chaplain's diary states that "We had orders to move our camp nearer the front (*i.e.*, nearer the works); and most all [regiment] moved tonight. The Eighteenth Army Corps and Second Division of the Tenth Army Corps are to leave here today" By other diaries it appears we moved camp mostly during the night of the 26th and a little to the left of our previous position. As the writer remembers it, the position was at or near an angle in the works and substantially opposite the extreme left of the territory called the open field. Rain had recently fallen and 'twas considerably muddy. That we had moved up nearer the works, is evidenced

by a diary which says (on the 27th, next day after removal): "Don't like our camp — our present dangers are great and not necessary." He was a philosopher, no doubt, though entirely correct; for we were now within range of the searching and screeching shells of our wily opponents. Another, a real joker, says: "A little too near the rebels to be real comfortable."

We had a very quiet day on the 29th, so far as firing was concerned; and the event of the day was the beginning of work on an immense bomb-proof.

The Army of the James was decimated on the 28th, by detaching a portion to be sent to reinforce Gen. Grant in the Army of the Potomac, in front of Richmond. Substantially, the detached portion was a part of the Eighteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. W F Smith, familiarly called "Baldy" Smith. Among our old friends thus detached were the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Maine, Forty-seventh New York, Forty-eighth New York, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Ninth Maine, Fourth New Hampshire, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, and Fortieth Massachusetts. This decimation left the Army of the James in so weak a condition, numerically, that Butler could not do more than hold his position, not attempting any aggressive movement whatever.



The 30th was a little more lively day, as the rebels shelled us an hour or so; but finally stopped, as they were getting most excellent doses in return. The fire was very sharp and some of the shells of that day went through our hospital tents, causing a decided sensation therein and thereabouts. So many men were required for fatigue duty that day that even the drummers had to go. All on picket at night except E and G

The bomb-proof was finished on the 31st; and the usual artillery duel took place. On picket again at night (probably only E and G), and our men were within fifty yards of the rebel line.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

On the 1st the War Department issued a circular rearranging, by new numbers, all orders issued during the year, up to that date, which related to General Courts-Martial; and directed that in future the orders of that kind should be numbered by themselves, and not be distributed generally to the army.

Another memorandum circular was issued, rearranging all the numbers pertaining to the Veteran Reserve Corps and Signal Corps, jointly, and to be kept thereafter as provided for the court-martial orders.

General Order 189, of the 2d, called attention to General Order 160, of 1862, about issue of shelter tents, instead of common, wall or Sibley tents. If troops refuse the shelter tents, they are not to have any. [This was a cruel war.—D.E.]

General Order 190, of the 3d, established depots for prisoners of war and State prisoners, as follows: Point Lookout, Md., Fort Delaware, Johnson's Island (in Sandusky Bay), Camp Chase (near Columbus, Ohio), Camp Morton (near Indianapolis, Ind.), Camp Douglass (near Chicago, Ill.), Rock Island, Ill.

General Order 191, of the 7th, was a declaration of exchange up to date of all Federal prisoners of war and all civilians on parole; and that the rebels were indebted to the Federals 33,596 men at date.

General Order 196, of the 12th, amended General Order 76, of 26 February, so as to direct the discharge of deserters with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, instead of sending them to the Dry Tortugas. (See No. 206, next month.)

IMPORTANT ORDERS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 56, of the 1st, was the turning over of the Department by Gillmore to Brig.-Gen. J. P Hatch, United States Volunteers.

Gen. Gillmore was to go to Virginia with Tenth Army Corps; and he took substantially all of his Staff (relieving them by General Order 55).

General Order 58, of the 3d, was an announcement by Gen. Hatch of his Staff (19 officers)

General Order 60 (of 10th), fixed prices of transportation for civilians not in government employ, on transports: From Hilton Head to St. Helena, 25 cents; to Beaufort, 50 cents; to Fort Pulaski, 50 cents; to Stono Inlet, $1.50; to Fernandina, $2.50; to St. Augustine, $3.50; to Jacksonville, $5.00; to New York, $27.00, not including subsistence in any case. Sutlers not included in above.

General Order 61, of the 11th, directed shelters to be erected at once over messing (cooking) operations; and forbade the carrying of food into tents used for sleeping purposes.

General Order 64, of the 12th, prescribed a uniform for Masters of armed transports: Coats dark blue cloth or flannel, with artillery

buttons, cuffs, single stripe gold lace, one-quarter inch wide, arranged with single knot. For Senior Masters: two stripes, shoulder straps similar to Ensign in the Navy, with bars longitudinal.

General Order 66, of the 16th, directed that all sick in hospital, whose regiments had gone to Virginia, and they fit for duty, to proceed to their regiments at once; and all who would be able in 20 days to do so to be furloughed, and at expirations join their regiments.

General Order 67, of the 16th, was an expression of willingness on the part of Brig.-Gen. Hatch to afford every facility to civil officers to *attend to their duties*, and to philanthropic persons to carry out the *objects of their missions*; but forbade free passes on steamers for pleasure or private purposes. If such persons be on steamers, the army officers, if any, will be first served to staterooms, etc.

By Gen. Order 74, of the 26th, Maj.-Gen. John G Foster assumed command of the Department of the South, relieving Gen. Hatch.

General Order 75, of the 27th, announced the Staff (23 officers) Gen. Hatch was assigned to the "District of Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, St. Helena and Tybee Islands."

NOTE.— It must be borne in mind that the Third New Hampshire has departed from the Department of the South, and is now in Virginia: and these extracts from orders are given for their value; because it is fair to assume that all Third New Hampshire officers and men are yet interested in the Department they have so largely figured in.

The Department Statistics for May are: Total troops, 9,788; cases sick, 1,959; died, 6; cases wounded, 75; died, 1.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	6 men,	8 officers.	
Co. A	86 "	2 "	
B	86 "	3 "	
C	87 "	3 "	
D	80 "	3 "	
E	85 "	2 "	
F	81 "	2 "	
G	82 "	3 "	
H	83 "	1 "	
I	84 "	2 "	
K	77 "	3 "	
Present aggregate	837	32	869
Aggregate last report	912	35	947

This was an eventful month, and the details are more extensive.

One man has been discharged for disability: Ira P. George of B. One officer of C, and one of H, on detached service. The absent men include 7 sergeants and 18 corporals.

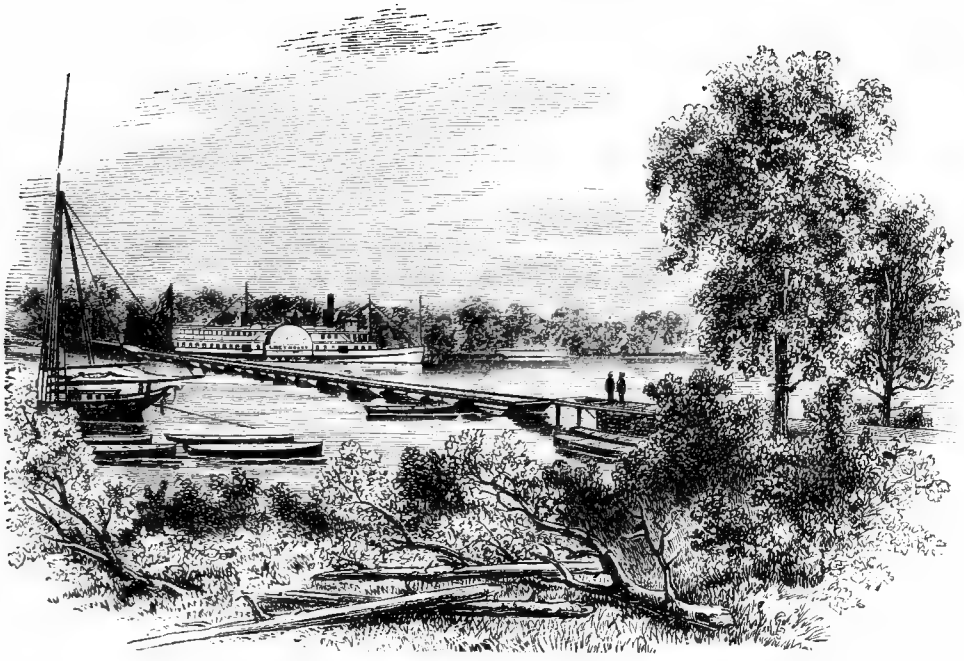
Geo. R. James, wagoner of D, has been promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant, in place of Varnum H. Hill, promoted (out of regiment) to Captain and Acting Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers (commission dated February 1864). Joined from "missing in action," one: John Jones of H.

Dropped, having been reported by error: one enlisted man of Co. E and one of Co. I. [This error is a peculiar one, and not easily explained.— D.E.]

Wounded officers: Maj. Randlett, Adjt. Copp.

Officers killed: Capts. Ela and Ayer, 1st Lieut. Button. 1st Lieut. Parker is Acting Adjutant; Capt. Maxwell of D is Acting Major. A has no captain or 2d lieutenant. 1st Lieut. Woodbury of C is detached. E is without a captain, F has no 1st lieutenant, H has no captain or 1st lieutenant, and I has no 1st lieutenant.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	F.&S.	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	0	49
Corporals	8	8	8	6	8	7	8	7	7	8	0	75
Musicians	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	18
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	9
Missing in action .	0	0	0	3	0	5	6	1	0	1	0	16
Killed in action and died of wounds	4	4	0	9	7	7	2	3	4	9	0	49
Absent in arrest	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	2	3	0	0	13
Prisoners of war	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
On duty	49	51	54	46	41	35	38	49	45	46	6	460
Absent with leave	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	7
Joined from desertion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	5
Recruits	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Deserted	0	2	2	1	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	15
Daily duty	1	0	2	2	2	7	2	4	4	1	0	34
All absent	27	18	25	20	32	25	35	16	25	22	0	245



PONTOON BRIDGE AT JONES' LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA.

A PRAYER.

(AUTHOR UNKNOWN.)

A charge to keep I have.
  A negro to maintain:
A never-dying thirst for power
  To bind him with a chain.

To serve the present age.
  Our pockets we must fill,
We 'll make them work for wages now,
  And never pay the bill.

Arm me with zealous care,
  To make him know his place;
And oh, thy servant, Lord, prepare
  To rule the negro race!

Help us to rob and shoot
  The "nigger" on the sly.
Assured if they do n't vote for us
  They shall forever die.

JUNE, 1864.

OUR boys on picket. At 2 A.M. the rebels opened and fired for about an hour. Apparently they were fearing an attack and desired to prevent it. The day was warm and fine — in fact, a June day in its most complete sense.

Only five monitors in front of Charleston: *Kaaterskill*, *Sangamon*, *Passaic*, *Nantucket* and *Lehigh*. Two others were at Hilton Head being repaired. The *Ironsides* had been ordered home. The rebels have the *Chicora*, *Charleston*, *Palmetto* and *Ashley*, iron-clads.

The men were relieved from picket at night. The writer had been "under the weather" for several days, and his ten days off duty expired 1st June.

On the 2d he was assigned to duty with a large fatigue detail, and to work on Redoubt No. 2. Early in the day, and previous to the writer's going out on this work, the rebels had made a sortie and captured a portion of our picket line, very nearly in front of this redoubt, the Seventh Connecticut and Thirty-ninth Illinois being on duty there. It is said that the Seventh Connecticut lost about 100, taken prisoners. The fatigue party had no more than got to work when a detachment of the Third New Hampshire, under Capt. Maxwell (acting as Major), went out and retook the line. As nearly as can be determined at this late day (1891), there were two companies (B and D) on other duty at the time, and the rest of the regiment was marched out to make the sortie; but at the last moment about 100 men were quickly detached from the right to make the actual sortie, and the balance became the support. The 100 embraced men of A, E, G, H (other companies uncertain), and had the following officers: Capt. Dearborn (A), Capt. Wadlia (G), Lieut. Trickey (E), Lieut. Kirwin (H), Lieut. Hazen. Silently they stole along, the rebels enjoying their occupancy of the line entirely unconscious that they soon would lose what they had gained. The scene was soon changed, and by a sudden rush and charge the Third New Hampshire detachment had possession of the pits and of several prisoners, and the rest and residue were in full retreat. The shouts and huzzas that followed our success were really refreshing. No sooner had those who retreated reached "home" than a fierce artillery duel was instituted.

The redoubt where the writer was, with the fatigue detail, was nearly finished and ready for its armament. We were in a direct line

of fire between the rebels and one of our most efficient batteries. So all the shot between these two had to pass over us, and nearly all the rebel shot, short of their mark, fell into and about the redoubt. We did n't shovel during these little ceremonies, but each clung to the interior sides of the work with great tenacity. This condition of things lasted about two hours and was intensely interesting. Though not with the attacking party, the fatigue detail in Redoubt No. 2 would have been safer had it been a part and parcel of the attacking party The entire loss of the detachment was two killed and seven or eight wounded. They captured about 25 prisoners and also killed a rebel colonel.

The Sixth Connecticut Historian says: "A rebel colonel was killed and brought in; and a lieutenant and 26 men deserted to us, because, as they said, they were tired of the war."

Following is Lieut.-Col. Plimpton's report of the action: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., 3 June 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affair of yesterday: —

In accordance with orders my men (about 200) moved out to the redan in front of Battery No. 3. I then reported to Gen. Terry, who ordered me to go out to the picket line and communicate with the officer in charge of the picket line; after which I reported to Gen. Terry again, and was ordered to deploy my men in front of the redan and move up and retake the rifle-pits in the field and in the woods on the right; but after looking over the ground, and finding it nearly impossible to get through the timber, and knowing I should be seen plainly by the enemy and draw a heavy fire, I concluded to march my men round to the picket line, and moved through the woods to the left, where I deployed half of my men in a direction so as to flank the corner of the woods next the open field and moved up cautiously until near the enemy, when, at the order, my men dashed forward over the pits of the enemy and were hardly restrained from following the retreating enemy to his own works. At the same time the line moved up, the balance of my men were moved still more to the left by the flank through the timber and into the pits in the open field, while the line occupied the enemy's attention on the right. A considerable number of prisoners were taken; but, being immediately sent to the rear, I am unable to state the number.

I occupied our old line of pits, extending to the right through the woods about 400 yards. Here the Thirty-Ninth Illinois Volunteers moved up and connected with my right, at my request. From my right the line bore off to the right across the road to Ware Bottom Church, about 150 yards in advance of the line first occupied by our forces. I found in the woods near the open field the enemy had dug a new line of pits a little north of our line. After occupying the line I proceeded, in accordance with Gen. Terry's instructions, to establish a new line a little in the rear of the one now held, and connecting with the old pits first occupied by our forces, and detailed an officer to take charge of a working party and commence digging the pits.

In this affair my officers and men behaved in a most gallant manner, nobly doing their duty. Capt. Wm. H. Maxwell rendered me great assistance as Acting Major of the regiment, and deserves special mention for his conduct at this time. About dark my men were relieved and returned to camp. The casualties were as follows, making a total of 2 killed and 8 wounded. [See general list.— D.E.]

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. I. PLIMPTON,
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Third New Hampshire Vols.

To Lieut. E. L. MOORE, A. A. A.-G.,
Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

A rebel flag of truce came in on the 3d, and they were given the body of the dead colonel. Mail. Rainy. Very quiet where we were; but very heavy firing was heard toward Richmond.

Matters were getting into shape again, for we drew soft bread on the 4th. About this time the "100 days' men" made their appearance; that is, we saw them for the first time. Result: much fun, and real fun, too. They were green, — green as well could be, — and we took advantage of it. Said one: "Our company has n't had a bit o' butter since we came out." "All the fault of your officers," said we. Another remarked that 'twas shameful that they'd "got to wait a whole month yet for their bedsteads to arrive." "Nobody to blame except your officers," said we. "All they've got to do is to make requisitions for anything they want," further said we. And thus we kept them keyed up to concert pitch while they were near us. They expressed a desire to see a real, live rebel; and we, in the kindness of our hearts, assisted them in that line, by taking two or three at a time, and creeping stealthily to the works after dark, pointing out with great care and much whispering and trepidation, several blackened stumps just outside the works. "Real, live rebels, on picket?" said they. "Yes," said we in a stage whisper, accompanied by a movement indicating that it was not safe to converse any more. All silently withdrew, the 100 days' men filled with awe and we with merriment — suppressed, to be sure, but feeling very nearly like Vesuvius before it "erupts."

Dr. Locke of Nashua visited us on the 4th. He was a State agent to look after New Hampshire soldiers.

Our Chaplain was sent on the 6th to Norfolk, via Fort Monroe, to look after the baggage sent to storehouse there (previously mentioned). He returned on the 8th, arriving at camp in the evening. His diary says: "Visited our sick and wounded in the hospitals at Fort Monroe, on the 7th." He also says, in reference to his mission: "Accomplished my purpose." Just what those words signified was a question.

There is no evidence (except see June 1865) that the baggage, or any portion of it, ever came back to the regiment; and rumor has it that the whole was lost or destroyed. If it was not so annihilated, then it must have become by due process conveyed to Washington, the great and grand central depot where all such things finally found a permanent resting place.

Here is a Confederate telegram, supposed to have been dated the 7th: —

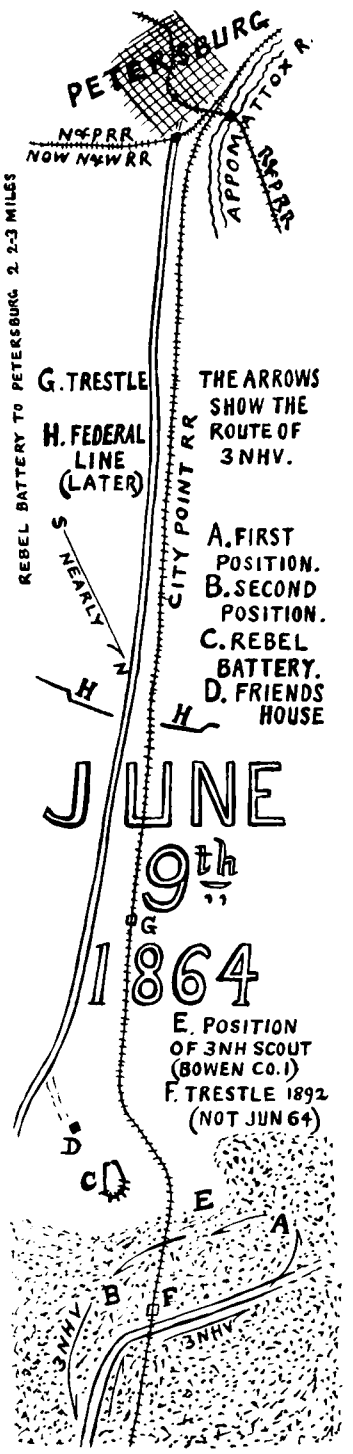
[Gen. Lee to Gen. Beauregard.]

It would be disadvantageous to abandon line between Richmond and Petersburg; but as two-thirds of Butler's force has joined Grant's, can you not leave sufficient guard to move with balance of your command to north side of James river, and take command of right wing of army?

We were almost nightly in trenches, or on picket, and we were daily listeners to the heavy cannonnading, on the other side of Richmond, by Grant.

We were ordered on the 8th to get ready for an expedition, with two days' cooked rations, and be ready to leave at 9 P.M. We

went in light marching order, starting about 11 P.M., and marching to the left and following the line of works, arrived at the Appomattox River about 3 A.M. of the 9th near the Point of Rocks and crossed on pontoons. (For a good description of the crossing of a pontoon by an army, see 16 Aug. 1864.)



Col. Plaisted (Eighth Maine), Commanding Third Brigade, was directed by Gen. Terry to send one of the two remaining regiments of his command to Col. Hawley, Commanding Second Brigade, to hold the intrenchments during the absence of Col. Hawley's brigade.

Gen. Terry, Commanding First Division, Tenth Army Corps, directed Col. A. C. Voris, the General Officer of the Day, to make a demonstration along the picket line, morning of the 19th, if he then heard firing beyond the Appomattox, and so strongly as to give the enemy the impression that an attack was intended.

Before starting on this little expedition, the boys bought a few extras of the sutler, chief among which was bologna sausage; and it proved to be a relish of no mean proportions ere we got back. We laid on our color line for hours before the order came to "Forward, march!" The night was very, very dark, and our march by no means a pleasant one. We were led by ways we knew not, and marched with hesitancy in every step, lest we fall in a hole or run our nasal organs against a tree. The line became unduly extended, owing to the embargoed wagons, around which we had to file (right and left) It was a hard, wearisome march, as our torn and mud-bespattered clothing and blackened faces and hands fully testified at daylight. Fire had swept through the woods, and with the accustomed result. Having crossed the pontoon and ascended to the adjacent higher ground, we halted and rested, getting our breakfasts and joking each other: "Never mind how black I be." The buoyancy and vivacity of soldiers are proverbial.

As we lay there — mud, muddy, muddier, muddiest — one said he would like to swap his nest for a place in his father's pigsty. Another declared, 'pon honor, he'd sleep in his father's barn from preference, if he could only get there.

Not long after breakfast we were again on the war-path, marching toward Petersburg — easterly side. We crossed the railroad running betweeen Petersburg and City Point, and yet had met no enemy. On we went, and arriving at a point where a carriage road crosses the railroad; and here, we not being in the advance, did not participate in the first skirmish. While this first skirmish was going on, the Third was at a halt in a large field, and many of us took lunch. The writer made a little lemonade for himself and other officers near by; but the operation was not conducted with much dignity or deliberation. Several times during the lunch we all scrambled for our apparatus, lest the Third be suddenly called into action; and an occasional shot, quite too near, reminded us of war. The force of which we were a part was under Gen. Gillmore, and was accompanied by some field pieces. The cavalry (Kautz') did the main part of the service of the day, and it is said they actually dashed into the outer streets of Petersburg. By some hocus-pocus, their dash and the movements of the infantry part of the force were not simultaneous. The little expedition failed of its purpose, though there is an unsettled question as to the exact purpose.

About noon our regiment moved forward and across the railroad, down a steep hill, at the foot of which ran a brook, the waters of which yielded us a deal of comfort. At this point we received, as reminders, several rebel shells from some obscure battery, but apparently quite near. Eight of our companies were at once deployed as skirmishers, the line extending across the railroad. The other two companies (the writer's being one) were ordered to the temporary support of a light battery of regulars (Lieut. Sawyer, First U. S.), which was to take position on the left of our regimental skirmish line. This was in the woods; and the ground had been occupied by the rebels only an hour or two before, and their recent fires were still smouldering.

Firing along the whole line now became general; and at short intervals we could hear sharp firing off to our left (Kautz' cavalry). The commander of the battery, supported by the two companies, was a very young man, and was extremely solicitous for the safety of his pieces. He requested Gillmore to furnish him a whole regiment as support, but did n't succeed in getting it. A shell exploded among our men, killing one man in Co. E, instantly. The writer is pleased to record that this was the only casualty in the regiment during this raid, except a few sunstrokes.

After beating about the bushes and woods within say a mile to a mile and a half of Petersburg, we all started on the return trip. The writer well remembers seeing the time on a steeple clock (supposed then to have been on a church; but it was really the Court House). Apparently, we did not return to the pontoon by the route of the morning; for we passed through several beautiful places

(estates), and many fields of corn and grain. We arrived back at Bermuda Hundred and our camp a little after nightfall, completely worn out, foot-sore, dusty, dirty. The report was that Gen. Butler censured Gillmore for his non-success, saying that he "had been frightened by a handful of schoolma'ms." A word about our return trip. It was not so thickly interspersed with halts as we would have liked. Many a man apparently walked on mechanically. We did n't dare fall out, as we were in the enemy's country and outside our own lines. Almost every diary mentions this weary march.

Lieut.-Col. Plimpton's report will be of interest and was as follows: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., 12 June 1864.

Sir: Having been verbally requested by you to give my opinion of the practicability of storming the works of the enemy around Petersburg, I have the honor to state that on the 9th instant my regiment first occupied a position in the edge of a piece of woods near the open field on the north of the City Point & Petersburg Railroad, and afterward moved to a high ridge on the south of the above railroad, and in front of and about 200 yards from a strong redoubt of the enemy. From these positions I had a good opportunity to see the town (about 1½ miles distant) and the enemy's lines. I consider the lines of work quite strong and capable of being held by a small force against large numbers, the redoubts and batteries being so situated as to rake all the ground by which we could approach the town, so far as I could see. It is my opinion that our forces on the 9th instant were entirely too small to attempt to enter the town.

J. I. PLIMPTON,
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Third New Hampshire Vols.

To Col. J. R. HAWLEY,
Commanding Second Brigade

Col. (Acting Brig.-Gen.) J. R. Hawley's report (10 June) contains these words: —

. . followed the general course of the City Point Railroad toward Petersburg . . infantry not called for till we neared a house called A. Jordan's, I am told, just beyond which our road, turning to the right, crossed the railroad, descending to a broad plain, diversified with wood, and with roads skirted by hedges, and crossed in various directions by ditches lined with bushes . . . I went on the plain as far as it was at all safe, even having four regiments of my command and a section of artillery there, while the woody region down the railroad had not been reconnoitred. As we went down on the plain, a shot from an unseen field-piece passed over our heads

Constantly informing the Chief of Staff, Gen. Foster, of all that took place, and everything my vigilant skirmishers told me, he ordered me to send the Third New Hampshire, under Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, along the railroad in the woods, with his right touching that road . . The skirmishers on the plain changed their direction to the left, to conform to the changed course of the road, and being strengthened, nearly enough connected with those of Lieut.-Col. Plimpton and Capt. Nichols [one company, Sixth Connecticut. — D. E.] Those officers advanced to within 200 or 300 yards of a strong earthwork on the left of the railroad, the light artillery from which annoyed my forces on the plain, thowing at times far over them at our squads of cavalry, and again throwing canister at our skirmishers there . . Lieut.-Col. Plimpton and Capt. Nichols were protected by the nature of the ground and the woods.

From the right of my line, as well as from their position, the rebel works were plainly visible. To assault it from the plain was impracticable

about one o'clock, I think, I received orders to withdraw . . I directed Lieut.-Col. Plimpton and Capt. Nichols to hold fast till I could get up (the forces) from the plain into the road in rear of them.

The same officer's report — an addenda of 2 June — has the following: —

. . . . my brigade consisted of the Third and Seventh New Hampshire, and Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, each of which had had experience in the most deadly assaults. The Sixty-second Ohio was for the day in my command. Such was the ground, and the extent of it, covered by my 2,000 men, that I could not see everything myself, but was obliged, as everybody is under such circumstances, to take the facts given by my officers and men skirmishing, and by the different regimental commanders from their different points of view I did, however, take a fair look at the main rebel work on its west side; and for its east side, my left — where I could not go and keep command of four of my five regiments, I relied upon Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, commanding Third New Hampshire Volunteers, whose unhesitating bravery in desperate assaults and on the open field made his authority valuable. Col. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, on my right (only skirmishers were beyond him), gave testimony concurring with all the rest.

I am bound to suppose that such works, covering a point most perfectly vital to the Rebellion, were not left without defenders; indeed, we saw them and heard from them. It was my deliberate opinion then, and is now, that an assault upon the formidable work near the railroad (and it would have been contrary to all sound rules to leave that behind or dodge it) promised to be a most murderous affair, with the odds largely against us

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Col. J. C Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire, in his report says: —

I . . . proceeded through a belt of woods across the Petersburg & City Point Railroad, down a slight ravine, and came into an open meadow which extended for half a mile on the right of the road; while on the left of the road was partly open field and partly wood. The road here took a southerly direction . After passing about 500 yards from the edge of the woods, I was ordered to halt. At the place where I halted there was, I think, woods on the left, and the meadow above mentioned on the right of the wood. This position I occupied till about 12 noon. On the left of the road, at a distance of about 500 yards, was an earthwork, from which spherical case-shot and canister were occasionally thrown, with but little effect. About 12 noon received orders to retire casualties, 2 wounded

[Sept. 1892: Though the book is in press, it seems perfectly proper to say that the writer, accompanied by Lieuts. Parker and Bowen, has just returned from a Southern trip, embracing the battle-field referred to as of 9th June 1864. Lieut. Bowen and the writer (Lieut. Parker ill) had the pleasure of standing upon the particular earthwork which caused so much trouble on the 9th June 1864. Lieut. Bowen, prior to the visit, had stated that he was the particular person (soldier) who crept out, into and through the tall grass, etc., and viewed the work, and reported back to Lieut.-Col. Plimpton that he could see four or five guns on an extensive and well-elevated work. On this report Lieut.-Col. Plimpton reported to his next superior. Lieut. Bowen clearly described the work and surroundings; and the personal visit by himself and the writer, over 28 years afterward, corroborated the previous description and fully warranted the scout of 1864 in his then opinion. The work in 1892 is nearly intact, and a company of engineers could in one week fully restore it.]

A diary of the 10th (next day) says: "All quiet today, and the men, weary from yesterday's raid, have hardly moved." Notwithstanding our weariness, we were considered as having rested all that could be allowed, and on picket we went at night.

We had two luxuries on the 12th, namely: divine services and soft bread, the former being the first in four weeks.

A diary records that, on the 13th, the Eighteenth Army Corps and 100 days' men have returned. (*Sub rosa:* Shall we have more fun?)

Let us take a glance at South Carolina. Gen. Ripley notified Gen. Schimmelfennig (Commanding Morris Island) on the 13th, by letter under flag of truce, that there were 45 Union field officers, and 5 Union generals, to be placed under fire in range of our (Union) guns. The spot selected was the ground of the Charleston Race Course. In reply to this, our brave and efficient Gen. Schimmelfennig put 600 rebel prisoners at Cumming's Point till the rebel authorities decided they'd call it quits. A matter of so much historical value and within "our Department," is deemed worthy of a place herein, and the following is the list of generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors upon whom this outrage was inflicted: —

Brigadier-Generals: Seymour, Wessels, Scammon, Shaler, Heckman.

Colonels: W C Lee, R. White, H. O. Bolinger, H. L. Brown, E. L. Dana, E. Fardell, T. G. Grover, R. Hawkins, W Harriman, J. H. Lehman, O. H. Legrange.

Lieutenant-Colonels: E. G. Hays, N. B. Hunter, T. G. Higginbotham, W W Stewart, A. W Taylor, C. C Joslin, D. Miles, J. D. Mayhew, B. W Swift, W P Lascelle, W E. McMakin, W C Maxwell, S. Morfit, E. Alcot, A. F Rogers, C. F Baldwin, W F. Bartholomew, S. A. Fairbanks, J. Potsley, J. H. Burnham, W R. Cook, C. J. Dickerson, N. Glenn, S. F Spofford, J. T. Fellows.

Majors: D. A. Carpenter, H. D. Grant, J. N. Johnson, O. H. Barnes, J. E. Clark, W Crandall, J. Hall, E. W Bates, W Y Baker.

On the 14th Gen. Butler relieved Gen. Gilmore. (See Gillmore's Personal.)

Nearly all day of the 14th and 15th, Grant's Army (so called) was passing through our camp, marching to the left towards south side of Petersburg. The base of operations, we were informed, was to be changed, and Richmond to be attacked via Petersburg. Already we heard the peal of cannon, and knew that Petersburg was being waked up. We were told that we were liable to be ordered to that active spot.

On the night of the 15th we were again on picket, though each separate time we were on that delightfully interesting duty is not herein mentioned. This particular tour of duty was specially interesting. It must be understood, however, that the picket tour covered parts of two days, going on late in the afternoon, and being relieved at same hour next day. On the morning of the 16th we discovered that there was no enemy in our front. Gone! but where; and why? what does it mean? We were so mystified, and so full of pleasure, too,— hoping for greater results than were actually realized,— that we did not move very quickly in the matter. But the news, once started, ran along the line very rapidly The exact significance of this unexpected condition of things we were unable to determine. We heard later, however, that the troops had been suddenly ordered to Petersburg, probably to reinforce for an expected attack by Grant; and by a mistake there was nobody on hand to relieve them, thus leaving the works unoccupied.

A few Confederate telegrams of that day may throw a little light on the subject. They are given as nearly consecutive as the records from which they are taken will permit: —

[Gen. Lee to Gen. Beauregard.]

9.40 A.M.: Pickett's division is in vicinity of your lines in front of Bermuda.

[Gen. Lee. to Gen. Beauregard.]

10.30 A.M.: I do not know the position of Grant's Army. Cannot strip north bank of James River. Have you not force sufficient?

[Gen. Lee to Gen. Hill.]

Send a brigade to vicinity of New Market Station, intersection of Kingsland and New Market roads.

[Gen. Lee to —.]

3 P.M.: Drewrys' Bluff. Pickett had passed the place at date of my first despatch. I did not receive your notice of intended evacuation till 2 A.M. Troops were then at Malvern Hill, four miles from me. Am glad to hear you can hold Petersburg. Hope you will drive the enemy. Have not heard of Grant's crossing James River?

[Gen. Lee to Gen. Beauregard.]

4 P.M.: The transports you mention have probably returned Butler's troops. Has Grant been seen crossing James River?

[Gen. Lee to President of R. & P. R.R., at Richmond.]

Midnight: The line of works across Bermuda Neck are being reoccupied by our troops. Gen. Anderson reports . enemy tore up half a mile of road below Walthall Junction repair as soon as possible.

These latter despatches will be better understood after the incidents of the day shall have been read. We, who were on the picket line, were much surprised at what we considered an unreasonable and unwarrantable delay; for the (our) troops did not go forward and take possession of the rebel line till about noon. Then an advance was made by a force which included in its composition the Third New Hampshire. We were feeling pretty well that day, — the fatigue of a night's duty being readily overcome by this streak of good luck. How did we know that we were not on the march straight for Richmond, and that the end had come? We found a little later that the end had not come, and we also found — the rebels themselves.

As we marched across that open field, — that field where thousands of shots had been fired, — we were elated almost beyond description. We arrived within their lines: *i.e.*, between their outer picket line and their works proper; and the writer, and others, too, in casting about for "signs," saw many such. The ground had been reduced to a powder by the frequent tramping of the rebels, and was of a light color. A sample "sign," seen by the writer, was not such as to inspire one with admiration for his foe. He saw what apparently was a long buckskin glove, and he very naturally kicked it; but, horrors! it did n't yield wholly to the kick, falling back into its place again. It was a man's hand! He had been only partially buried. We hastened on. Several graves (?) of this kind were seen, the body being laid upon the surface, and dirt heaped upon the body. Apparently there was no excuse for this, as the rebels had the cover of night to protect them.

We passed on, over the rebel works, and halted for awhile, say an hour. Gen. Robert S. Foster was in command of our forces.

As we marched along, crossing earthwork after earthwork, we were all impressed with the idea that the rebels never intended we should take Richmond, except we fought every foot of the way to it. When we had advanced about two miles we met the enemy in force, coming forward and in fighting trim. They were advancing rapidly as if half expecting to reoccupy their lines without opposition. Our two flank companies (A and E) being armed with Spencer rifles, were ordered forward as skirmishers, under Capt. Maxwell and Lieut. Edgerly. On the rebels came, as if expecting to annihilate the small force in sight; but, lo! the seven-shooters opened, and the rebels were astonished—in fact, stood still during this little ceremony. Having delivered their fire, our skirmishers fell back to the other eight companies, which were impatiently awaiting developments. We were in a cut, the only one in the vicinity. Our skirmishers came in in a hurry and from both sides of this cut.

For the moment—and 'twas only momentary—there was a panic; and here let me describe it. It was the only one of its kind and intensity the writer ever witnessed, and is said to have been the only one that ever struck the Third New Hampshire. Being in a cut,—high embankments like walls on either side, the ground rising in our front, the edges of the walls covered with low-growth trees and underbrush, and we not knowing the locality of the rebels, and in fact not knowing just where our skirmishers were, for they were entirely out of our sight, and every man's ears open to catch the faintest sign of the enemy,—the conditions were exactly right for a panic.

The sudden and precipitate appearance of our skirmishers, following so closely upon their firing and a volley from somewhere, set loose the pin, which dropping out, let the machinery fall to pieces. Almost to a man, the false impression came that the enemy was close at the heels of our skirmishers, and would immediately capture or kill us in the cut, where we could neither manœuvre nor offer much resistance. Instantly and unitedly, as if with one motive only, the whole regiment turned to run. The officers shouted and brandished their swords, and with such effect that probably the regiment did not move more than a rod or two from its position before it was stopped; and with a long, long breath they all moved back to their former position. The unseen danger is the one always to be dreaded. The stray shots coming in from three directions added to the intensity of the short-lived panic.

No sooner had we resumed our former position, than the actual condition of affairs caused our retirement along the road a little way and then into the woods; and the advancing enemy met us there. Our first instructions were to fire by rank, upon our knees; but while we were in this penitent attitude, with guns cocked, Gen. Foster directed the line to retire still further, and re-form farther back, and still in the woods. We were moved about, by file and by flank, countermarched, advanced and retired during a greater portion of the afternoon, and at last met the enemy. The spot was an unfortunate one for us, for it was at the foot of a small eminence and on

slightly marshy ground, besides being "left in front." The enemy had advantage of position, being on the rising ground, overlooking us, and in a young growth of trees with foliage, while we were among tall pines. A very sharp fire here took place, during which many of our men and officers were hit, several for the last time.

An incident of this little brush with the enemy: Corpl. Henry E. Willey of the writer's company (K) was mortally wounded through the body, and laid himself down behind a pine to die. The writer could see that a few minutes would end all, and that unless recovered by force almost the rebels would soon have his body. Not wishing such to occur, the writer, hastily calling upon two or three men to assist, went out in front and brought in the unfortunate; and he was buried later by our Chaplain. It was an extremely hazardous undertaking, as the lines had begun to fall back, and the succoring party were liable to capture or death. Shots not a few assailed us; but we all escaped unhurt.

A new line was soon formed; and our artillery then sent shell after shell, and with good result, at least checking the enemy. Our new line was on the edge of a wood, and facing a large open field. As we lay here, some were so weary that they actually fell asleep, the writer among the number; and he was awakened by the fall of a heavy limb near by, cut off by a rebel shell. The writer had carried with him all of this time the guns of the comrades who had taken Corpl. Willey to the rear. They now returned, resuming their guns, to the writer's great relief. The diaries agree as to losses of the day, one stating them to be 35 killed and wounded, another 8 killed, 27 wounded — substantially the same.

There was much firing from different points of the front of our line at different times, but no concentration of attack. The rebels had the advantage of numbers, and pressed us backward, slowly but surely. Our position was again changed and we fell back, in a right oblique direction, halting in a line of rebel earthworks, which we found occupied by the 100 days' men, who, to all appearances, were "spoiling for a fight."

At this time the writer was sent with a squad of men, out to the front, to recover a lot of ammunition, which was supposed to be just where it was left by our forces and not yet found by the rebels. We did not of ourselves know just where it was; but the route to it was designated, and after it we started. The road proved to be the wrong one; and ere we were aware we were right in the jaws, almost, of our enemy. We got a volley; and 'twas so convincing that the little squad did some handsome retreating, the writer being fully able to make as good time as the best of them. Another road was selected as the one leading to the ammunition, and proved correct. We found it lying by the roadside, piled up and willing to be taken by friend or foe. While considering as to our best method of carrying it back, a team drove rapidly up and solved the enigma. All were soon safe within our own lines, and even the horses seemed to breathe easier.

Our forces then fell back again, across an open field, and to the edge of another wood, into whose edge we penetrated, and then faced

about, waiting for the Johnnies to advance. At this point there were two 100 days' regiments on our right, and the Seventh New Hampshire on our left, a road only intervening. It was now nearly night. The rebels had observed us abandon their line of works and retreat. As their works faced the wrong way, we could not use them to advantage. They gained courage enough to make a rush forward to their works; and as they crossed in the open field to them, they gave their peculiar "ki! yi!" and a sort of war-whoop, accompanying both with a volley. This combination was too much for the 100 days' troops, and they broke off successively from right to left and fell back, this breaking off extending to the Third New Hampshire, which could not with safety do otherwise. Had we remained there was a chance for flanking us or giving us an enfilading fire. In vain the general officers and others expostulated, threatened and entreated. The 100 days' men continued their rearward march, till a rifle-pit was reached, some distance back. When they had reached this place, the Third New Hampshire was in rather a peculiar position, practically with no front, except an oblique one, as we had been obliged to at least make the attempt to keep the line unbroken, so that by the time the 100 days' men came to a stand, the left company of the Third New Hampshire was about leaving its front position to keep the line good with the other companies.

Ere long, Gen. Foster made his presence felt by riding along the line (the new line) and ordering an immediate advance. This he did with revolver in hand and finger on the trigger. Forward they went; and all were soon on the proper line again, on the edge of the wood, looking out into an open field, where were the rebels behind their works.

An incident: The writer saw a man, wearing the army blue, fully equipped, regiment unknown, stand with his back against a tree, he facing rearward and shouting in the most ungentlemanly manner. What was all that for? Simply screwing up his courage, after the manner of the boys who whistle with all their might, when passing through a wooded territory. Only that and nothing more.

Not long after this reoccupation of a suddenly abandoned line, our whole line fell back, slowly; and the Third New Hampshire reached its old camp behind the line of Gen. Butler's works, say about 10 o'clock. This was, as nearly as the writer can recollect, a mile and a half from last stand made by us. Capts. Maxwell and Libby and Lieuts. McCoy and Tredick were among the wounded of the day, the latter mortally.

Did we sleep that night? were we weary? The morning of the 17th found us much refreshed and exceedingly anxious as to whether our forces had been able to keep the rebels back the previous night. There had been some fighting, but not heavy, during the night. At dawn we looked over our own works across that noted open field, to see whether the rebels had actually arrived back to their old quarters. For the moment, we were pleased to see that they had not yet reached their works. Our forces kept them back nearly all day; but it was not a permanent victory. They persisted, and finally reoccupied

their works. We were obliged to go out again into the trenches; as it was not known whether, in case the rebels succeeded in obtaining their old works, they might not be sufficiently elated and encouraged to come forward and attack our line.

Some rebel dispatches of the day: —

[Gen. Lee to Gen. Beauregard.]

6 A.M., 17 June 1864: Am delighted at your repulse of enemy. Endeavor to recover your lines. Can you ascertain anything of Grant's movements? I am now cut off from all information. At 11 P.M. last night we took the original line of works at Howlett's house have directed that battery of heavy artillery re-established and rails replaced on railroad.

[Gen. Lee to Superintendent R. & P R.R.]

6 A.M., 17 June 1864: . replace the rails and open the road at once.

[Gen. Lee to Pres. Davis.]

10.30 A.M., 17 June 1864: . . Pickett's division now occupying trenches from Howlett's to front of Clay's. Field's division is on the right; but I believe whole front of line not reoccupied saw five vessels of enemy sunk in Trent Reach. Behind lie the monitors. Counted ten steamers within the Reach. Enemy made two attacks on Beauregard last night, but were repulsed.

[Gen. Lee to Gen. W. H. F. Lee, Malvern Hill.]

3.30 P.M., 17 June 1864: Push after the enemy and ascertain what has become of Grant's army.

[Gen. Lee to Wade Hampton.]

(No hour given) 17 June 1864: Grant's army is chiefly on the south side of James River

[Gen. Lee to Gen. Hill.]

4.30 P.M., 17 June 1864: As soon as you find Grant has crossed the James, move up to Chaffin's Bluff and be prepared to cross.

[Gen. Lee to Pres. Davis.]

5 P.M., 17 June 1864: At 4 P.M. assaulted and drove enemy we now have entire line, Howlett's to Dunn's Hill.

The same was repeated to Beauregard at Petersburg, adding, "All prisoners from Tenth Corps."

The essence of all this was that the rebels got back their entire line, and did n't know where Grant was! The former a source of comfort, and the latter one of discomfort.

Having gotten back their line, it would seem that Butler made preparations to drive them out; but he got no further than to mass a considerable force in the open field that night (17th), ready to go forward at the word, which never came. A diary says this massed body was two divisions of the Sixth Corps, which had arrived that day. They were on the way to Petersburg.

Following is the report of Lieut.-Col. Josiah I. Plimpton of the operations of 16 June 1864: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., 17 June 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the part my regiment took in the action of yesterday: —

I moved out under command of Lieut.-Col. Henderson, of Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, to the enemy's line of works about 7 A.M., and remained till about 10.30, when we were ordered to move to the front, and proceeded on a road toward the pike, and halted near shop formerly used as hospital. Ordered by Col. Henderson to throw forward my two companies of carbines as skirmishers, after which formed in line of battle on the

right of Seventh New Hampshire. The enemy advanced on our skirmishers in strong force, and we were ordered to fall back gradually to near Widow Clay's house. Soon after was ordered to move up near Widow Howlett's house, and form on the left of Col. Howell's brigade, where I found the enemy and engaged him, driving him back, and held the position until ordered to retire to rebel line of trenches, and thence to our old line of trenches near Weir Bottom Church. Here the enemy advanced to his old line and opened fire upon us. I was ordered to remain here, and, in connection with other troops, hold the line until relieved by pickets, and then return to camp. Was relieved about 9 P.M. and returned to camp.

The casualties during the day were 4 officers wounded, 6 enlisted men killed, 28 wounded and 1 missing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. I. PLIMPTON,
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Third New Hampshire Vols.

Lieut. E. L. MOORE,
Actg. A. A.-G., Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

The official report of Lieut.-Col. Henderson (Seventh New Hampshire), Commanding Third and Seventh New Hampshire (a part of the force of infantry), says substantially: The forces went out about 7 A.M. and direct to the enemy's works (open field), opposite Batteries 4 and 5. Gen. Foster directed the movement.

The official report of Col. Plaisted, Eleventh Maine, Commanding Third Brigade, gives the information that three regiments of that brigade (Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut, Eleventh Maine) participated in the operations of the 16th. That Howell's and Hawley's brigades and Gen. Ames' division were also a part of the force sent out. This latter group destroyed a part of the railroad. Col. Plaisted mentions Gen. Foster as commanding the division. Sergt. Sayers, Co. K, Tenth Connecticut, with 8 men, captured 26 rebels; and with another party of 3 men took 5 more rebels; and after delivery, desired to go out and catch a few more before night.

The official report of Capt. Baker, Commanding Thirty-ninth Illinois, shows that that regiment took about 75 prisoners.

The official report of Col. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Commanding First Brigade, shows the brigade engaged. It comprised the Thirty-ninth Illinois, Sixty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio (100 days' men), Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania. He mentions the fact that the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio broke, etc. He excuses them in his report, and says that they were unused to fire and had got to be educated to it, and expressed his belief they would not break again.

The official report of Gen. R. S. Foster, Commanding First Division, shows he learned of the evacuation about 4 A.M., from Col. A. C Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio, Division Officer of the Day. He says concerning the beginning of the action, that the Seventh New Hampshire occupied the left of the road toward Gen. Ames' division and the Third New Hampshire the right of the road toward Dr. Howlett's house. His report is addressed to Gen. Terry, "Commanding Line of Defences."

The 18th dawned upon us, finding all the troops in an expectant mood. Battle was imminent; but just what hour and at what par-

ticular spot was the conundrum. Petersburg was the place generally supposed to be the objective point; for the troops we had seen marching through our camps were apparently destined for that city.

On the 18th, while our regiment was on picket, the rebels occupied their "gopher" holes in front of their works. These were holes in the ground for their advanced pickets, and sharpshooters, too, if any. We had been anxiously looking for and expecting this little event to come off, and were on the *qui vive* for it. They did it at first in a very foolish way, by sending one or two men at a time. Our fire was concentrated of course on those few men, and the chances were that one or both would get hurt before reaching the gopher hole. As this was found to be quite unsatisfactory, a halt in the proceedings occurred, during which, we who were stationed at points commanding a good view of the field of operations, reloaded our guns and waited with bated breath for the next move, whatever it might be. Suddenly, a long row of men, spread apart like skirmishers, leaped over their works and ran like mad for the gopher holes. It was a race for life. The bullets flew thick and fast. We saw several bite the dust and lay where they fell, and others fall dead into their holes; but the majority reached them in safety and disappeared from view, lying very, very low till the leaden storm was over. Then at intervals could a head be seen here and there venturing to look up and out. This latter movement finished and completed the reoccupation, and matters resumed their previously normal condition. A rebel despatch of the day gives us the keynote to a later occurrence (see 25th):—

[Gen. Lee to Wade Hampton.]

18 June 1864: If Sheridan escapes you and gets to his transports at the White House, lose no time in moving your troops to our right near Petersburg.

[Gen. Lee to Gen. Early.]

18 June 1864: Grant in front of Petersburg. Will be opposed there. Strike as quick as you can.

Another incident of the day: While we were on picket, we observed what appeared to be a continuous line of troops (rebels) marching westward towards Petersburg. It really looked as if they were sending an army there. We could only see a portion of this line; but it marched so long that we began to study the movement; and from studying we began to philosophise; and quite late in the day we became impressed with the idea that the rebels were trying to deceive us as to their force and their intent. The sameness of this long (?) line made us look closer and closer at its composition; and we came to the conclusion they were marching a single company in a circle and permitting us to see a fraction of the circle. No sooner had we come to this conclusion than we decided to have a little fun out of it, and began firing slowly at this fragment of a (the) circle. Result: less of the circle exhibited; and those who did actually come in sight acted as if afraid the men behind them would step on them. We had that day four companies on picket and six in the trenches.

The firing between lines was kept up during the 19th. At night we went on picket again. We were having severe duty, and it was telling upon us.

Gen. Butler on the 19th re-organized the Tenth Army Corps, under Brig.-Gen. W T. H. Brooks, composed in brief as follows: —

First Division: Brig.-Gen. Terry, with three brigades, the second being composed of the Seventh Connecticut, Sixth Connecticut, Seventh New Hampshire, Third New Hampshire.

Second Division: Brig.-Gen. J. W Turner, with three brigades.

Third Division: Brig.-Gen. O. S. Ferry, with two infantry brigades and one of artillery.

Cavalry Division: Brig.-Gen. A. V Kautz, with two brigades.

There were also several unassigned cavalry and artillery detachments and regiments. Brig.-Gen. R. S. Foster was to report to Gen. Terry; Brig.-Gens. Ames, Stannard and Burnham to report to Maj.-Gen. Smith ("Baldy," Eighteenth Army Corps).

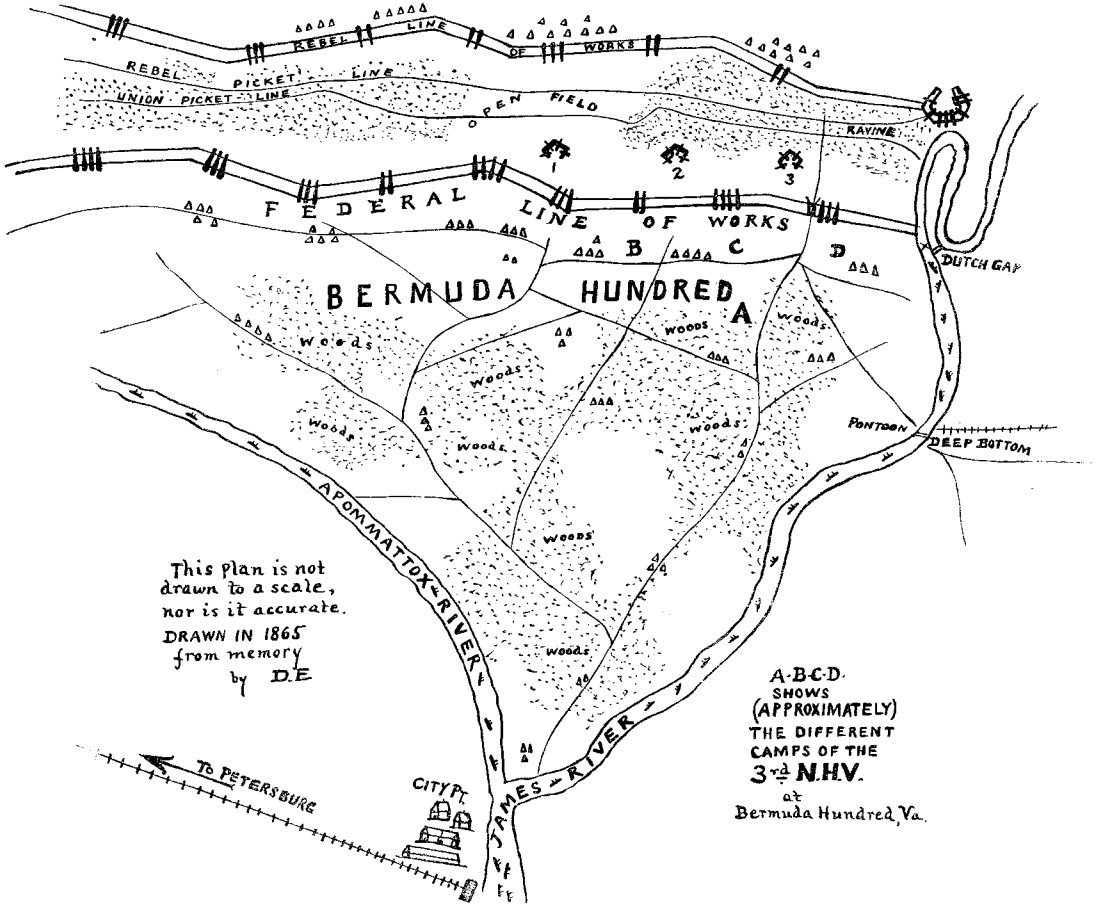
A diary says: "Our losses to date (20th) in this campaign are 289. A forward movement or an assault was contemplated on the 20th; for during the evening there was a large force massed in the open field. We were all ordered back to camp again, however. During the night large numbers of men were sent from our vicinity to Petersburg."

We were ordered to move on the 21st, and struck tents about 3 P.M., expecting to be sent to Petersburg; but we only changed position, taking a new spot farther to the right for our camp near Batteries Nos. 1 and 2 and nearer the James River. This was not so good a place as before, being much hotter.

President Lincoln and Gen. Butler passed through our camp on the 22d, the former looking very careworn, even to haggardness. The rebels seemed quite happy and were improving their works every day. The thermometer, poor little fellow, stood at 100° on the 23d; and we had an artillery drill of an hour or so, and an express, which latter meant a deal more than the word implies. The moving of camp was substantially completed on the 24th. The spot was one formerly occupied by the Eleventh Maine. The shades they left us were appreciated.

Scarcely had we got fairly at work fixing up our new camp, when we were ordered (25th) to proceed in light marching order, with two days' rations, to the relief of Sheridan. We started on this little diversion about 6 in the morning, and marched over to the left, to the Appomattox River, where we took two steamers (one being the *J. Johnson*), and proceeded down the river, landing at Wilcox Landing, having passed City Point on our right.

We were landed and marched inland. Sheridan's cavalry was in danger, and we were to support his embarkation. Portions of his command had already arrived, and from them we learned they had been hard pressed. We entered upon our little inland march with many misgivings, but not wholly as to our personal safety The roads were in a very bad condition, having been tramped upon by man and beast till reduced to a powder of the fineness of snuff. We could scarcely


REBEL LINE OF WORKS
REBEL PICKET LINE
UNION PICKET LINE
OPEN FIELD
RAVINE
FEDERAL LINE OF WORKS
1
2
3
A
B
C
D
BERMUDA HUNDRED
DUTCH GAP
PONTOON
DEEP BOTTOM
Woods
APPOMATTOX RIVER
JAMES RIVER
CITY PT.
TO PETERSBURG
This plan is not drawn to a scale, nor is it accurate.
DRAWN IN 1865 from memory by D.E
A·B·C·D· SHOWS (APPROXIMATELY) THE DIFFERENT CAMPS OF THE 3rd N.H.V. at Bermuda Hundred, Va.

move without at once becoming almost invisible. There were three or four regiments in all in our succoring force. Our associates were all placed in front; and we (poor Third New Hampshire!) were placed in the rear of the moving columns, so that we had to "take their dust" as well as our own. Patter, patter went the feet, and the clouds of dust were well-nigh intolerable. The writing of this almost causes a sense of suffocation. Not many rods did we go ere every man looked every inch a rebel. At every convenient place we halted for a breath of air. To add to our discomfort, dead and dying horses were encountered at intervals of a few rods. The stench and the dust formed such a horrible combination that no attempt will be made at description.

We marched in this way say about four miles inland, when we reached a small earthwork thrown up by our forces, and there halted. Firing was heard in the distance, gradually coming nearer and nearer, and continuing for about an hour. In about another hour the advancing cavalry of Sheridan came in sight as we lay in the woods, and the dust-covered cavalrymen rode past us like so many spectres. Each was the exact counterpart of the other,— horses and men too, —and all covered completely with fine dust. It was the most forlorn looking lot of troops the writer ever saw. Men and beasts were equally and fully tired out. The riders sat mechanically in their saddles; the horses moved as if by machinery. Sad, sad, they all looked, as they rode by us! and the many "led" horses spoke of the numerous fatalities to comrades. During the passage of these troops the writer had laid aside his blouse, and had quite a search to find it, it being so thickly covered with dust. After the passage of this force, we were ordered to the landing and "home." If the dust had been troublesome before, it was doubly so now, after the passage of this army of horsemen. We returned by the same steamers, arriving at our camp same night, about 9 o'clock. A diary says only the Sixth Connecticut went with us.

All day of the 25th and 26th, there was heavy firing in the direction of Petersburg. The 26th was Sunday; but we had no services, the larger part of regiment going on picket. A shower about 5 P.M., the first for a long time, was very much appreciated.

Two men are credited (?) with having deserted the Third New Hampshire on the 28th. The deserters were substitutes of Co. H, and took informal leave of their comrades while on the picket line. A diary records the seeing of very large droves of beeves moving toward Richmond, all day long.

Our dead and buried serenade band was dug up,—exhumed in part, as it were,— and comprised the following: —

Orderly Sergt. Chase of A	Banjo.
Sergt. Hammett of A	Tamborine.
Sergt. Woodburn of C	Bones.
Musician Spencer of K	Violin.

They played very sweetly and softly before the tent of Lieut. Woodbury on the evening of the 27th, and the instruments showed no ill effects from the long burial.

Troops, troops, again, and fresh arrivals, too. The Nineteenth Army Corps, or portions of it, arrived on the 29th, and were put at once *en route* for Petersburg.

What of the Department of the South? On the 29th a transport arrived at the fleet from Hilton Head, having on board five rebel generals and forty-five field officers, who were to be held as hostages for the proper treatment of a like number of our officers, whom the rebel authorities at Charleston were to place under our fire; and this precious freight was anchored under the guns of our old friend the *Wabash*. There were at that date about 7,000 men in the Department, under Gen. Foster.

The firing near Petersburg continued all day of the 29th. We were mustered for pay on the 30th, and also treated to a dose of picket. June 1864 is brought to a close with the regiment decimated in numbers, not many men or officers being on duty

SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT ORDERS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

General Order 206, of the 3d, said that General Orders 76 (of 26 Feb.) and 196 (May) were not intended to remit the Dry Tortugas sentences, but to add thereto (see the Order).

General Order 213, of the 18th, provided that all absent officers (sick and wounded) not fit for field duty, but able to sit in general court-martial, should report their names to the Adjutant-General's Office.

General Court-Martial Order 173, of the 18th, furnished a curiously-worded sentence of a deserter from a Michigan regiment. He was to forfeit pay, etc., and be sent "to his regiment for duty in irons." (? !)

General Order 216, of the 22d (Act of Congress), provided that after 1st May 1864 the pay of infantry be as follows:—

Sergeant-Majors	$26.00
Quartermaster Sergeants	22.00
Commissary "	22.00
First Sergeants	24.00
Sergeants	20.00
Corporals	18.00
Privates	16.00
Principal Musicians . . .	22.00
Leaders of Regimental Bands	75.00
Musicians . .	16.00
Hospital Stewards, 1st Class	33.00
" " 2d "	25.00
" " 3d "	23.00

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

(The orders for June 1864 are culled more closely than heretofore. A large majority of them concern the decisions of general courts-martial and are unimportant in this connection.)

General Order 82, of the 6th, directed the enlisting and organizing of white troops in Florida, to be called the "Florida Volunteers," and who were not to do duty out of the State, except in an emergency. The order directed the enrollment and organization of all white males in the Department, between the ages of 18 and 50, to be known as militia.

The Department of the South Statistics for June 1864 are: Total troops, 10,125; cases sick, 2,357; died, 16; cases wounded, 63; died, 2.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	6	men,	8	officers.
Co. A	81	"	3	"
B	83	"	3	"
C	87	"	2	"
D	76	"	2	"
E	81	"	3	"
F	76	"	3	"
G	78	"	3	"
H	80	"	3	"
I	80	"	3	"
K	76	"	3	"
Present aggregate	804		36	840
Aggregate last report	837		32	869

On detached service: 1 field officer, 1 officer of C and one of H.

Missing in action: 1 (A. E. George of A).

Promoted to 2d Lieutenant: Geo. H. Giddings, 1st Sergeant of B; John S. James, Sergeant of D; Joseph Ackerman, Sergeant of F; James E. McCoy, 1st Sergeant of F

Promoted to 1st Lieutenant: 2d Lieuts. Dodge, Hazen, White, Morrill and Hitchcock.

Promoted to Captain: 1st Lieuts. Wadlia and Kirwin.

Assignments to companies of the officers promoted: Giddings, to A; Dodge, to B; Wadlia, to E; Hazen, to F; Ackerman, to F; White, to G; Kirwin, to H; Morrill, to H; McCoy, to H; Hitchcock, to I; James, to I. (Morrill is the only one promoted, who is detached.)

Joined from "desertion": C, 3; D, 1; H, 1: total, 5.

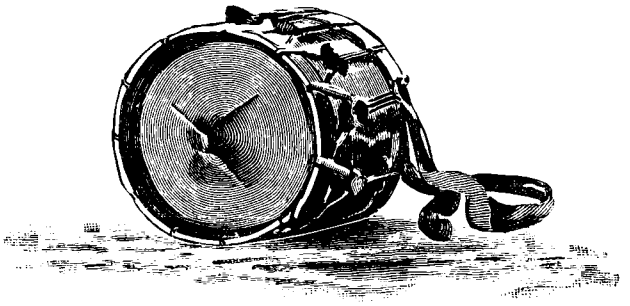
Gain by error: One man of Co. I, dropped last month (see last month).

Maj. Randlett is detached as Provost Marshal, Tenth Army Corps. 1st Lieut. Woodbury of C is detached as Ordnance Officer, at Department Headquarters. 1st Lieut. Morrill is on duty in the Signal Corps.

Officers wounded in action: Capts. Maxwell and Libby, Jr., and 2d Lieuts. Tredick and McCoy.

On daily duty: 2 wagoners and 34 privates.
Absent men: 7 sergeants, 21 corporals, 3 artificers, 218 privates.
Prisoners of war: E, 3; H, 1: total, 4.
Absent with leave: E, 1.
Absent in arrest: B, 1; G, 1: total 2.
C and D have no 2d lieutenant.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	6	8	8	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Musicians	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	17
On duty	38	43	50	42	37	32	39	51	48	42	422
Wounded in action	2	2	2	5	6	5	5	4	6	1	38
Absent sick	24	14	22	19	26	17	29	13	15	19	198
Killed in action	1	2	2	4	3	3	1	1	2	1	21
Died of disease	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Discharged for disability	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Deserted	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	7



JULY, 1864.

JULY did not open with much ceremony, though its first day was warm — decidedly so. War matters were very quiet. The chief item of the day was the order of Gen. Butler, repeating that of Gen. Grant, prescribing the means of transportation of the Armies in the Field operating against Richmond. We were much interested in that portion which provided for a regiment of infantry: 2 wagons, 3 wall tents for field and staff, 1 other tent for each other officer, 1 shelter tent for each two non-coms., soldiers, servants, or camp followers. This order meant much, though providing for a little. It meant more war and less fuss and feathers — more exposure, more fighting, more marching, more bivouacs.

The two lines of pickets were getting very familiar. Exchanging papers and trading tobacco and coffee were being carried on to a greater extent than was considered prudent by conservative officers; and yet it went on day by day, increasing rapidly in volume. A little set-back in this line occurred in the Seventh New Hampshire (on our right). Two of that regiment were gobbled up, on the 1st; and, as if to repay the loss in part, one rebel deserted to that regiment later in the day.

We got occasionally some of the goods distributed by the Sanitary Commission, and always through the efforts of our Chaplain.

We were approaching the Fourth: and gloriously we could celebrate it if we could celebrate peace that day; but there was no peace. Every man in the regiment was on duty the 3d.

In the Department of the South on the 3d, a boat expedition went from Morris Island at 2 A.M. to capture Forts Johnson and Simpkins; but failed through mismanagement. The troops were Fifty-second Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Twenty-second New York and 60 men of Third Rhode Island. Gen Foster's censure fell most heavily on the Fifty-second Pennsylvania.

The "Glorious Fourth," upon its dawn found us in the trenches. Every gun (cannon), from the James River on the right to Petersburg on the left, was loaded during the forenoon; and at mid-day they sent our iron compliments to the rebel lines, causing momentary consternation. The troops were paraded behind our works, and all the bands played "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia." The rebels,

fearing an attack, were kept under arms nearly all the afternoon. The only celebration was in a quiet way, by individuals, who drew the designated allowance of "Diamond B," and — put it where they thought it would do the most good. At nightfall an artillery duel occurred, continuing so late that we could see the fuses and trace the shells through the air, thus giving us pyrotechnics not entirely harmless, but intensely interesting.

Our regiment furnished a detail of choppers on the 5th, to cut a road from Gen. Brooks' to Gen. Butler's Headquarters, for facilitating signalling by the Signal Corps. The entire regiment went on picket at night, not however including the field and colors.

Our time was now fully occupied in guarding the fortifications, picket duty and fatigue details. Our works were being rapidly strengthened, a 100-pounder being mounted near the river on the 6th. We began to draw rations of whiskey on the 7th, for the excessive duty, though strange to say no mention is made in the Chaplain's diary of this important event. There was quinine with the whiskey; but that made no appreciable diminution in the quantity swallowed. Several diaries mention blackberries about this time, and it may be assumed that they grew near by and were gathered and consumed by our men as opportunity offered.

It pleased our Chaplain, and us too, on the 10th, to have services; and there was heavy firing towards Petersburg during the forenoon. We went again on picket at night.

About this time the writer, being on picket and opposite the "Ravine," so called, near the James River, undertook to exchange papers with the rebels on the opposite side of the ravine. He was unwilling to take any chances whatever (being an officer), and proceeded very cautiously, attempting to arrange all preliminaries by motions. He instructed two of his men to cock their pieces and be ready to shoot at the least and first sign of treachery. He proceeded into the bushes a little way, and waited and watched, being fully in sight of his two men. No one appeared; but instead the rebel had come out on the trunk of a fallen tree and, advancing to near the top of it, peered out and down upon the writer as he stood there waiting. He noted that the writer had not come out unarmed, and at once moved back and out of sight, the writer doing the same. The attempt thus failed; and it would have been surprising indeed had it succeeded. One of his men then arranged for and exchanged papers, without the slightest difficulty; and the writer at once sent the papers to the *Boston Herald* and the *Boston Journal*, with his name on the margin.

Our daily routine continued, and the war, too. A new arrangement of duties began on the 13th, a picket detail (additional) going out for three days and taking post considerably to the left (say four miles or more) of our camp. The first detail numbered 100. Our regular picket duty appears on this date to have been established by men detailed in specific numbers, rather than, as before, by regiment or by companies.

A Richmond paper of the 13th, which fell into our hands, mournfully predicted the early fall of Atlanta, and other evils.

The excessive duty, bad climate and poor quality of rations, was using up our men very appreciably. As evidence of the truth of the last statement, a diary says: "Living very poor — hungry all the time. Hope they will pay us off soon. Hav n't lived so poor since I enlisted."

For a little change, we had a midnight alarm on the night of the 17th, and turned out, lying in the trenches till morning.

Gen. Terry, our Division Commander, on the 18th relieved Gen. Brooks of the command of the Tenth Corps. For several days about this time we had sent 250 men on picket. We were blessed with an early rain on the 19th, the first for many weeks, bringing a drouth to an end.

At Sumter, on the 20th, the commanding officer, Capt. John C. Mitchell, was mortally wounded while in the act of looking through a telescope in the southwest angle of the fort.

The Nineteenth Corps, or a part of it, landed on the 20th; and we had a pleasant meeting with some of the Fourteenth New Hampshire.

We were considerably elated on the 22d, by despatches announcing Sherman's successes at Atlanta.

Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney took command of the Tenth Corps on the 23d, relieving Gen. Terry

We had a dress parade and services on the 24th; but it was not a very large affair, there being only about 200 men in camp. Our corps badge was designated on the 25th by Gen. Birney, and was to be "the trace of a four-bastioned fort, to be worn on the top of the cap or the side of the hat. The badge to be cut from red cloth for First Division, from white for Second Division and from blue for Third Division." The baggage was to be marked same colors, by stencil.

Of the three days' tour, on picket, to the left, a writer says: "They were long, weary days. I wrote, read, sang, walked, sat, slept — anything to fill in the time. The line commanded by me was like a horseshoe or crescent, and did not connect with any other line, thus leaving two gaps for rebels to enter by. The left gap was a meadow, and supposed to be impassable for troops. The right gap was a deep and rough ravine, through which none would ever think of passing except with a gun in his hand and war in his heart. The various posts were so situated that it was impossible to visit them during the night. An attempt to do so would have been equivalent to a through ticket to rebeldom. On the second day, I sent out a reconnoitring party, which soon returned with the joysome intelligence that a heifer and a few sheep were not far away, and were susceptible of capture if a little strategy was resorted to. We performed a strategic movement, losing the sheep, but bringing about the destruction of this trusting and rustic heifer. We 'dressed' this heifer in true soldier style, and cut the carcass into convenient pieces, distributing a portion among the various posts; and the balance was sent to camp, to the Colonel and other officers, with our compliments.

Later a few porkers were seen, but were so coy we did not succeed in decoying them to a shootable spot; and they hastened back to their friends."

About this time, we heard rumors of a mine at Petersburg: of the immense size of it and the immensity of the damage it was to do when exploded. Some of the rumors were that the city of Petersburg was wholly undermined, and would be utterly destroyed. We could only pity the boys at work in the mine, and thank our stars we were at Bermuda Hundred doing picket duty and living on hard-tack and coffee.

The great explosion took place on the 30th. The troops all along the line were under arms nearly all day, not knowing what the result might be. As this mine explosion was an important affair, the reader is referred to accounts of it in the press of the period, it being too voluminous to repeat here.

The month passed out on a Sunday, during which day we were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, and had no services, the Chaplain being quite ill. During the month that portion of the regiment not already provided were armed with Spencer rifles.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 225, of the 7th, provided that all the troops serving with the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. W F Smith ("Baldy"), be severed from the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and constitute the Eighteenth Army Corps, and that Gen. Butler remain in command of the balance of the troops, with Headquarters at Fort Monroe.

General Order 226, of the 8th, referred to rations (see "Rations").

General Order 227, of the 9th (Act of Congress), said it would be lawful for the Executive of any State to send recruiting officers into any of the States in rebellion except Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers.

General Order 231, of the 18th, provided that Hospital Matrons be paid $10 per month and one ration.

General Order 232, of the 19th, was a call for 500,000 men (see "Calls for Troops")

General Order 233, of the 19th, directed that Kentucky be added to the list of States where the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended.

General Order 235, of the 26th, provided that on and after that date volunteers serving in three-years' regiments, who may have at date of re-enlistment less than 60 days to serve, may re-enlist in their own companies or regiments, for one, two or three years, the new

term to begin with re-enlistment. They to be paid bounties as follows: One year, $100; two years, $200; three years, $300: one-third to be paid at re-muster, and no furloughs to be promised.

General Order 236, of the 28th, was the approval by the President of Gen. Grant's order of 21st, assigning Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, relieving Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, temporarily commanding it.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 108, of the 14th, authorized the issue of whiskey with quinine, in *prophylactic doses*, to enlisted men during the warm months, particularly to men in malarious districts or after excessive fatigue.

General Order 112, of the 31st, relieved Brig.-Gen. Wm. Birney, U. S. Volunteers, from the command of District of Florida, and assigned Brig.-Gen. J P. Hatch to its command. Gen. Birney was ordered to report to Gen. Butler at Fort Monroe, in accordance with the order from the General-in-Chief of the Army. Gen. Hatch was relieved from District of Hilton Head by Gen. E. E. Potter, who thereafter commanded that as well as his own District of Beaufort.

The Department of the South Statistics for July 1864 are: Total Troops, 9,859; cases sick, 2,879; died, 54; cases wounded, 105; cases died, 10.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	6 men,	8 officers.	
Co. A	80 "	3 "	
B	82 "	3 "	
C	86 "	3 "	
D	74 "	2 "	
E	79 "	3 "	
F	72 "	3 "	
G	74 "	3 "	
H	78 "	2 "	
I	78 "	3 "	
K	76 "	2 "	
Present aggregate	785	35	820
Aggregate last report	804	36	840

No wounded, no deserters, no recruits reported.

Joined from desertion: F, 1; G, 1.

Died of wounds: A, D, E, F, H and I, each 1.

Discharged for disability: F, 1.

Missing in action: G, 3.

On detached service: 1 field officer; B, C, and D, 1 officer each.

Absent sick: 1 officer of G.

Absent on leave: B, C, and D, 1 officer each.

Each company reports 2 cooks on daily duty; and otherwise on daily duty: A, 2; B, 3; C, 1; D, 1; F, 1; G, 1; H, 1; I, 3.

On leave of absence: Dr. Burnham, Capt. Dow of B, Capt. Trickey of C, Capt. Maxwell of D.

Lieuts. Parker and Donley are sick in regimental hospital.

Sick in quarters: Adjt. Copp, Capt. Wadsworth and 1st Lieut. Hazen of F, 2d Lieut. James of I.

1st Lieut. Trickey has been promoted to Captain (Co. C), and 2d Lieut. Eldredge to 1st Lieutenant (Co. E).

Co. D has no 2d lieutenant, Co. H has no 1st lieutenant, and Co. K has no 2d lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Atherton of E is on duty in D.

Capt. Houghton of I is serving on a general court-martial.

Capt. Libby, Jr., of G is absent wounded.

Capt. Dearborn of A and 1st Lieut. Woodbury of C are still detached as Ordnance Officers.

In command of: B, 1st Lieut. Dodge of B; C, 2d Lieut. Connelly of B; G, 1st Lieut. White of G; D, 1st Lieut. Edgerly of D.

Capt. Allen has been discharged for disability.

1st Lieut. Morrill and 2d Lieut. Tredick have died of wounds.

1st Sergt. Donley of E and 1st Sergt. Atherton of I have been promoted to 2d Lieutenants and assigned: Donley to C, and Atherton to E.

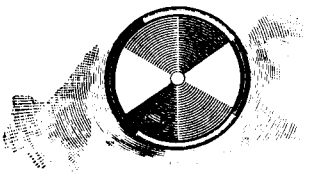
Died of disease: Thomas Burke of Co. C.

Missing in action: G, 3 (all 16 May)

Discharged for disability: J. B. Douglass of F

Gained from desertion: Geo. W Emerson of F and John Graw of G The former is found to be on detached service at Morris Island, and the latter turned up in Philadelphia in a general hospital, wounded.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	
Corporals	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	8	7	8	
Musicians	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
On duty	37	49	55	43	37	40	37	47	46	37	428
Died of wounds	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	6
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	8
Absent with leave — furloughed probably	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Absent in arrest	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Prisoners of war	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4



AUGUST, 1864.

IN a Port Royal item of the 1st is noted the receipt by Admiral Dahlgren of a Confederate letter, saying that Farragut was soon to report to him for duty, for purpose of giving the impression that Charleston was to be attacked, while the real point of attack was to be Cape Fear. Another item (of the 2d) was that arrangements had been completed for an exchange of the 50 officers placed under fire (both sides). This exchange took place on the 3d, the Naval Band playing, the men — army and navy — cheering, etc. There were 80 men marked "off duty" on the 3d. On the 4th a diary said: "All in camp for first time for months."

THE MUSTER-OUT

Lieut.-Col. Plimpton wrote Gen. Hawley on the 4th that the original term of the 1861 men would expire on the 23d, and gave the following data: Whole number on the roll now, 784; present (all), 540; absent sick, 189; on detached service or prisoners of war, 55; present for duty (men), 453. Of those whose terms expire, he gave the whole number as 271: now present, 191; on detached service, 17; all others, 63. Deducting all whose terms expire, leaves 513. After the expiration of term and muster-out, there will be present 349. All officers, present and absent, 35: present, 27; absent sick, 3; absent with leave, 2; detached, 3. Only 3 of the 35 hold the grade they entered with. Two of the 35 have received new commissions, but are not yet mustered into the new grade. Substantially, Lieut.-Col. Plimpton asked for instructions as to muster-out, not only of the men, but of the officers, and of the status of the regiment, etc.

This communication passed through the various military channels and was referred, on Aug. 7th, by Gen. Birney, to the Commissary of Musters of the Tenth Army Corps. He replied the 8th as follows: —

Respectfully returned. In accordance with Circular No. 36, W.D., A.G.O., of May 2d, 1864, where less than three-fourths of a regiment have re-enlisted, the re-enlisted men and all recruits (drafted and volunteers) who have joined the regiment since the date of its original muster-in, will be formed into one or more companies of the legal maximum standard and officered by such officers as may be selected by the Department or Army Commander. Officers who have never been re-mustered, but have held one grade from the organization of the regiment, can at the expiration of their term of three years' service be mustered out.

W R. HOWE,
Capt. and A. A.-G., Com. Musters, Tenth Army Corps.

Col. Hawley, Commanding Second Brigade, First Division, endorsed as follows: "Respectfully forwarded, approved. It seems to me for the good of the service *decidedly* that the organization of the Third New Hampshire be preserved entire, and the vacancies be filled by the new levy [draft] As a regiment it has fully earned a high reputation in all respects. I sincerely hope that its companies may not be consolidated, and that as few changes as possible be made."

Gen. Terry, Commanding First Division, endorsed as follows: "Respectfully forwarded. I entirely concur in the recommendation of Col. Hawley This regiment is one of the best I have ever seen; and I most earnestly recommend that the entire organization be preserved, in order that it may be filled up from the draft."

Gen. Birney, Commanding Tenth Army Corps, approved and added: "The officers think they can fill up the regiment."

Gen. Butler, Commanding Department, directed that the regimental organization be preserved.

One of the most terrific artillery duels we had ever witnessed occurred on the 5th, in the afternoon. Each side must have held its breath. A deal of dodging and skipping about to avoid the shells and fragments.

The appearance of fever among us was noted on the 6th. On the same day one wrote thus of the approaching muster-out: "Our terms of service most expired. In seventeen days more I shall have completed the three years for which I enlisted. We are expecting to be mustered out on the 23d; and that little interesting ceremony should be performed in Concord. To make that possible, we must leave here by or before the 20th. The thought of going home and seeing our friends again, after three long, dismal and bloody years, makes us fairly shiver with pleasureable anticipation. The exciting idea almost drives us mad with joy." This was the general feeling; and coupled with it was a corresponding distaste for military life. It may with truth be added that as the day approached there was an increasing yet secret desire that no battle should intervene. But there did!

We had a very tempting offer about the 7th, which was of extra pay and rations of whiskey for "volunteers to dig and remove earth." The names of several willing ones were sent in; but the detail was never made, so far as we were concerned. This was the forerunner of the Dutch Gap Canal project (see separate account of it). Three other important items of the 7th were: first, a guard mount by division for first time; second, we began to drill twice daily; third, the making out of the discharges for the '61 men. Some men were painfully explicit in their diaries; for instance, one said: "Some better today. I want to go home." He was really getting childish as the day approached.

We were saddened on the 8th by the execution of a deserter in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, not far from our camp. Such incidents cast a gloom extending for miles.

A terrible accident occurred at City Point on the 9th, a barge loaded with ammunition exploding, killing and wounding about 200 men. About this time our duties were made somewhat lighter, owing to the sickening of the men and perhaps to the approaching fractional muster-out. In proof of this a diary said, under date of the 9th: "We are having less duty and more dress parade and prayers."

As we had n't heard from or seen our "Second Brigade Band" for some time, it may be well to say that the band was at Hilton Head. Band Master Ingalls was in Boston on the 23d, on a 30 days' trip, to recruit for the band.

A Confederate telegram of the 10th (Lee to Ewell) says: "On supposition that the force at Dutch Gap is marines, ask if Capt. Mitchell could n't shell it, while Pickett opened on land batteries, and Ewell attacked it."

A BULLET PROOF.

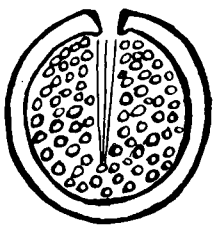
A detail of 250 men for picket on the night of the 10th took nearly every available man. Sickness was increasing, but no fatal cases had yet occurred.

One of our officers visited friends in front of Petersburg, and thus describes the trip: "I rode out nearly to the front line of works in front of Petersburg; but the whizzing of bullets reminded me that I was too conspicuous for safety. I rode through camp after camp, inquiring for regiments and friends. None seemed to know their right-hand neighbor from their left-hand neighbor. By much persistent inquiry I found the regiments and persons desired. Many a regiment I passed through had no more than about 50 guns, the rest of the regiment being wounded, killed, sick, etc. What havoc, and among human beings, too! I looked through a telescope to see the time of day in the Cockade City. It was 9.45 A.M. I rode that day over the same ground as our regiment passed on the 9th of June last, and was saddened by the thought that since that day thousands of lives had been sacrificed upon that identical ground, and as yet without capturing the city of Petersburg. The Army of the Potomac had advanced two miles beyond that particular front without the success desired. Perhaps I took a grain of comfort in the thought that what Butler had scolded Gillmore for not doing, had not been since accomplished with many times the number of troops then engaged. Before returning to my regiment, I obtained a few delicacies of the Sanitary Commission, and distributed them to my sick and wounded friends in the hospital."

The 13th of August marks the beginning of a series of active operations, resulting in many fatalities. Orders to pack up — heavy marching order — came to us without warning. We started about

11 P.M., and marched to the river near Deep Bottom, where we crossed on pontoons to the north side. The river was full of steamers, gunboats and transports, laden with troops and war material. Their presence was a *ruse* of Gen. Grant, and the story is too long for insertion here. We marched about a mile and halted for the night. A large force had been concentrated here, and small intrenchments had already been begun. The place of our halt was said to have been near Malvern Hill and Charles City Cross Roads. We had three days' rations with us and the usual number of rounds. We passed several cavalry regiments; and as they lay at our very feet as we passed, we took special notice by the dim light of the moon that rider and horse were almost one, lying together, the rider partially upon the horse, his arm through the bridle rein. We were marched outside of and considerably beyond the intrenchments. The moon had disappeared, and the night became intensely dark and black. Our march had been a very tedious one, and many had fallen out, completely exhausted. At one time we were cut in twain by a company of light artillery, and it was with difficulty we all got together again. At the halt each man looked out for his bed, but not far. We were tired enough to not be fastidious.

We were up early (and perhaps bright, too) on the morning of the 14th, which was pleasant though warm. Our advanced troops met the enemy early in the day, and the killed and wounded were conveyed on stretchers through our bivouac — not a very pleasant reminder of what might happen to us, and soon.



SHRAPNEL SHELL

About 9 o'clock we were ordered up to the front, and arrived there just in time to see the coat tails of the other chaps. We fired a little at the retreating forms, but with what result we did not know. A straggling fire was kept up for some time, the rebels replying, having made a stand in the woods. A few were wounded at this time, and only a few, as we were protected in part by a slight elevation on our immediate front.

Our regiment finally came to a stand in an open field, facing the woods in which the rebels were located, though out of sight. Our position substantially remained the same during the day, the changes being of minor importance. Fighting was going on all around us apparently, and the import or importance of it all was unknown to us. At night we moved a little to the right, the left wing getting into the woods as skirmishers. The right wing and a part of Co. I were ordered on picket. To add to our discomfort, it began to rain soon after dark; and before long we had absorbed a deal of water. The night was very dark, and the picketing was done under peculiarly trying circumstances. The account of one officer will give the reader an idea as to the night and its perils: —

> While proceeding to my post it began to rain, and soon it fell in torrents. Matters were so mixed up that night, I was obliged to post my own pickets after getting a general idea as to what was wanted. I posted my men in the edge of a wood, bordering upon a cornfield which alone separated

us from the rebels, who occupied a battery. The darkness was intense. We knew not the points of the compass even, and had we been obliged to retreat would have been uncertain as to which direction to take. My men were so worn out that nothing could have kept them awake, except the imminent danger we were in, both of attack and possible capture. The smallness of my detail rendered it absolutely necessary for every man to be on the alert. The rain ceased about 10 o'clock, and then the darkness was relieved of its intensity and I was enabled to visit the posts with considerably lessened danger. Once only during the rain did I visit the posts, and then only by an impelling sense of imperative duty. Upon leaving one post, and supposably nearing another, I would proceed in as catlike a manner as possible, and, halting, whisper the name of one of my men; and receiving no response, repeating the forward movement till successful. What if upon advancing in response to my whispered call, a stalwart rebel had embraced me! [The thought makes the cold chills run up and down my spinal column even now, in 1889, as I write it.— D.E.]

Soon after the rain had ceased we heard the rebels at work upon their battery The peculiar sound of a shovel could not be misinterpreted. We were familiar with it. About midnight I discovered that my right did not connect with any other force. Here was a gap through which the rebels could come and "gobble up" the whole of my men. I scarcely knew what to do; but do something I must, and at once. I could not withdraw, and I dared not change the line even by lengthening it. All I could and did do was to send word along to my left that my right flank was exposed. The reply, if such it can be called, reached me about half-past one, in the shape of an order to withdraw and abandon the whole line. This was done with as much haste as consistent with safety and secrecy.

Before daylight of the 15th we reached the spot where we thought our regiment was; but it had gone — somewhere Our guide took us on again; and by daylight we had reached a point near Deep Bottom. There, inside the intrenchments, I halted the men. We rested till after breakfast, when we became anxious to find our regiment; but not so anxious that we did not endeavor to nap a little after our morning meal. Asleep; ah, yes! sweet sleep, but not for long, as we were rudely awakened by a cry of "Fall in, Third New Hampshire detail!" We [the reader must not forget this is a part of our picket detail actually separated from the regiment. — D.E.] marched on to and crossed the pontoon at Deep Bottom, to the southerly side of the river. Then down the river bank to another pontoon, and recrossing it, were again on the north side; and then were marched to Strawberry Plain and given an hour to rest, during which many of us bathed in the river. A little later, and a march of about two miles brought us to the regiment. Our comrades were glad to see us, having heard we were all captured.

The regiment itself had marched from the picket position direct to Strawberry Plain, without crossing and recrossing the river, reaching the new position before daylight.

The 15th was a hard day. Firing was going on at the front; but our regiment did not advance much until about noon. By appearances we inferred that the (our) troops had been concentrated at Strawberry Plain and that a battle was imminent. We marched about five miles, toward Malvern Hill, and through a considerably wooded tract, and then into an open field, and beyond which — obliquely on our right — the rebels were located, they being in the woods. The open field was an unfortunate position for us, as there was no protection whatever from the rays of an unmerciful sun. Many were prostrated by the excessive heat, while yet others were actually sunstruck. We were, it was said, supporting a battery, and must remain, though many a protest was offered. Late in the after-

noon, our artillery opened severely upon the rebels in the woods, and by so doing learned the location of a rebel battery, which made itself manifest later on. During the afternoon we changed position several times, but substantially did not leave the open field. Quite late in the afternoon we were moved forward into the edge of the woods. Both Grant and Hancock were seen by us during the day, the latter with a part of Second Corps. Among the captures of the day by our forces was one of Gen. Hill's Staff. Malvern Hill was said to be about three-fourths of a mile from us as we lay in the open field. The troops about us appeared to be of our own division and a part of Hancock's Second Corps. Our division was under Gen. Terry; and our brigade under Col. J. R. Hawley The troops of the brigade were the Third and Seventh New Hampshire, Sixth and Seventh Connecticut. On being ordered to the woods we dragged our weary limbs thither with willing spirits; for we preferred the shells of the enemy (and got them, too) rather than the rays of old Sol. Near where we picketed for the night was a dwelling and a barn, the former being occupied by an aged and infirm lady. No one disturbed her; and her well was not left dry, as was usually the case. Though the Third New Hampshire had not yet been actually engaged with the enemy, it had suffered much decimation by straggling.

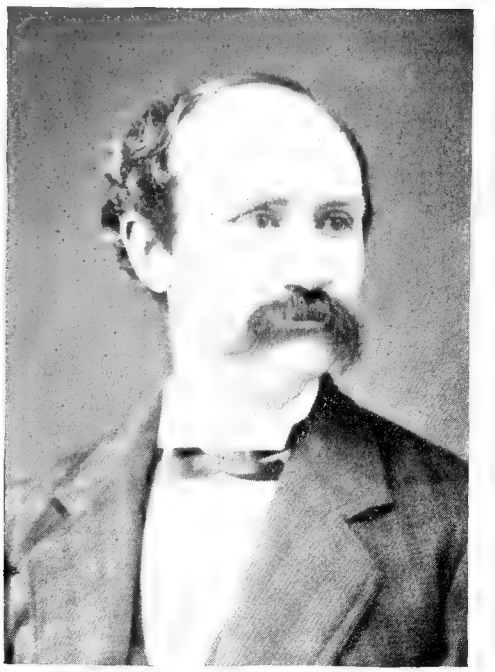
The 16th dawned upon us: fatal day! Before its sun had set, many of the regiment were sent to their long homes or the hospital. We were engaged on that 16th of August — very much engaged, as will be seen.

Gens. Grant and Hancock, with a troop of orderlies, passed us early in the morning. We were satisfied that it meant battle. Not long after their passage to the front, we were put in motion and marched through the woods by ways and paths and roads we knew not of. Fighting had begun; and we momentarily expected to strike the fighting zone. We were marched and countermarched, filed and flanked so many times in those woods that we could n't actually tell whether the enemy was in front or rear. We got very near the "other fellows" about 10 A.M., who had been met face to face with our advance line (not Third New Hampshire) and had been repulsed. We passed over the abandoned rifle-pits of our enemy, in which were some of the guns so recently fired at our forces, and not yet cooled. On, on, we passed, through briar and brake, through bush and over logs and fallen trees, through bush and tangled brush, tearing our clothes, scratching our faces and hands, ruffling our tempers, with the excitement each moment increasing, as each of said moments brought us nearer the foe. The line, of which the Third New Hampshire was but a small part, was so long that it was managed with great difficulty and danger. Occasionally a "break" occurred; and then we must be halted and deployed in order to fill the gap. As we were not in the advance, full particulars of the fight as a whole cannot be given. Appearances indicated that the rebels had been driven back to their main line of works. Our first intimation that the rebels were coming, was an order to lie down. Down

GEORGE W HEALEY
Co. B (War).

GEORGE W HEALEY,
Co. B (Peace).

JOHN G. GRAHAM,
Co. B.



CYRUS GORMAN,
Co. A.

we went, and suddenly, too. No urging was required. We prostrated ourselves none too quickly; for a volley instantly went over our heads, and somebody would have been injured had we been standing. Before a second volley came,—and it was n't long in coming,—we had hastily gathered limbs, etc., and made a slight protection for our bodies if in prostrate form. The second volley, and yet a third, came over us, and a very few were wounded.

Our next order was to be ready to charge. We could see an opening in the woods ahead of us. The First Brigade was in our front, and was the advance. They were to charge, and we to follow, whether they were successful or not. It was our assignment to rush forward after two or three volleys had been fired. But a few moments elapsed ere the woods resounded with the shouts of the attacking force, the yells of the attacked and the din of battle. Upon rising to our feet, we received a perfect shower of bullets. We advanced rapidly to our work. Once, and once only, we were checked, and then but for a moment. We reached the opening in a few seconds, where the whole situation was in full view It was almost like the rising of a stage curtain. The rebels were being taken prisoners by the first line, its attack having been too furious and precipitate to permit a retreat. The scene was considerably enlivened by the rebels themselves, thickly interspersed with our own men; for we were all together, the first line having done its work. Many of the rebels were yet in their rifle-pits when we reached them. They generously threw down their guns and, taking their knapsacks, fell into line quite readily, as though not entirely displeased at their changed condition. Between the edge of the woods and their works, the ground was rising, very marshy and well filled with fallen trees and other obstructions. Over all of these we clambered and, hastening up the declivity, entered the works and joined the first line in loud huzzas at the victory. The first line halted here, while the second line pressed on, becoming the first.

Having re-formed the line (Second Brigade: Third and Seventh New Hampshire, Sixth and Seventh Connecticut), we moved forward into the large open field, the line substantially crossing it obliquely. We then continued our advance till the woods upon its further side were reached, and into its edge only we entered. Here we found traces of the enemy, in the shape of abandoned muskets, several of which the writer destroyed with a convenient axe, which he found near by The line soon fell back into the open field, for the rebels were coming in great force, so it was said. Fighting was going on about us (right and left) all this time. From a battery, hitherto silent, came shell after shell, and our position in the open field was not a pleasant one. On came the rebels; but being in the woods they could not readily be seen until quite near. As our line was diagonally across the field, the right nearly reached the woods; and upon our right was a break, or gap. The writer's company (E) being upon the extreme right, placed him in a position to see the advancing rebels sooner than if farther to the left. The regiment on our right beyond the gap was wholly within the woods and

totally oblivious of the fact that the rebels were coming. The writer being anxious to communicate the fact, waved his handkerchief as a signal to this regiment to warn them; but no sooner had he done so than he received — from the skirmishers probably, for they were then in sight in the edge of the wood — a gunshot wound in the left forearm. The wound was an exceedingly painful one, hitting both bones and passing between them, fracturing both. The first pain of the wound over, Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, who was standing very near, at the writer's request tied the handkerchief around the arm above the wound. The writer then, being quite weak from loss of blood and the battle well begun, passed slowly along the rear of the regiment to the left, where he, by advice of Lieut. Edgerly, laid down for a few minutes, to see the result of the furious firing then going on. The seven-shooters were worked to their full capacity; and the regiment stood its ground for the time being. The battery before named was pouring in a heavy fire, and the rebel infantry had arrived in large numbers, but were unable to advance in face of our seven-shooters. A little lull in the fire gave the writer an opportunity to pass to the rear, which he did, assisted by a man who had been slightly wounded. A little way back Dr. Kimball and Hospital Steward Kittredge were found; and they gave temporary dressing and some whiskey (first he ever drank in the service); and he was then taken by two men, in a blanket, farther back. Soon a stretcher was discovered, on its way to the front. This was seized in the name of the Government, and the writer was then conveyed to a point in the woods where a field hospital had been established; and the ghastly array was almost enough to unnerve the bravest. Here more or less attention was paid to the suffering; and later in the day they were conveyed by ambulances, over rough roads, say five miles, to the bank of the James River, at Deep Bottom, where the hospital department was in better shape, in large tents and with nurses and surgeons.

For fear of being too personal, the writer will bring this part of the narrative to a close, by stating that during the night he was put on board a steamer, with others, and sent next morning to Hampton: the officers to Chesapeake Hospital, and the men to the McClellan Hospital, near by. Whatever else of a personal nature is to be written will be found in a personal sketch. Suffice it is to say right here that the wound of the writer was received about mid-day; and that event separated him forever from the regiment. For whatever occurred afterward he is entirely dependent upon what others say, upon diaries, orders, letters, etc., and is therefore unable to write of some phases which would perhaps be of interest.

To return to the battle and the Third New Hampshire. But a brief space was left Lieut.-Col. Plimpton after he tied up the writer's wound. It is said he was within a few minutes thereafter shot dead. The wounded were numerous. Lieut. White was shot, apparently, through the body, and was considered as mortally wounded. Capt. Wadlia was hit by a ball which went through the calf. Lieut. Lamprey was shot through the body. He was in the boat with the writer, *en route* to hospital, and raved all the way down. He died in the

ambulance before reaching the hospital. Adjt. Copp was hit in the side. Lieut. Atherton was shot through the body and arm and was left on the field as dead. He survived (see his Personal). Lieuts. Ackerman and Donley were wounded, as was also Lieut. Giddings.

It was not long after the writer left that the regiment (and line) was directed to fall back. This was after they had been charged repeatedly. A diary says our loss was 90 out of 225. The prisoners captured earlier in the day were said to have been of the Twenty-second Georgia.

A shower came up soon after, and put a stop to proceedings, temporarily, and also cooled off the atmosphere. After the shower, we were again ordered up as support, and went to very near the same spot where the prisoners were taken. We found the Second Corps there, already intrenched, and formed on their right. Some part of the regiment went on picket during the night; but during their tour, they discovered that there were two lines of pickets, they being on the inner; and in consequence, they relaxed their vigilance. A part of the regiment worked with spade and shovel during a portion of the night. Regiment very small indeed, and very few officers. A letter to the *Manchester Mirror* said: "Ten officers and eighty-three men killed and wounded."

Of 16 August, a writer whose time had nearly expired said: "The severity of the encounter, or series of encounters, is best shown in the losses Lieut. White was wounded and left the field, but afterward returned to the regiment and was again wounded

The Third had less than 200 men in the battle fit for duty, and one-half of these were put *hors de combat*. We captured and took to the rear 300 prisoners. The regiment never conducted itself better, notwithstanding the fact that the terms of enlistment of many had already expired. [He refers to date of *enlistment*, and not of *muster*, which latter is the proper basis. — D.E.] Among those who fell were some who had really served more than three years, and who should have been on their way to New Hampshire; but when called upon they entered the conflict without a murmur. The most pathetic as well as the most disagreeable act of this campaign was the collection and burial of the dead. At the close of the fighting, the bodies of those who fell were brought together at the edge of the wood and laid side by side in a row which extended for at least a hundred yards. Then a shallow trench was dug in which the bodies were buried. There was no ceremony of any kind; but there was no want of compassion for the dead and pity for the living who were waiting expectantly for those who were so soon expected home."

The official report of the operations of the 14th, 15th and 16th was not made till the 27th of Sept., and then by Maj. Randlett, who succeeded to the command. It was as follows: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLS.,
27 Sept. 1864.

Capt. ADRIAN TERRY, *Asst. Adjt.-Gen., First Division, Tenth Army Corps.*

Captain: In accordance with instructions received this date from the Brevet Major-General Commanding Division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in operations north of James River, from Aug. 14 to 17, 1864.

The regiment moved with column, Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, at midnight, Aug. 13th. Crossed the James about daylight, 14th; participated in reconnoissance of that date. On morning of 15th recrossed the river to Jones Landing, in column, which again crossed below Deep Bottom. Marched to Deep Run on 16th, about noon. Charged with Second Brigade, First Division, the enemy's works at Flussel's Mills, carrying his line and capturing a large number of prisoners. Advanced by order of Col. J. R. Hawley Commanding Brigade, about 300 yards beyond the captured line, and there met the enemy in force. Made another desperate charge through open field under a galling fire from the enemy, toward another angle of the same line as mentioned as taken. At the moment it was discovered as impracticable to advance on account of the fire of the enemy and his secure position, a retreat was ordered; the command fell back to that portion of the line first taken. The enemy pursued and made three successive attempts to dislodge us, but were handsomely repulsed. After holding this position for more than an hour, orders were received to move to the rear. Thus ended the engagement.

Our losses in killed and wounded (including 1 officer killed and 9 wounded) was 93. Lieut.-Col. Josiah I. Plimpton, commanding the regiment, fell in the open field in the advanced position, at the moment orders were received to fall back. He was shot through the heart and expired immediately, while actively engaged in moving his command in order. Of the conduct of the officers and men of this command during the above-named operation, I need not comment, as the General Commanding Division was present, and did not fail to notice the gallantry of all.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JAS. F. RANDLETT,

Major, Third New Hampshire Vols., Commanding Regiment.

An account given by Lieut. Dodge furnished several additional particulars and is as follows: —

The morning of Aug. 16, 1864, found the Third New Hampshire Volunteers between the Charles City Cross Road and the Newmarket Turnpike, about a mile to the west of Malvern Hill. After a quick breakfast the regiment pushed through a cornfield westward and halted; the right wing was detached and sent to a position further to the right and north. *With Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, reconnoitered the ground in our front. Found a mill-pond, the dam being the only approach to the further side, upon which was a good line of rifle-pits and having a gun in position covering the road. Gen. Terry soon came up, and ordered that at a given signal we were to charge and drive the enemy from the works which they held. Col. Plimpton asked if he knew the lay of the land. He replied, "No"; and upon that was told the result of our investigations. He then, with Adrian Terry, his A. A.-G. and an artillery officer of rank belonging to the Second Corps, started out with me to see for himself. The Second Corps officer soon returned; but, with Gen. Terry alone, went to the bluff, from which we had a good look at the enemy and his position; but not quietly enough to prevent a few stray bullets, to answer to the rustling leaves caused by our motions. Result: that intended move was not made. Plimpton kept moving between our right

*NOTE.— It appears that Lieut. Dodge went with Lieut.-Col. Plimpton to the front as far as to see Flussell's Mills, the pond, etc., and were the only members of the Third New Hampshire who did see those points. The above two again went to the front with Gen. Terry, again seeing the pond, etc. This was verified in 1892 by the writer, Lieuts. Bowen and Parker — a party of three, who visited this spot in September and located the various points, passed over the dam, and actually found Mr. Flussell himself (*i.e.*, a son of the one whose name attached to the mill). Mr. Flussell (the son) was a rebel officer; and he stated to the party that he was at Drewry's Bluff (Wooldridge's Hill) on 13 May 1864, and thinks his legs made better time then than at any other time during his life. He commanded a company that day. He also was in front of our lines 16 May 1864.

and left wings, which were well detached. About noon the firing commenced to increase, both in noise and nearness, until we could finally hear the cheers of those engaged. We were suddenly ordered to the right and front, joining the right wing. Continued a rapid movement in no apparent direction, unless crookedness can be called one, until we found ourselves upon the left of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, belonging to the First Brigade of our corps. We covered in echelon their left wing, and were told to remain fast; and if the Sixty-seventh were repulsed they were to retreat over us and we hold the enemy. They started, after all upon their right had; and had proceeded but a little way when Col. Plimpton said, "Third New Hampshire: forward!" The men had many of them not recovered from the heat and sweat of the march made to get into position; but went forward down into the valley through a bad amount of slashing and to the earth-works, taking position so quickly that they succeeded in bagging the Twenty-second Georgia regiment, which had but just arrived at the works and had not had time to get into position. Not satisfied with turning the enemy's work, we pushed on to the woods, into which the enemy had retreated and which were parallel with the work where we had entered. Our left being uncovered, and they seeing it, our regiment changed front to protect the army and to repel their attack upon our left flank. But they soon saw our mistake in pushing so far away from the earthwork, and that our flank was in reality uncovered. To save our ammunition, the Sixth Connecticut advanced to our front, and we laid down behind them — they with their Enfields not using so much ammunition as we with Spencers. One of my men told me that the Johnnies were surrounding us. Stepped back to a knoll: and right before my sight could see the game being played. Without waiting for orders, gave word for Third New Hampshire to fall back; and told Gen. J. R. Hawley the condition, which he soon realized upon looking, and ordered a general backward movement. Col. Plimpton had not heard the order, only seen the backward movement of the troops: and while trying to rally them was shot dead, and his body left.

We succeeded in getting back to the intrenchments, the right wing going in one direction and the left with the colors, to the place where we had made the charge. The rebel line at this point was in the general direction of a circle, they being upon the inside of it. We found the works manned, but by a set of men poorly officered. It was not long before they were called away, and we felt in this case their room worth the most. Part of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment remained upon the extreme left in a hollow. The enemy now made several attempts to drive us from our position, but our "coffee grinders" were too much for them; but that enfilading fire was getting too much for us. Sent back several times for reinforcements; but excepting one regiment that went in on the extreme left and went out quicker than they went in, no help came. We were being fast mowed down; and when the order came to fall back we had no fool's job to go down into that valley of death and up on the other side, the whole place being well filled with slashing and underbrush. But we did in part, leaving upon the field — dead, dying and wounded — some of the best men that ever faced an enemy. After forming what there was of us, with colors in front, we asked Gen. Wright, who was in command, in what direction we should go: and those there will all remember his reply, when pointing, he said, "In that direction; but be careful for surprises." And we did feel our way that hot, dry, dusty afternoon — tired, footsore, hungry, weary mortals: but the cheers that greeted us when we found the rest of the Third told us how we were loved as well as missed. The heat soon brought on a shower, and we were well wet. Without a chance to ration or eat, soon returned to where we had lately been engaged; but during our absence the Second Corps had thrown up a line of breastworks, from which they repelled several charges during the afternoon and early evening. We were put upon the extreme right, at right angles to the main line, to cover the flank. Excepting a picket of about 50 men, the line there rested during the 16th, a date that has always been eventful in our career.

CROSSING A PONTOON.

The crossing of troops over a pontoon bridge on the 16th is thus described by the Historian of the Thirteenth New Hampshire: —

> The army here presents a most magnificent spectacle: those of us who are able can see it all — a last grand view of war to many a poor fellow on the Union side. Reviews are shows: this is business, in all the push, stir and energy of war. A living panorama, a vast army in motion — long lines of cavalry, generals with their staffs, infantry in long, dense columns, with all their mounted officers, furled battle-flags, knots of camp-followers and teams, wagons, cannons, flying artillery, heavy guns, bands, hundreds of ambulances and countless army gear: all moving rapidly, swiftly over the low, level, floating bridge, in grand procession, and all seeming to be, as it were, down upon the very surface of the water itself.
>
> All day long, and in the hours of the night, the bridge, nearly half a mile in length, is full — an unceasing tramp, no break in the column; but steadily, speedily, the great host forges on, as if every organization in it were a huge link in some immense drawing chain, that the God of War was now sweeping irresistibly into place as an impregnable cordon around the Confederacy. Squadron after squadron, regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, division after division, battery after battery, train after train, corps after corps — each with all the appliances, ensigns, flags, arms, paraphernalia and material of real and tremendous war: all lines and files in perfect order, place and time, moving under the control of the monster mind of that one greatest of American men and captains — Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Constantly, for hour upon hour, appears this unbroken stream of men, bursting into full and sudden view from an unseen source in the dense woods on the northern shore, entering low down upon the bridge, crossing with quick route-step the wide level to the southern shore, ascending the river bank and instantly disappearing as they came, we cannot see whither; apparently inexhaustible in numbers and invincible in power.

The 17th found us on the line, with a part of our men off on picket under Lieut. Dodge. He was relieved during the evening by a detail from the Seventh New Hampshire, who were afterward captured (18th). A flag of truce (17th) resulted in receiving about 40 recognizable bodies, including Lieut.-Col. Plimpton. The Chaplain's diary said, "Sixty, and mostly stripped of their clothing." The body of Lieut.-Col. Plimpton was buried by the Chaplain. The regiment moved a little to the right early in the morning. Capt. Dow returned on the 17th and assumed command of the regiment, by virtue of his rank.

The regiment moved a little to the left on the 18th, taking position in rear of the Sixth Connecticut. We began to move again, when it commenced to rain. Simultaneously our picket line was attacked, and was being driven in. We returned and gave the Johnnies a taste of our seven-shooters. They evidently did n't like that kind, and soon withdrew. One diary says the rebels met with a terrible repulse today, at our breastworks; for while we only lost about 20 killed and wounded, they must have lost hundreds. About 10 A.M. there was apparently a movement set on foot for evacuation in favor of the rebels, and soon all the troops were in motion. After about three miles of rearward march, our regiment became the rear guard, and so remained. We did some good travelling that day,

until we arrived at Gen. Birney's Headquarters, and then by turnpike to Gravel Hill, where we closed in mass by brigade and rested for the night. One of our men — an attendant in the hospital temporarily, for he was of the color guard — wrote in his diary: "We break up the hospital today on this side, and I am detailed to go with some of the hospital teams. We go over near Jones' Landing."

The 19th was a quiet day, with nothing of importance going on. We remained at Gravel Hill all day — a privilege we appreciated. There was rain and a mail, however: both valuable in their way.

A movement of the troops on the 20th, rearward, proved to be the move which took us back to our old camp at Bermuda Hundred. We started about 10 A.M.; but the roads were very bad indeed — mud, mud, everywhere, and slippery as only Virginia mud could be. We crossed on pontoon below Jones' Landing, and arrived at our camp. The regiment got divided in some unaccountable manner, and the rear portion did not arrive till a few hours later, say about 3 A.M., 21st. A more weary and dirty lot of men could scarcely be found than we on that morning of the 21st, after about eight days of hard work. The usual fixing up of the camp occupied our men during the day. In this work the '61 men took no interest whatever.

CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL (for Officers only), NEAR FORT MONROE.

The 22d marked the beginning of preparations for mustering out the '61 men, as rolls were begun that day. The men who were to be mustered out were in high spirits, notwithstanding that some of them, at least, have passed through fire and water within the past eight days. We learned (see 4 Aug.) that the regimental organization was to be kept up, and no officers to be mustered out except those whose terms will have expired. This came officially later in an order by Gen. Birney, Commanding Corps, who issued his Special Order 102, of 21 Aug., repeating substantially the directions of Gen. Butler. Before the day was out, we were startled and somewhat "broken up" by a rumor that we were to be ordered away at once on active service again. The '61 men looked aghast. The rumor did not take shape, and happy we (and they) in consequence. The preparations for muster-out began the 22d, by the turning in of the guns and equipments, and the hastening of work on the rolls, etc. The Fourth New Hampshire Band came over at night and enlivened us a little.

In the Department of the South, today (22d Aug.), Admiral Dahlgren arranged with Gen. Schimmelfennig, Commanding at Mor-

ris Island, for the erection of a new battery on Morris, from which to begin afresh the bombardment of Sumter. This battery was to be armed as follows: the army to place and man 1 300-pounder, 3 200-pounders and 1 100-pounder, rifled, 2 10-inch Columbiads, 12 10-inch mortars and 2 13-inch mortars; the navy to furnish and man 4 11-inch guns. We of the Third New Hampshire, though we were in Virginia, wished them success on learning later of the facts.

It was a wet and dirty day; but the blanks were being rapidly filled and the final preparations going on, which would permit many of our number to see the granite hills of New Hampshire within the week. A wakeful, restless night was passed by the '61 men; but as "time and tide wait for no man," the 23d Aug. 1864 dawned in the usual manner. The '61 veterans had already turned in their guns and equipments, their precious shelter tents, and all that belonged to their dear Uncle Samuel, who was about to kiss them good bye. It is said that some ludicrous mistakes were made, in turning in the property, the most laughable one being a case where a veteran whose mind was so entirely filled with New Hampshire and home that he actually turned in his pocket-handkerchief for a shelter tent, while another turned in his towel!

The ceremony of muster-out began with the non-commissioned staff; then the companies, by the alphabet, A, B, C, etc. The men were sent to the landing, most of them departing from camp the same day — preparatory to embarking for home.

Capt. Dow was in command of the regiment; and he sent with the detachment the following letter, which explains itself: —

[Capt. Dow to Adjt.-Gen. Head.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., Aug. 23, 1864.

Gen. NATT HEAD, *Adjutant-General of New Hampshire.*

General: I have the honor to transmit to you, by Capt. R. W Houghton, Commanding Detachment Third New Hampshire Volunteers, the old battle-flag of the regiment. Its worn and tattered folds render it unserviceable as a proper regimental stand of colors — yet the old flag is loved all the more; for there will ever remain in the memories of all its brave defenders who now survive the most profound admiration. The old Third has fought beneath its folds; and I believe the honors won have been great and immortal. At *James Island*, *Morris Island*, *Fort Wagner* and its siege, *Drewry's Bluff*, *Half-Way House*, *Bermuda Hundred* and *Deep Run*, have fallen many noble sons of the "Old Granite State." I most sincerely desire that this flag may be preserved by the State authorities, where in future years its defenders may have the pleasure of looking upon it, remembering their service in defence of our glorious Nation's honor. Lieut.-Col. Plimpton would have sent this flag had he lived, and I desire to carry out his plan so far as possible. The original members are being mustered out today here. I regret exceedingly that they were not allowed to proceed to New Hampshire previously, in order to be mustered out there. They will probably arrive in New Hampshire on Monday next. The organization of the Third Regiment will be continued by virtue of *Special Order 102, Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, dated Aug. 21, 1864, a copy of which I herewith transmit.

Very respectfully, etc.,

HENRY S. DOW,

Captain, Commanding Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

*NOTE. — Referred to elsewhere.

The detachment, said to number about 260, went in charge of Capt. Houghton, he being accompanied by Lieut. Hazen and Lieut. Hitchcock. These officers went home under orders, but substantially on leaves of absence. Chaplain Hill (whose term had expired) was the only officer mustered out; and it is safe to say that the absence of no one of the number who left us was more keenly felt. The vacancy created was never filled; and the regiment was without a Chaplain during the remainder of its service.

Three deserved promotions occurred in consequence of the muster-out. There were many others, of course; but these three are particularly worthy of mention. A. D. Scovell, who had long been a faithful nurse, etc., in the regimental hospital, was promoted to Hospital Steward, *vice* Perry Kittredge, mustered out. Perry, as we almost always called him, was a general favorite and had done efficient service. Geo. B. Bingham, who had also been of great and varied service in our regimental and other hospitals, was promoted to Commissary Sergeant, *vice* Geo. H. Miner, mustered out. Miner, who had dealt out our grub (*alias* "rations") so long, and so much of it, too, will long be remembered. The third promotion was that of Marquis L. Holt of Co. E to Sergeant-Major, *vice* John H. Thing, mustered out.

In the evening the Seventh Connecticut band came over, accompanied by Gens. Terry and Hawley; and we had music and speech-making for an after-supper pastime. Those of us who remained behind could n't help wishing, between the speeches, that *we* had been mustered out. A diary says, "A punch for the band!" This may mean much or little; but it is inserted at its face value.

We were ordered to and started about 2 P.M. for Petersburg, on the 24th. What a close shave for the '61 men! As we then understood it, our division was the force ordered away, and the Third New Hampshire took post at head of column. What roads, what mud, what holes! Teams stuck, everywhere. Where was the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals? Where ditto, cruelty to human beings? Alas! 'twas too early: those societies had not yet been called into being. A pontoon was crossed near the Point of Rocks. Many fell out,—worn out,—totally unable to go another step. Result: when we reached the Petersburg & Norfolk R.R., at which point we halted, the regiment was a very small one — looked more like a company

We relieved the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York in the advanced trenches. These are large figures, reader; but New York is a large State. Our stragglers came up during the night. The delights and responsibilities of picket duty were ours that night.

We found ourselves, on the morning of the 25th, again facing war and danger, the enemy and perhaps death. Fighting was going on, to our left, not far distant. We laid in the trenches all day, but in momentary expectation of being ordered to some point to discharge our pieces enemy-ward.

We began to feel a little more at home by the 26th, and made required reports, and began the making of muster rolls (for 31st)

We were relieved from the dangerous front trench that night about 9 o'clock by the Sixty-seventh Ohio, and we then moved to a position in rear of the Sixth Connecticut.

Though away from the immediate front, we were so near the active operations that we were in constant expectation of being ordered to participate. The firing on both sides was kept up; but we slept and rested nevertheless, some with one eye open.

Maj. Randlett assumed command of the regiment on the 27th, coming to us from detached service (Provost Marshal, Tenth Army Corps).

A very lively cannonade, on the same day, lasting about four hours and extending into the evening, was very interesting, especially the latter part of it. This gave each side to understand something of the strength of the other. From our position we could see no other advantage.

The men were getting sick from exposure and fatigue, and many such were noted in diaries on the 28th. We got a good mail that day, and found ourselves connected with a well-regulated system of mail collection and delivery

We were turned out at 4 on the morning of the 29th. We had hardly any semblance of a camp: it was more like a picnic party, with here and there a tent. The work on the rolls occupied the officers' time. Lieut. Davis was ordered to duty in the Ambulance Corps about that time, but declined to serve for some reason not apparent, and Lieut. Giddings was substituted. Another artillery duel on the 29th, similar to that of the 27th, but apparently with a greater number of guns on both sides, and covering substantially the same hours. We furnished a fatigue detail of fifty on the 29th; and though the number was small, we missed them.

We furnished 90 men for picket on the night of the 30th; and one diary says we moved camp, and into the woods, where we built (dug) a trench, to which place the regiment came, having been at the forefront for four days. Another diary said, "We can be shelled here," and adds, "The brigade baggage lies near by Griggs has charge of the musicians."

We were mustered for pay on the 31st, and were informed that we must go into the trenches next morning, relieving the Seventh Connecticut. Notwithstanding our breastwork, the Johnnies could shell us by a cross-fire, and also reminded us of their continued existence by frequent bullets, which went "zipping" all about us, semi-occasionally passing through an arm or leg. Capt. Trickey went in charge of the picket detail (to trenches). Officers were very scarce.

August passed out, leaving us very near the danger line between the two forces and "In front of Petersburg," as the whole line was termed. (See the '61 men's movements in "Miscellaneous Subjects.")

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

(None appear of sufficient value to record.)

IMPORTANT ORDERS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 116, of the 10th, said the Major-General Commanding (Foster) learned with regret that leaves of absence and furloughs were being considered as commencing and ending in New York, and forbade a further misinterpretation of the time.

General Order 18, of the 13th, directed a salute of 35 guns that day from the Saluting Battery, in honor of Farragut's victory at Mobile.

General Order 119, of the 16th, directed a draft of able-bodied negroes. Deserters from regiments organized in the Department to be pardoned if they return on or before 10 September.

General Order 120, of the 18th, directed (in accordance with Act of Congress) that measures be taken to ascertain who among the colored troops were freemen on or prior to 19 April 1861. All such to have their pay made equal to white soldiers to 1 Jan. 1864, from time of entry into service.

General Order 122, of the 22d, betrayed the fact that the Department was overrun with adventurers, etc., of both sexes and colors, and measures for their reduction in numbers was ordered.

Department of the South Statistics for August 1864 are: Total troops, 7,619; cases sick, 1,717; died, 31; cases wounded, 40; died, 3.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4 men,		7 officers.	
Co. A	44	"	3	"
B	46	"	3	"
C	43	"	3	"
D	51	"	2	"
E	53	"	2	"
F	38	"	3	"
G	48	"	3	"
H	61	"	2	"
I	55	"	3	"
K	41	"	1	"
Present aggregate	484		32	516
Aggregate last report	785		35	820

This falling off in numbers is because the '61 men who did not re-enlist have been mustered out.

Absent sick, wounded, on duty, in arrest, etc.: A, 17; B, 27; C, 19; D, 21; E, 32; F, 21; G, 32; H, 29; I, 20; K, 20: total, 238.

Died of disease, 1 (Joseph Ely, Co. C)

No lieutenant-colonel or chaplain: the former killed, the latter mustered out for expiration of term.

Co. D has no 2d lieutenant; Co. H has no 1st lieutenant; Co. K has no 1st or 2d lieutenant.

Discharged for disability, 1 (Geo. A. Ellis, Co. G).

Following is a list of promotions, to positions which were vacated by "expiration of term": —

1st Sergt.	M. L. Holt	of E	to Sergeant-Major
Private	Geo. B. Bingham	" F	" Commissary Sergeant.
"	A. D. Scovell	" I	" Hospital Steward.

Private Lewis Kimball of F has been promoted out of the regiment, to 2d Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Colored Troops.

One man has "joined from desertion": Peter Pelky of C.

Maj. Randlett is commanding regiment, and is sick in quarters.

Dr. Buzzell is detached. Dr. Burnham is sick in quarters. Dr. Kimball is on duty. Adjt. Copp is absent wounded. Quartermaster Hynes is on duty. 1st Lieut. Dodge is Acting Adjutant.

Capt. Dearborn and 1st Lieut. Woodbury are still detached. 2d Lieut. Giddings is detached in Ambulance Corps. Sick in quarters: Capt. Stearns, Capt. Wadsworth, Capt. Kirwin, 1st Lieut. Edgerly, 2d Lieut. Connelly of B, 2d Lieut. Davis, 2d Lieut. McCoy. Absent wounded: Capt. Wadlia (since 16th), Capt. Libby, Jr., 1st Lieut. White (since 16th), 1st Lieut. Eldredge (since 16th). Absent sick: Capt. Maxwell, 1st Lieut. Parker of A. Absent on leave (20 days): Capt. Houghton, 1st Lieut. Hitchcock, 1st Lieut. Hazen. 2d Lieut. Ackerman, commanding Co. G. 2d Lieut. J. S. James, commanding Co. I.

Col. Bedel is taken up on rolls (previously dropped by error). Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, 1st Lieut. Lamprey and 2d Lieut. Atherton were all reported killed in action. The first was actually so; the second lived till the next forenoon, till nearly arrived at Chesapeake Hospital, Hampton; the third was wounded and taken prisoner (afterwards exchanged).

The ranks are shattered, not only by muster-out, but by battle. Absent with leave: G, 1; H, 2. Prisoners of war: E, 3; H, 1; and Col. Bedel. Absent in arrest: B, 1.

There are 165 men present for duty.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	
Corporals	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	8	6	3	
Musicians	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	1	14
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	8
Absent sick and wounded	17	22	14	19	26	13	28	22	16	14	191
For duty	17	8	22	19	13	9	9	23	29	16	165
Killed in action or died of wounds	3	3	0	4	1	3	1	0	1	3	19
Terms expired	32	30	41	18	24	27	19	15	21	28	255
Missing in action	1	1	2	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	11
Deserted	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	9

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

AS per instructions of the last of August, we went into the trenches at 2 A.M. on the 1st, and staid there all day. Musician Griggs was that day appointed mail carrier (to and from Brigade Headquarters). Considerable difficulty was encountered in the making out of muster rolls; and as nearly as can be determined from references, they were not completed for the regiment and the men actually mustered till 1st September, instead of last day of August.

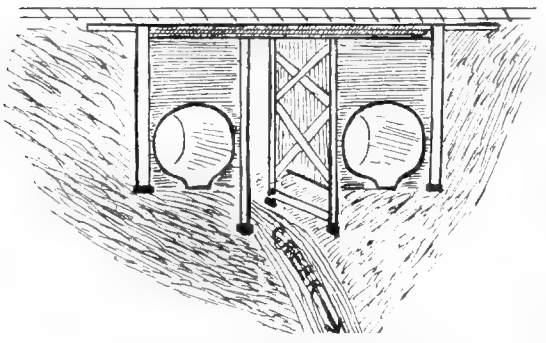
Nothing of importance transpired on the 2d; but the 3d brought the average up, at least from that day, as our (Hawley's) brigade was all turned out to see John Rowley, Private Co. D, Seventh Connecticut, hung for murder. It was a sad sight, and need not here be described, as the reader has already been indulged with a recital of the details in a similar case. It was said that this man's crime was that he shot and killed a fellow soldier during the battle of Olustee, Florida, 20 February 1864.

Lieut. Dodge was relieved on the 4th as Acting Adjutant, by Lieut. Edgerly; and he (Dodge) was then assigned to command of Co. A, which had had no officer for several days, though nominally in charge during that time of Lieut. Dodge. A salute was fired the morning of the 4th from our batteries, presumably for the good news of recent victories elsewhere. The rebels were alarmed, and fired back. This little gun play lasted over an hour. The same day, also, a printed circular was distributed on both sides.

The 5th day of September was a pleasant day — a little better than usual. A bomb-proof was begun for the whole regiment, allowing 20 feet to each company and having a company street opposite each "home," as the boys called them.

Notwithstanding the labors of the day on this bomb-proof, the regiment went into the trenches at night, after furnishing a picket detail. Our line of advanced trenches was being straightened and otherwise improved. It looked as if we had "come to stay." Near us and at our rear two large, new batteries were being built. The military railroad was mentioned by one writer thus: "It is a great affair, branching off from City Point Road, and running to our left — no grading — runs up hill and down — crooked or otherwise, as it happens; saves horseflesh." Our lines were being constantly extended, principally in the left direction, and were then said to have

been nine miles in extent. The fall of Atlanta, and of Forts Morgan and Gaines (Mobile), were announced to us, and created a deal of enthusiasm. "Now," said we, "is the time for Grant to strike." But Grant evidently knew what he was about, and would strike as his judgment dictated, and not because we wished it. 'T was well.



R.R. BRIDGE, NORFOLK & WESTERN R.R.
3d N.H. V DID PICKET DUTY AT AND NEAR IT
AUG.-SEP. 1864.

The 6th, 7th and 8th showed no circumstance worthy of note; but on the 9th a diary said we had orders from Grant to cheer all along the line at 7 P.M. and did so, and all because of Atlanta and other victories.

We were somewhat entertained on the 10th by the "drumming out" of a Sixth Connecticut man, who had the significant word, "coward," on a card, attached to his back. Again we were startled by the news that the Sixty-seventh Ohio sutler was to be our sutler, too. Can a man serve two masters? Go to — that is, go to the sutler and buy something. We did; and the very first article was for internal consumption and not for external exposure.

The writer finds mentioned under date of the 12th, that a certain 13-inch mortar, fired by our troops at Petersburg, acquired the honorable title of "The Petersburg Express." The name was very appropriate, as the mortar was expressly used for the benefit of Petersburg inhabitants, military and civil. Our pioneers began a new bomb-proof for themselves on the 12th.

Col. J. C Abbott of Seventh New Hampshire (Hawley absent) was in command of our brigade on the 14th; for on that day he appointed Wm. Henderson of Co. E as Brigade Postmaster. Not only were stray bullets getting so thick that "stray" was a strained term, but shells were likewise gently dropping, dropping, all around us — every day.

The drum corps, though usually excused from any duty of a servile nature, were obliged about this time to assist in several ways, and made themselves very useful. Latterly, they had policed our little camp.

We were much pleased about this time to hear that Gen. Terry had been brevetted a Major-General. He was a general favorite, a very efficient officer, and his men would go wherever he said.

The rebels had a splendid range on us and were not bashful about making the most of said range. The usual daily happenings filled in the time. We furnished a fatigue party on the 17th, under Capt. Stearns and Lieut. Dodge, of 70 men, to complete a new breastwork in front of our brigades. They had to work rapidly, and were "on one hour, and off one hour," till finished.

A big mortar mounted on a platform car was mentioned in a diary as firing nightly, alternating between a point near us and at another more distant.

Rumors reached us on the 19th that new recruiting parties were to be sent North, and recruiting was to be pushed again with renewed vigor. Capt. Dow was ordered North and proceeded in that general direction on the 20th, after recruits. He never returned.

Our calls were at this time blown on a bugle, and at night they sounded dismal indeed.

At 5 A.M. on the 21st a salute was fired, almost along the entire line, for recent victories in the Shenandoah Valley. The rebels didn't like those salutes very well, and almost invariably fired back defiantly.

Changes were occurring constantly in our officers, as well as our men. Lieut. Parker returned on the 20th, and assumed command of Co. A, relieving Lieut. Dodge, who had both A and B. Lieut. Kirwin was sick and had gone to hospital. Lieut. James was transferred to D. Quartermaster Hynes had gone on short leave. Capt. Wadsworth had resigned. Lieut. Hitchcock had returned. Lieut. Davis had been discharged. Capt. Houghton and Lieut. Hazen had sent certificates of their inability to return at present (they went home with the '61 men) These were the changes and officers' data, all of recent date.

On the morning of the 21st the big mortar fired several times in rapid succession, and then the whole line took it up as if by common consent; and such a banging as followed for about an hour seldom occurs in war, except in actual fighting or a regular bombardment. The earth trembled, and so did the Johnnies; for they thought it was simply announcing an intended attack. How they sprang to their guns at the first sign of cessation, and how quickly and fiercely they replied!

Singularly fortunate were we on the night of the 22d — not a man on duty away from camp. It must have been a mistake; but we found no fault. Dr. (Asst. Surgeon) C. A. Burnham got his discharge on the 23d. We had to send fifty men on fatigue, and the rest of us went into the trenches.

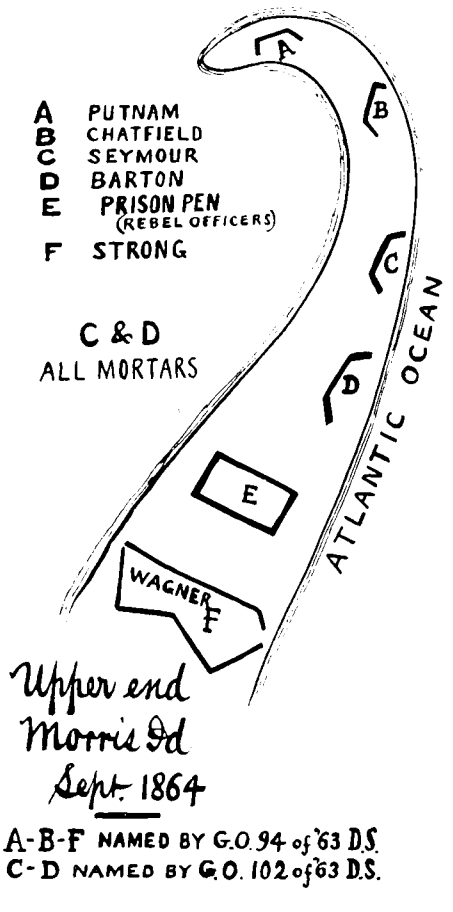
We moved camp again on the 24th, back out of range; and we appreciated it much. "The screeching shell will not now cavort through our camp, and laugh when our fear cometh." Our new position was in the rear of our Corps Headquarters. Another salute by our fiery-mouthed guns for victories. The rebels were not blamable for getting mad at those frequent salutes. Quartermaster Hynes got back from leave on the 25th.

A great move was in contemplation, without doubt, as everything looked like it; but for some reason the "move" didn't get into motion. A camp story that we were to be paid off soon for six months had a peculiar effect on us. Those who had a little of the needful left, released the hitherto rigid grasp on it and visited the sutler.

The companies began to drill on the 26th, and new bugles for our musicians came to hand, or rather to mouth. On the 27th, we had squad, company and battalion drill. The companies (only 6)

presented an appearance on drill which would hardly strike terror to a rebel. They were of only 10 or 12 files each. The paymaster was at work near us; but we did not apprehend any danger. The Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery entertained him the 27th.

We were stirred to our very foundations on the 28th by an order which could not be mistaken, to get ready at once for a move, taking two days' rations. What a pity that we were not permitted to see the paymaster before we went. At 3 P.M. we were off, going to the right and reaching the Appomattox, crossing it at Broad Landing, and proceeding to the vicinity of Deep Bottom. We reached there about midnight, having crossed the pontoons, with only three halts since starting. A hard march. The following general item will aid the reader to trace movements: "28th Sept., P.M., the Tenth Army Corps (Birney) moved, and at midnight crossed the James to north side at Deep Bottom. Gen. Ord, with Eighteenth Corps, crossed at Aiken's Landing, eight miles above. Both corps ready at daylight next morning."



We rested as much as possible till morning, when, having gotten our breakfast, all the troops (there were a lot of 'em) were put in motion.

A diary says: "29 Sept. 1864. Up early. Broke camp. Went out into the old road and halted in rear of a ravine, and soon after crossed it — a very rough place, with thick undergrowth and a mill-stream. We then went on the skirmish line, with the Seventh Connecticut, and soon after advanced to the turnpike; but the Johnnies left, and we were glad. The Third continued to advance to the right and up a hill, and found four guns, which the Johnnies had been using on us, still hot. We captured a team having one man and two women — one of the latter a young woman and with a child. The owner of this turnout was a Mr. Libby, the owner also of a large tobacco building in Richmond. We changed positions again, up the road to the left, in a westerly direction, and closed up in columns of regiments by brigades. We lay there a short time only, when we again proceeded against Richmond, our (Second) brigade being ahead and our division following the cavalry. We got within say three and one-half miles of Richmond, then faced about and back to rear

without a halt till well to rear. After resting a little, we were moved to a new line, farther to the right, where we turned in [into what?] and rested our weary bodies till morning."

There was much fighting during the 29th, but considerably to our left, and by other brigades of our division. We were informed that Chapin's (probably "Chaffin's") Bluff and Fort Harrison had been taken, also that the Eighteenth Corps was heavily engaged, and that the colored troops suffered severely. One writer has it that the colored troops protected our flank and were in a charge for that purpose. Other histories record the fact that Gen. Butler afterward awarded medals to a large number of colored soldiers for valor shown that day. The Thirteenth New Hampshire Historian says: "Gen. Birney, with the Tenth Corps and a body of colored troops of the Eighteenth Corps, carried everything before him at Deep Bottom before 9 A.M., and before noon swept around upon the New Market Road, advanced and established communication with the right of Gen. Stannard's Division, north of Fort Harrison, as had been arranged. Gen. Birney could not, however, dislodge the enemy on his front, though his troops — especially the colored troops, who made the assault — behaved with great gallantry. Their charge was witnessed by us [Thirteenth New Hampshire] from Fort Harrison."

Another writer says we bivouacked at night near Laurel Hill. Still another writer says: "This was the great move on the north of the James River, in which Fort Harrison was captured, etc. The line was about ten miles long, and we [Third New Hampshire] on the extreme right. On our left were the colored troops, and the fighting was very severe and the casualties great; and the same still further to the left. Gen. Donohoe (formerly Capt. Co. C, Third New Hampshire), commanding a brigade, charged and took the fort. He was wounded; also Gen. Stannard, who lost an arm; and Gen. Burnham was killed. It was in consequence of this latter that Gen. Donohoe commanded the brigade."

This feint on Richmond accomplished its purpose, viz.: to stop Hoke's (rebel) corps from going to Petersburg, as they engaged us instead.

[Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck.]

CHAPIN'S FARM, 10.45 A.M., 29 Sept. 1864.

Ord's corps advanced this morning and carried strongly fortified long lines of intrenchments below Chapin's Farm fifteen pieces artillery and 200 to 300 prisoners Ord wounded . Birney advanced at same time from Deep Bottom carried New Market Road and intrenchments scattered enemy in every direction . captured but few Birney now marching toward Richmond whole country filled with field fortifications thus far.

Further information of the operations of the 29th may be gleaned from the report Maj. Randlett made 13 Oct. 1864, as follows: —

To Lieut. E. L. MOORE, *A. A.-G.*, 13 October 1864.

Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

On Sept. 29th moved at 4 A.M., with Second Brigade, in First Division column, from Deep Bottom toward New Market Road before the Heights. Was ordered by Col. J. C. Abbott, Commanding Brigade, to throw my regiment forward to join the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, skirmishing, and command the skirmish line. Advanced about 200 yards across ravine and light woods; came to an opening from which I discovered the enemy's

position to be in continual line of breastworks and rifle-pits, at foot of the hills, and running with New Market Road. Col. Abbott instructed me to advance my lines as rapidly as possible, reporting success to him, exercising my own discretion. When in full view of the enemy and his works, 500 yards across the opening, I advanced a light line and drew from the enemy the disposition of his forces. Finding my line flanked on the left by works similar to those in my front, and discovering that he was reinforcing the flank, I ordered my men to lie down, the advantage of the rolling ground being such as to entirely protect them from his infantry, while his artillery ploughed over us into the ravine. I then sent a messenger to Col. Abbott, informing him of the disposition of my command, respectfully suggesting that a force be sent to relieve my left flank. I was informed that Gen. Terry had sent a detachment of colored troops to that duty. As soon as those troops advanced, I pushed forward my first line of skirmishers and, finding but a small force in my front, ordered my whole command to charge. The enemy, discovering the success of the colored troops on my left, gave us their works without much of a struggle. Finding my way clear, I determined to gain possession of the heights, before the enemy should discover the actual strength of my force. He had already started with his guns. Leaving the Seventh Connecticut, Capt. Atwell, in charge of the works on the road, I advanced with the Third New Hampshire and took possession of the heights. Immediately pushing out a few skirmishers, they captured a Mr. Libby, owner of the farm we occupied, and said to be of Libby Prison notoriety. This gentleman was in his loaded wagon, started for Richmond. From him and the negroes of the place captured, I learned that the enemy's battery consisted of 8 guns. I judged from my own observation of the enemy that his force was about 600 infantry, 200 cavalry and the battery The cavalry advanced at one time as if to charge; but seeing the remainder of Col. Abbott's command advancing, retired. My own force was less than 300. In this operation, so remarkably successful, I am much indebted to Capt. Atwell and his command (Seventh Connecticut) for the cheerful and gallant manner in which they obeyed my orders, as I am quite positive that had the enemy discovered my real force, or seen the least spirit other than determined bravery, they would not have given us the position. Occupying this position, in half an hour I received orders to rejoin the brigade. Afternoon of same day marched with First Division on reconnoissance to within two miles of Richmond to our intrenched lines same evening. During the day, the officers and men of my command behaved in a manner creditable to themselves and to my perfect gratification.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Maj., Third New Hampshire Vols., Commanding Regiment.

A hasty breakfast on the morning of the 30th, and we were again on the move. The troops formed in column by divisions. The doings of that day as recorded are not really at variance; but being written from different standpoints, apparently differ. One says: "Marched and countermarched all day, and at last went into the trenches. The rebels came down on our troops on the left, at Fort Harrison, and got whipped three times." Another says: "Considerable skirmishing during the day, and was attacked by enemy about 3 P.M. They were repulsed. They then attacked our cavalry, but were again repulsed. The cavalry captured about 300 prisoners and several battle-flags." Still another says: "Turned out at 4 A.M., and moved into the trenches to the left before noon. The rebels charged our position on the left this afternoon and were repulsed. Rations issued at midnight tonight."

By another diary, it would appear that our regiment was a very slim affair so far as numbers went. This diary says in substance that Capt. Stearns with 75 men went on picket, and grammatically

construed, the writer says that detachment constituted one of the wings of the regiment. If true, then we had about 150 men there. Soon after nightfall it began to rain, and we all had a very unpleasant night. We were in momentary expectation of an attack, or to be an attacking party ourselves. Not much sleep was possible under such circumstances.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

(There appear to be none of special interest.)

IMPORTANT ORDERS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 131, of the 8th, ordered a salute throughout the Department for Sherman's victories, and the Northern District to fire shotted guns.

General Order 132, of the 8th, announced the establishment of a Depository for soldiers savings (!), and appointed Paymaster R. J. Stevens in charge. Deposits to be called for at pleasure.

General Order 139, of the 26th, changed the names of certain forts, in honor of fallen and brave officers. The work within the intrenchment at Hilton Head to be called Fort Sherman (after Gen. T. W. Sherman). The work at Mitchellville to be called Fort Howell (after Gen. J. B. Howell, formerly Colonel of Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania). The work at Beaufort to be called Fort Stevens (after Brig.-Gen. Isaac I. Stevens). The work at Spanish Wells to be called Battery Holbrook (after Lieut. Henry Holbrook, Third Rhode Island)

Department of the South Statistics for September 1864 are: Total troops, 6,643; cases sick, 1,679; died, 25; cases wounded, 28; died, 4.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4 men,	5 officers.	
Co. A	43 "	3 "	
B	46 "	3 "	
C	41 "	3 "	
D	49 "	2 "	
E	51 "	3 "	
F	40 "	2 "	
G	48 "	2 "	
H	58 "	2 "	
I	54 "	3 "	
K	42 "	1 "	
Present aggregate	476	29	505
Aggregate last report	484	32	516

The companies are so reduced that they are only having one cook each as a rule. H and I are the only exceptions this month.

Killed in action or died of wounds: C, 1; E, 2; I, 1: total, 4.

Missing in action: 1 (M. Hennessy of H, since 16 Aug.)

Died of disease: C, 1; H, 1.

Discharged for disability: 1 (James Webster of D)

Deserted: A, 1; D, 1; G, 1; H, 1; K, 1: total, 5.

Gain from "missing in action": A. E. Jennings of F; Corpl. Edwin Brackett of K.

Gain from "desertion": F, 1; G, 1; K, 1: total, 3.

The following table will show the duties and whereabouts of the officers of the regiment: —

	Col. Bedel	Prisoner of war.
	No Lieutenant-Colonel.	
	Maj. Randlett	Comdg. regiment.
	No Chaplain.	
	Dr. Buzzell	On duty.
	Dr. Kimball	Special duty at Div Headquarters.
	Adjt. Copp	Absent, wounded, since 16 Aug.
A.	Capt. Dearborn	Detached.
	1st Lieut. Parker	Acting Regtl. Q.M. and Comdg. Co. A.
	2d Lieut. Giddings	Detached.
B.	Capt. Dow	Recruiting service — New Hampshire.
	1st Lieut. Dodge	Comdg. Co. B.
	2d Lieut. Connelly	Comdg. Co. C.
C	Capt. Trickey	Absent, wounded, since 4th.
	1st Lieut. Woodbury	Detached.
	2d Lieut. Donley	Comdg. Co. E.
D.	Capt. Maxwell	Absent, sick, since 13 Aug.
	1st Lieut. Edgerly	Comdg. Co. F and Acting Adjutant.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
E.	Capt. Wadlia	Absent, wounded, since 16 Aug.
	1st Lieut. Eldredge	Absent, wounded, since 16 Aug.
	2d Lieut. Atherton	Prisoner of war.
F	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. Hazen	Absent on leave.
	2d Lieut. Ackerman	Comdg. Co. G.
G.	Capt. Libby, Jr.	Absent on leave.
	1st Lieut. White	Absent, wounded, since 16 Aug.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
H.	Capt. Kirwin	Absent sick.
	No 1st Lieutenant.	
	2d Lieut. McCoy	Comdg. the company.
I.	Capt. Houghton	Absent on leave.
	1st Lieut. Hitchcock	Comdg. company
	2d Lieut. J. S. James	Comdg. Co. D.
K.	Capt. Stearns	On duty.
	No 1st Lieutenant.	
	No 2d Lieutenant.	

Quartermaster Hynes has been discharged to accept appointment of Captain and Acting Quartermaster Volunteers.

Capt. Wadsworth, Lieut. Davis and Assistant Surgeon C. A. Burnham have been discharged for disability.

Lieut. Atherton has been taken up on rolls, he appearing to be a prisoner of war.

Prisoners of war: E, 3; F, 1; H, 1; Col. Bedel.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	
Corporals	6	6	3	5	5	5	4	8	6	4	
Musicians	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	
Absent sick and wounded	15	23	13	18	25	15	32	20	17	15	193
Absent, all others	4	4	4	3	6	9	3	9	4	7	53
For duty	20	17	23	19	19	13	10	27	31	15	194
Absent in arrest	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

OCTOBER, 1864.

WE were rudely and early awakened on the first day of October by War's alarm. The wet of the previous night had not dampened anybody's ardor, so far as could be seen. Though the air was well charged with moisture, an occasional odor of burned gunpowder was wafted about us. The day had advanced to about 9 o'clock ere we were put in motion, the direction being toward the front. On we went, up the Darbytown Road, to its junction with the Richmond Central, and still beyond, a distance of nearly a mile. This march was peculiarly hard, exhausting and annoying. Everything was damp, sticky, clingy, and we perspiring at every pore. It was said we were then within two and one-half miles of Richmond. How aggravating to be so near and yet so far — from its capture. Several diaries called it as near as two miles. One diary says: "Our brigade deployed as skirmishers and within sight of Richmond, advancing within rifle shot of the enemy's battery, under a heavy artillery fire. From diaries it is learned that the regiment was commanded that day by Lieut. Edgerly.

The official report of the day's movements, made on the 15th by Maj. Randlett, explains itself: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
LAUREL HILL, BEFORE RICHMOND, VA., 15 Oct. 1864.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE, *A. A. A.-G.*,
Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

Lieutenant: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in reconnoissance of First Division, Tenth Army Corps, before Richmond, on the 1st day of October, 1864: —

Left intrenched position at 9.30 o'clock A.M., and marched up Darbytown Road to junction of Richmond Central Road. After proceeding about one and three-quarters miles on this road, my regiment was deployed as skirmishers, with Sixth and Seventh Connecticut and Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, under Col. Rockwell of Sixth Connecticut Volunteers. Advanced to within sight of rebel capital. Met no infantry opposition to within seven hundred yards of its fortifications. The artillery fire was very heavy from every point of the enemy's front.

Losses of command: wounded, 1; missing, 1: total, 2. In this day's duty the regiment was under command of Lieut. J. Homer Edgerly, whose conduct was reported by all to have been extremely praiseworthy. The command returned to our intrenchments at about 10 o'clock P.M.

I was absent from my command, as "Division Officer of the Day"; and by order of Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney, Corps Commander, accompanied Tenth Connecticut Volunteers in a movement to the left of the division column, to divert the enemy's attention, which was very successful.

I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Major, Third New Hampshire Vols., Commanding Regiment.

An account by Lieut. Dodge furnishes additional and interesting particulars of the doings of Saturday, 1 Oct. 1864: "After a wet night we started in middle of the forenoon. It was a disagreeable day — cold, wet, nasty, as well as bad under foot. Maj. Randlett was Division Officer of the Day; and as Stearns, who was next in command, was on picket with 75 of the Third, the command devolved upon Lieut. J. Homer Edgerly, with Lieut. Wm. Ladd Dodge second in command. Pushing out towards the Richmond Turnpike, found the Sixth Connecticut, Seventh Connecticut, Seventh New Hampshire and One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York, of our brigade, with a flying battery, two brigades of cavalry and the First Brigade of our division. Our brigade deployed facing Richmond, Sixth Connecticut on the right, then the Third New Hampshire, followed by Seventh Connecticut, the Seventh New Hampshire and One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York being in reserve. Our flanks were covered by the cavalry and the battery, going free and easy.

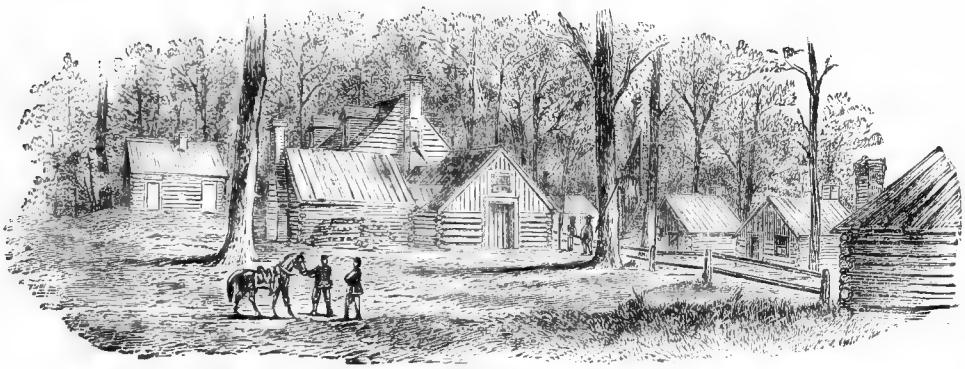
"In this manner we advanced to within 1,000 yards of the outer works of Richmond, nearer than any infantry had been during the war. Johnnies opened at short range and did much damage, having an enfilading fire on us. Their cavalry was in plain sight, and many houses were set on fire by them to prevent falling into our hands. But our movement was, it turned out, only a reconnoissance in force to see the country; and in due time we started for home. The First Brigade covered our retreat. We had not proceeded far before it rained, and quite hard, the troops marching on one side of the road and artillery and cavalry on the other. The roads in many places were filled with water, and from the sounds we all knew the rebel cavalry were hanging on the flanks; so on we pushed, so tired, so hungry, but with not a word of complaint, each straining to keep in place, knowing full well that to halt was to be captured. But when we reached our pickets there was something very comicial in the way some made a dive head first into the mud and bushes outside the road; and many did not report until the next day. It was long after dark when we arrived back at point of starting. Then a detail for Lieut. Edgerly, leaving the regiment in command of Lieut. Dodge until return of picket the following morning. For several days the regiment remained in this place, homeless, without knapsacks, and ready for any adventure."

We were kindly permitted on the 2d to "dry off," but not to the entire completion of that enjoyable diversion. About ten o'clock we were put *en route* again; and though not actually engaged ourselves, were moved about somewhat, but finally halted nearly in front of our Division Headquarters, and, later, bivouacked for the night. A rebel skirmish line was reported to have surrendered to our forces that day, and was said to have belonged to Pickett's division.

The important items of the 3d — a quiet day for us — were as follows: "The drying off" was substantially completed; the sutler arrived; the paymaster was getting conveniently nearer to us; and a rumor that certain officers were to be permitted to be mustered out under some peculiar and recent decision or order of the War Department. At night we were again moved, and to the left, to a large knoll in the rear of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts. Though a knoll, the place was damp, and we lost by exchange of spots.

Matters were apparently at a standstill; for on the 4th, 5th and 6th, we laid around in a rather loose manner, filling in the time by swapping camp rumors and speculating on the probability of being paid off.

The morning of the 7th ended our inactivity The whole day was full of the opposite: and when the Third New Hampshire was not actually in full activity, it was in the very midst of it, and in some cases we had hard work to keep our little body together as a



GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR DUTCH GAP, VA.

whole. The accounts are various, and each of interest. One says: "New Market Road: right wing forward as skirmishers, left connecting with detachment of Kautz's cavalry, and right connecting with skirmishers of Third Brigade. Cavalry fell back without warning. We at once deployed to cover the ground. Got short of ammunition. In response for more, got 75 men of Seventh Connecticut, with their Spencers. Enemy charged and overpowered us, but were at once driven back by our main line." Another says: "Rebels attacked at daylight. Our regiment ordered to right flank. They charged and were repulsed. Our loss was 1 killed, 11 wounded, 13 taken prisoners." The Thirteenth New Hampshire Historian says: "The enemy attempted to turn the right flank of the Army of the James, but was repulsed with severe loss near New Market. Union loss about 500. Enemy's loss much greater, and he abandoned his central road. The part of line attacked was held by Kautz's cavalry, who are said to have been surprised at daylight. Kautz met with a severe loss — nearly all of his artillery and many men." Another says: "Fell in and took position on the right of our works the rebels charged we followed them about a mile,

and stopped till 9.30 P.M., when we returned to our position on the right [where the rebels were repulsed in the morning.—D.E.], and staid there all night." Another says: "We moved to the road and formed a line of battle: all in confusion, our brigade advances, our left wing is put out as skirmishers, and we advanced to meet the enemy. Did n't go far, nor the rebels either; for we drove them back in a hurry."

The regiment went into this fight with pay-rolls signed, but not actually paid. The official account, made the 16th, is as follows: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
LAUREL HILL, BEFORE RICHMOND, VA., 16 Oct. 1864.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE, A. A. A.-G.,
Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

Lieutenant: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of 7 Oct. 1864: —

Broke camp within intrenched line, Laurel Hill, about 8.30 o'clock A.M. Moved toward right of our line, in column of Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps. Formed part of line of battle with that brigade on New Market Road. Here learned the enemy were advancing, driving our cavalry force. Col. J. C Abbott, commanding brigade, ordered me to advance the right wing of my regiment as skirmishers to meet the enemy Advanced as directed; met the enemy in force, about seven hundred yards from New Market Road, in line of battle running parallel with the same. The right of my line was soon after connected with skirmishers from Third Brigade; my left connected with a detachment of Gen. Kautz's cavalry These cavalry skirmishers had been driven by the enemy and claimed position in the opening. I did not deem it prudent to advance further, as the enemy s line of battle was within one hundred yards, his skirmishers being driven handsomely by my men a few moments after gaining this position; and I discovered, from the bristling bayonets of the enemy and his quiet yet exposed deportment, that he was determined to advance. At this critical moment my orderly reported to me that the cavalry had fallen back, leaving me no word and my left flank entirely exposed. I immediately faced my command by left flank and covered the ground so unceremoniously left by the cavalry The enemy advanced steadily at this point to within eighty yards of my line, and were handsomely repulsed by my skirmishers. At this time my men began to complain that their ammunition was getting short, which I reported to Col. Abbott, who informed me he could not replenish it, but gave me seventy-five men from the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, armed the same as my own men (Spencer repeating carbines). With these few men (not over one hundred and fifty in all) I succeeding in keeping the enemy back for more than half an hour, when he advanced in bayonet charge in two lines of battle. My men were confident they could repulse them: and as my orders had been "to hold them as long as possible," there was no chance for those on the left of the line to escape; and nobly they contested the ground with the formidable force within fifteen yards of my line, some of them destroying their arms before surrendering. Thirteen of these brave fellows fell into the enemy's hands, I trust unharmed prisoners. There was no possible chance for escape, for our main line opened fire on the enemy before the left of my line began to give way. I attach no blame to any one for this; for had my men returned to the line it must have been with the enemy I immediately joined my left wing, which was in the main line of battle, second battalion, from the left of the brigade line. The enemy must have been punished severely, as on my left the distance was less than one hundred yards and the enemy stood a long time in full view in line of battle and received a terrific fire from the seven-shooters. Those of my men who were secreted beneath logs when the enemy charged over them, captured thirty-one of the enemy as they fell back, one man capturing six prisoners.

Afternoon of the same day, advanced with division column in pursuit of enemy; but he would not receive battle. Returned and took position on ground contested with the enemy.

Of the conduct of the men and officers of this skirmish line I make no comment; but I trust the importance of the repeating rifle or carbine for skirmishing will be fully appreciated, as I do not believe the same number of men armed with any other piece would have held the enemy in check for a moment.

My loss in Third New Hampshire Volunteers: 1 man killed, 11 wounded and 13 taken prisoners: total, 25.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Major, Third New Hampshire Vols., Commanding Regiment.

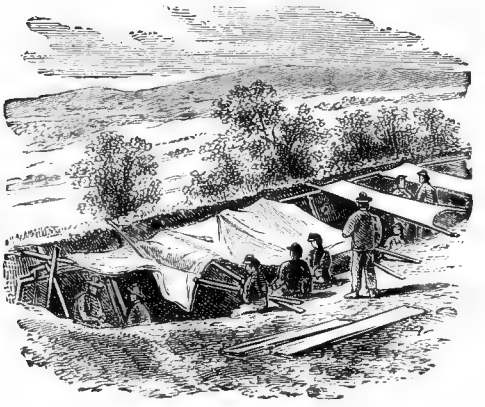
Several additional points concerning the affair of 7 October are contained in an account by Lieut. Dodge, as follows: —

The night of the 6th October 1864 found the Third as the relief or reserve regiment of the brigade. After breakfast on the 7th, and before the dishes were washed, we were alarmed and annoyed by riderless horses and army wagons passing over and around our camp ground. What did it mean? No one knew, — but we soon had the order to fall in in a hurry. As we had but a small kit of goods, the operation of falling in consisted in getting into a perpendicular position, hanging on the trappings and forming into line. This was soon done, and we started for the rear at right angles to our front. Soon Adrian, that ever-present shadow of Gen. A. H. Terry, put in an appearance, — and Maj. Randlett was ordered to take his right wing as skirmishers and let left wing follow as support. But as usual, instead of skirmishing for only its own front, it did more, and they proceeded until they met the Johnny skirmishers, which they soon drove back upon their main force, and waited for further orders; but it was too late. The rebel hosts advancing bagged the most of them; and part — the larger part — never returned to the regiment again, but died in prison. On they came. The remainder of the regiment were stationed between One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York on their right and Seventh New Hampshire on their left, in the woods. Firing became quite general by both of our flanking regiments; but our men were peacefully sitting on the ground, in best of spirits, joking and having a real good time, some telling stories, others poking fun at the heavy artillery regiment on the right, where the file closers were trying to make the rear rank men step off with their right feet when they fired; but that season soon ended. Firing became oftener and nearer, when we found the Johnnies in our very front stealthily progressing, thinking there might be a break between the two regiments that had been firing. But they found out the "error of their belief" in short metre; for the "coffee-grinders" worked off over 40 rounds apiece before they stopped firing, for the firing and charge became general. Defeat was their reward. Four rebels lay dead within twenty feet of our front, and a large number besides at a further distance. They had received enough of it, and left their dead and dying in most cases. In prospecting after the lull, captured because he could not run or use his arms, a rebel Captain, belonging to a South Carolina regiment, pleasantly, with an oath, asked what kind of weapon "we-uns" used. He had been through the Peninsula and always at the front; but for pure and undefiled storm of lead had never seen the equal of our fire. Poor fellow was wounded several times in legs, also in his arm. After reasonable waiting we calmed down and ate our lunch; and it was not until late in the afternoon when we moved from that position to advance and "look the landscape o'er." We returned there to sleep, and soon after built a formidable breastwork and made home under the "shadow of its wing."

The morning of the 8th told us that the enemy had decided to stay near us; and during the day our forces began the erection of works to protect our right flank. Substantially nothing was done

during the day in the line of offensive measures. Our hearts and stomachs too were both gladdened (one by lightness and the other by heaviness) on the 9th by the arrival of a load of sutler's goods, which the kind-hearted (!) man sold us on trust. He was "subtle-er" than we knew He knew the paymaster was coming on the morrow to pay us off for six months. Can one wonder at his prodigious kindness and trusting simplicity? The work was quite well advanced by night, and we were moved up to it in our proper place. The work had an abattis in front.

We were paid off the 10th, for six months, by Maj. O. W Donovan, who tendered us all the 7–30 notes we wanted. Some of the men used up the day in hunting up their creditors and settling their indebtedness. Creditors also anxiously looked for debtors; and many made a break for the sutler's tent, and ended the day in inward pain. Canned goods were the great desideratum, and the empty cans lying about would rejoice the heart of a goat, broncho or mule, all of whom are reported to thrive on such diet.



RIFLE-PITS.

The quietness of our vicinity was in some degree attributed to the fact that Gen. Birney had been taken quite ill and had gone away, leaving Gen. Terry in temporary command of the corps. He probably felt delicate about active operations during his chief's temporary absence. Gen. Ames was commanding our division.

The 11th was entirely devoid of event worthy of record.

An attack on our pickets about 3 A.M. on the 12th turned us all out lively. Later we got orders for "three days' rations and light marching order," and at 3 P.M. we were off again, we knew not where or for what. At night we were sent back to our camp, arriving there in a drizzling rain. During the afternoon the whole division had been massed, presenting a solid frontage of about half a mile. On arriving at camp, we were directed to retain the rations, as we were liable to be ordered away at any moment.

The 13th marked active operations, and we got our full share. Our division went on a reconnoissance. We started very early, and were a support, in a charge, to the First Brigade, and also covered that brigade's retreat. One account says: "Formed line at 4.30 A.M., and marched on same route as started on last night. Crossed the Darbytown Road and massed. Advanced to the woods and found the enemy strongly intrenched on the other side. In reserve and skirmish all day to 3 P.M., when we were support to First Brigade in an unsuccessful assault. Then fell back and formed line in open field. The whole force then withdrew from the woods, which

were then shelled by our artillery for an hour, after which the whole force returned to camp." One puts it that we marched out about five miles. Another says: "The First Division moved at 4 A.M., followed by the Third Division. Struck enemy's skirmish line at sunrise. Skirmished till 2 P.M."

The official report of today's doings, made the 21st, is as follows: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
LAUREL HILL, BEFORE RICHMOND, VA., 21 Oct. 1864.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE, A. A. A.-G.,
Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

Lieutenant: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my command in reconnoissance of 13 October 1864: —

Left camp at four o'clock A.M. Marched in column, Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps. On meeting enemy was ordered to deploy my command in rear right wing, brigade line, as reserve. Soon after was ordered to right of division line in rear of First Brigade, to communicate with Col. Pond, commanding that brigade. Col. Pond ordered me to form column in rear of his command, which I did by deploying in column by wing right in front. After lying in this position for more than an hour, orders were received to charge the enemy's works in our front. Col. Pond's brigade, reinforced by the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, formed in battalion line in double column closed in mass. My command formed thirty yards in rear of battalion of direction. The line advanced steadily at command forward for about two hundred yards, when the command to charge was given. We dashed forward about two hundred yards further. A yell given by the charging column seemed to inspire hope of success, but proved to give the concealed enemy the position of our forces and drew a terrific fire, under which Col. Pond's brigade retired in confusion. My command retained their position, not a man leaving the ranks. Col. Pond soon rallied a portion of his brigade. Orders were received to retire, and I covered the retreating column.

I cannot refrain from comment on this charge, after stating so much relating to the conduct of this brigade. It appears to me that our advance was made too far to the right, as nearly all the fire from the enemy came across from enemy to left of our flank. I do not think the position could have been carried with the force of our command; but I cannot refrain from stating that it is my belief that the ground was not thoroughly skirmished before the charge was made.

On retiring I was ordered to join the Second Brigade, and with them returned to camp. Of the conduct of my officers and men in this unhappy affair I am truly proud, as none but true soldiers would have withstood the demoralizing shock of the retiring force.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES F RANDLETT,
Major, Third New Hampshire Vols., Commanding Regiment.

One event of the day must not be overlooked. Gen. Butler, in an order of the 13th, said that, having learned that Union prisoners in Confederate hands had been set at work in the trenches in our front at Chapin's Farm (about 150 men), he directed a like number of their prisoners in our hands, and preferably the Virginia Reserves, be treated likewise, with same rations — one pound flour, one-third pound bacon daily — ten hours' work, and in the Dutch Gap and other works. (See *Army and Navy Journal*, 22 Oct. 1864.)

The line of our works was undergoing a change, and the new line to be run right through our camp.

We moved camp again on the 14th, to conform to the new line of works. The labor of the new protective work, though great, progressed very favorably. Dr. Buzzell returned 14th. He had been to Philadelphia with Gen. Birney (see 10th). Matters were quieting down, and apparently we were to stay where we were for awhile. The best indication of that was that the sutler had got a larger tent, and filled it with all that goes to make the soldier happy He was a subtle man. The proximity of a well-balanced sutler results in an unbalancing of other people. Several chastisements for minor offences were recorded about this time.

The 15th marked the completion of a well; and 'tis well 't was so, because the sutler had been supplying something else. This well was equivalent to finding a gold or silver mine — 'twas money in the boys' pockets. If one felt an aching void, he could distend the walls of his stomach without breaking a five dollar bill and finding himself unable to gather up the fragments after a little.

The writer finds one little word entered up in a diary that is truly a *multum in parvo*. The word is "loused," and it is a verb, expressing, as the grammarians say, "something done or performed." Any war history lacking this word is incomplete, and a soldier's individual diary without it is a barren waste. It is said that a certain Irishman, who was having a good time at the above-named game, — for it's really a game, — was approached by an officer of rank, who thought he would have a little sport with Patrick. The player of the little game was seated upon the ground, his back bare, his shirt spread flat upon the earth in his immediate front. Patrick was leaning lovingly over this nether garment, and possibly may have been counting the stitches; yet his frequent convulsive movements could hardly be said to be accounted for in that way. About once in thirty seconds he suddenly placed his two thumb nails together with a sort of rolling motion. The officer approached. Patrick looked up. "Good morning, my man!" said he of the ranky strap, and added, without giving Patrick a chance to reply, "I see you are picking them out." Patrick was alive in a minute, and the reply set the officer in motion at once. "Begorra, no; Oi'm taking 'em as they come!"

In this work of trench-making and changing lines, it must be understood that the Third New Hampshire had to furnish details who put in many a weary hour with shovel and pick.

NOTE. — Lieuts. Bowen and Parker, with the writer, visited Laurel Hill in September, 1892; and under the guidance of Lieut. Bowen, the old camp-ground of the Third New Hampshire was located, and in rear of the extreme left of a line of works ending in a crescent-shaped battery. A dwelling, say half a mile rearward, was still visible. The party also visited Fort Gilmer and other rebel works.

On Sunday, the 16th, the day was almost entirely devoted to drawing clothing, fixing up our camp a little and buying sutler's goods. Several officers were expecting to be mustered out under a decision referred to several days ago, and the order for their muster-out arrived on the 17th. Adjt. Copp, Lieuts. Dodge and Connelly

were the lucky ones. Adjt. Copp was absent and Lieuts. Dodge and Connelly got final muster-out on the 19th, both starting "for America" next day.

The 18th marked the commencement of log houses.

Maj. Randlett got his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel on the 19th, and we received news of Gen. Birney's death. He was much respected and died regretted by us all. As a sequel to the order of Gen. Butler of the 13th (which see), Gen. Lee notified Gen. Grant the 9th in substance that he had relieved the (our) men who had been placed at work in the trenches.

We were turned out bright and early on the morning of the 20th, to hear and see a shotted salute all along our lines in honor of a recent victory by Sheridan. The rebels tried to duplicate our cheers. Every man on duty. Gen. Butler announced Gen. Birney's death on the 31st by General Order 135.

The 22d recorded a snow squall. Think of that, ye well-housed men and women at home! Lieut. Edgerly received a Captain's commission on the 22d — well deserved, too, for he was the most popular officer in the regiment. Matters were quiet, but so quiet that they portended a storm; and it came.

On the 26th we were ordered to be ready to move at 4 A.M. on the morrow. Under this date the Thirteenth New Hampshire Historian says: "Tomorrow the whole Union Army is to be set in motion and, leaving only a small garrison along its thirty miles of fortifications, is to make the most powerful demonstration yet attempted on the enemy's present lines,—if possible, to turn his right flank south of Petersburg, and gain possession of the southern railroads. The purpose of our force now on Cox's farm (he means the corps in which the Thirteenth New Hampshire was) is to gain the nearest possible point to Richmond and to prevent the transfer of Lee's troops from there toward his Petersburg lines; and, if his left wing can be turned, to march into Richmond. The Tenth Corps, Gen. Terry, is to make a demonstration on the Charles City and Darbytown Roads, while Gen. Weitzel's force of the Eighteenth Corps is to push through the White Oak Swamp at Hobson's Crossing, move up to the Williamsburg turnpike, and then attack. Consequently the Eighteenth Corps will post to the rear of the Tenth Corps and along to the right of it, then face to the left and advance."

We had a heavy fatigue detail during the day, and the large majority of the regiment thus became practically unfitted for the sore trials which so soon followed. Records of early turnouts have probably become rather insipid to the reader; but to us they were a living reality, full of meaning. This time (27th) it was about 2 A.M., and our line was ready to start before 4. We traversed substantially the same ground as on the 13th, and with three days' rations in our haversacks. A diary says: "Deployed as skirmishers [his company was E. — D.E.] and advanced under a brisk fire to the enemy's works, where we halted for an hour, and then moved from the left of our division to the right. Then formed a skirmish line again and advanced on the enemy's skirmishers, and drove them back. Held our position till night, under musketry and artillery fire."

Of the operations of that day (27 Oct.) the *Army and Navy Journal* of 5 Nov says: —

At daybreak of Thursday, Terry's Tenth Army Corps moved out along the Darbytown Road and threw itself out in the direction of the Charles City Road, occupying the country between these two, nearly on the same ground as in the late reconnoissance in force by the same corps. Terry's First Division (now under Ames) held the right; Turner's Second (now under Foster) held the center, and Birney's Third (colored, now under Hawley) held the left. Being well deployed in this order near the hamlet known as Darbytown, about four and one-half miles from Richmond, Terry then threw a skirmish line forward; and a sharp encounter took place, commencing first with Gen. Ames, and continuing down to the left where Gen. Hawley was engaged west of the Darbytown Road, and toward the New Market Road . . about noon, the main advance was ordered driving the enemy inside his intrenchments

We found ourselves on the skirmish line again on the 28th and soon engaged. For reliable data concerning the movements of both days (27th and 28th) see Col. Randlett's official report, which follows: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
LAUREL HILL, BEFORE RICHMOND, VA., 30 Oct., 1864.

Lieut. FERDINAND DAVIS, *A. A. A.-G.*,
Second Brigade, First Division Tenth Army Corps.

Lieutenant: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my command Oct. 27th and 28th, in skirmish on Darbytown and Charles City Roads: —

Marched from camp at Laurel Hill at 3.45 o'clock on morning of the 27th in column Second Brigade, under command of Col. Abbott. Reached Darbytown Road 5.30 o'clock. Received orders to deploy my command in advance of Second Brigade, and move forward as skirmishers towards enemy's works, my left resting on Darbytown Road, my right connecting with skirmishers of Third (Col. Plaisted's) Brigade. Met the enemy's skirmishers in rifle-pits before his works, and succeeded in driving them from their position to behind their main line of outer defences of Richmond. My loss in this operation was 3 killed and 3 severely wounded.

At ten o'clock received orders to move to the right of division line, the division being right of Tenth Corps. Moved to this position by facing my line by right flank and passing in rear of skirmishers of First and Third Brigades. There I was reinforced by Seventh Connecticut, Capt. Atwell commanding. In my new line the left of Seventh Connecticut connected with right of Sixty-seventh Ohio from First Brigade, the right of the Third New Hampshire resting on Charles City Road. Received orders to advance towards enemy's works and ascertain his force and position. Assured that the line in advance of First Brigade would move forward at the same time, I advanced through woods about one hundred yards and came to an opening. In attempting to cross the corn-field I found the enemy posted the same as I had encountered him on the left — in pits. The skirmishers of First Brigade failed to advance, and consequently a terrific fire from the enemy in our front and on the left flank made it impossible for us to advance more than one hundred yards into the field without great sacrifice of men. My command laid down, holding every pace of ground over which we had advanced. I then attempted to have the First Brigade line advance; but to no purpose. Finding it impracticable to advance the left of our line, for the reason that there were none to engage the enemy who gave us such heavy flank fire, I extended with my reserve my lines further to the right of Charles City Road; drove the enemy's skirmishers in the woods from my front, and succeeded in gaining a position where my fire flanked his pits and drove all before my regiment to behind his works, thus gaining a fine view of the Charles City Road and the line of works generally.

During this advance a continual artillery and infantry fire played upon us, whose effect ceased as soon as his skirmishers were driven in. The distance was so short from the pits that their aim was almost certain; and although but eight men were hit by the enemy's fire, four were killed instantly.

I have to regret the loss of one valuable soldier on the morning of the 28th, shot by our cavalry, who fell back the evening previous; and on their advance in the morning new men did not know our position. My total loss: 7 killed, 8 seriously wounded. At 2 o'clock P.M., 28th, I received orders to assemble my command and join brigade on Darbytown Road, having been on skirmish line thirty-two hours.

Of the conduct of the officers and men under my command, I feel I am justly proud. Each officer did his whole duty, each enlisted man stood nobly by his comrade; and although the night was cold and rainy, not a grumble or complaint at hardship or suffering was heard. My wounded were safely brought in, my dead carefully buried.

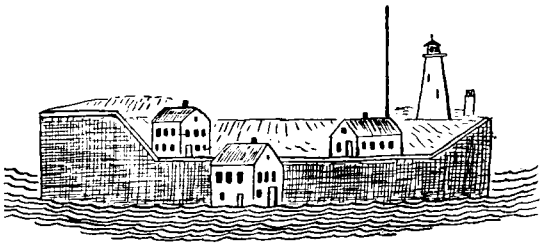
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,

Lieut.-Col., Third New Hampshire Vols., Commanding Regiment.

The 29th did not witness so lively scenes as those of the two days prior. We were in the trenches, but not engaged. The rebels drove in the pickets a little way, on our right; but a cavalry charge regained the lost position.

Not a single detail was made from our shattered ranks on the 30th; and we rested. The 31st arrived with its usual muster for pay, and the month ends, leaving us in a quiescent state, but so near the enemy that five minutes might change the scene and conditions entirely.



NOTE. — The above was sketched from a sailboat, in which were Lieuts. Bowen and Parker, the writer, and two others, *en route* from Sullivan's Island to Morris Island — lower end.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 265, of the 1st, made regulations for soldiers voting in the field, in cases where States had authorized their absent soldiers to do so. Each political party to have an agent for each corps, and inspectors for each brigade. No speeches or canvassing.

General Order 271, of the 15th, said if officers have no money to pay board (see General Order 127) they may give certificates of indebtedness (due bill).

General Order 272, of the 15th, provided that no more details for recruiting service (recruiting parties) be made except by the War Department (and so amended General Order 80 of 1862).

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 143, of the 3d, placed Brig.-Gen. E. P. Scammon in command of the Northern District, relieving Gen. Saxton, who then assumed command of Department of Beaufort.

General Order 145, of the 12th, discontinued the "Depository for Soldiers' Savings" (see General Order 132), and Paymaster Stevens was directed to turn over the deposits to their proper owners.

General Order 146, of the 12th, directed that all prisoners at or ordered to Fort Clinch by general court-martial be transferred to Fort Marion, at St. Augustine. Thereafter all sentences to hard labor, if for more than two months, to be made to Fort Marion.

General Order 150 of the 28th forbade officers, soldiers or civilians bringing their wives or other females to the Department without special permit from Department Headquarters or from Secretary of War.

[NOTE.— At this period there appears to have been several general and staff officers sent to the Department by orders from War Department; but whether out of pity for those officers, or for those who were relieved thereby, does not appear.— D.E.]

Department of the South Statistics for October are: Total troops, 6,574; cases sick, 2,063; died, 18; cases wounded, 43; died, 1

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4 men,	5 officers.	
Co. A	33 "	2 "	
B	45 "	0 "	
C	37 "	3 "	
D	46 "	3 "	
E	51 "	3 "	
F	39 "	3 "	
G	41 "	1 "	
H	53 "	1 "	
I	53 "	3 "	
K	40 "	2 "	
Present aggregate	442	26	468
Aggregate last report	476	29	505

1st Sergt. Burbank of G has been promoted to 2d lieutenant (muster afterward revoked), and Sergt. Engleblam of G has been promoted out of the regiment to 2d lieutenant, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops.

Missing in action: A, 9; C, 1; F, 1; G, 3; H, 2: total, 16 (nearly all 7 Oct., at Laurel Hill, Va.)

One recruit has been received: Albert George, Co. A. One man has been gained from finding him to be a prisoner of war (John McGinness of Co. H).

Four men have deserted: D, 2; E, 1; H, 1.

The following table will show the duties and whereabouts of the officers of the regiment: —

	Col. Bedel	Still a prisoner of war.
	Lieut.-Col. Randlett (late Major)	Comdg. regiment.
	No Major.	
	Dr. Buzzell	Detached.
	Dr. Kimball	On duty.
	Adjt. Copp	Absent wounded.
	No Regtl. Q. M.	
A.	Capt. Dearborn	Detached.
	1st Lieut. Parker	Comdg. A and Acting Regtl. Q. M.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
B.	Co. B has no officers belonging to it.	
C.	Capt. Trickey	On duty.
	1st Lieut. Woodbury	On leave.
	2d Lieut. Donley	Comdg. Co. E.
D.	Capt. Maxwell	Detached, Hart's Id., N.Y Harbor.
	1st Lieut. McCoy	Comdg. Co. H.
	2d Lieut. Burbank	Absent wounded.
E.	Capt. Wadlia	Absent wounded.
	1st Lieut. Eldredge	Absent wounded.
	2d Lieut. Atherton	Prisoner of war.
F.	Capt. Edgerly	On duty.
	1st. Lieut. Hazen	Absent sick (extension of leave).
	2d Lieut. Ackerman	Comdg. Co. G.
G.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. White	Absent wounded.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
H.	Capt. Kirwin	Absent sick.
	No 1st Lieutenant.	
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
I.	Capt. Houghton	Absent sick (extension of leave).
	1st Lieut. Hitchcock	Comdg. Co. I.
	2d Lieut. J. S. James	Comdg. Co. D.
K.	Capt. Stearns	Sick in quarters.
	1st Lieut. Giddings	Detached.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	

Officers — losses: Capt. Dow has been discharged on account of expiration of term; also 1st Lieut. Dodge and 2d Lieut. Connelly: all under a liberal construction of the terms of Circular 75 of the War Department. Capt. Jonah Libby, Jr., has been discharged for disability

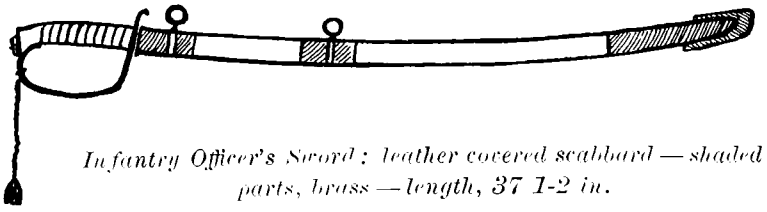
Officers — gain: 2d Lieut. Burbank, to 2d Lieutenant Co. D (muster revoked by the War Department).

Commissions: 2d Lieut. Giddings of A, to 1st Lieutenant Co. K. 2d Lieut. McCoy of H, to 1st Lieutenant Co. D. Burbank, as above. 1st Lieut. Edgerly of D, to Captain Co. F Maj. Randlett, to Lieutenant-Colonel.

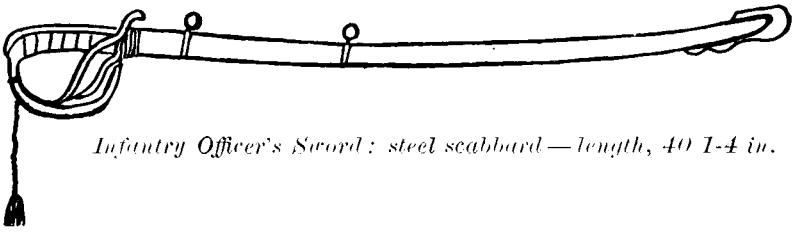
Prisoners of war: Officers — Lieut. Atherton and Col. Bedel. Men — E, 3; F, 1; H, 2; K,1: total, 7

Officers detached: A, 1; D, 1; K, 1; Field and Staff, 1: total, 4.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	4	4	4	5	4	3	1	3	4	4	
Corporals	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	8	6	4	
Musicians	2	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Died of disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
For duty	8	16	14	19	19	15	8	16	30	15	160
Absent, sick or wounded	14	19	18	22	24	10	27	22	11	14	181
Absent, all other causes	6	5	5	3	6	10	4	10	4	7	60
Joined from desertion	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Killed or died of wounds	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	13



Infantry Officer's Sword: leather covered scabbard — shaded parts, brass — length, 37 1-2 in.



Infantry Officer's Sword: steel scabbard — length, 40 1-4 in.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

THE first day of November did not announce itself with any sort of event or with any degree of enthusiasm. Here we were, just as October left us, in the forefront, ready for emergencies; but the emergency did not seem to be a specially dangerous one.

On the 2d day, matters appeared differently. We were directed to get ready to go away. A diary says, "At 10 P.M., ordered to pack up." Although 'tis early, the writer will let the reader into a little secret. We are going to New York to protect the American citizen while he exercises his right of suffrage. Having divulged our destination and purpose, please watch us and see us go; and stay there, and see us come back. See how much sadder and wiser men we were on our return, etc. As we had men on picket (Co. I, under Lieut. Hitchcock), they were relieved to go with regiment.

EXPEDITION TO NEW YORK.

At 5 A.M. on the 3d we were on the move down the New Market Road, to Deep Bottom. There we staid till 4 P.M., when the swift river Steamer *Thomas Powell* took us down to City Point, where we anchored till morning. We arrived at Fort Monroe about 3 P.M. on the 4th; thence to Norfolk, where we were transferred to the Steamer *United States*. On same steamer were the Seventh New Hampshire, Seventh Connecticut and Thirteenth Indiana. As evidence of the ignorance at the front as to the "why and wherefore" of this movement of troops North, a diary, written in the Eighteenth Corps, says: "Many troops are being sent North to protect the frontier." The writer has never heard New York called "the frontier," either before or since.

We left Norfolk at daylight on the 5th, passing Fort Monroe, thence by sea to New York, arriving on the 6th, about noon. Anchored in the North River until about 3 P.M. About 10 P.M. we were taken ashore at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, by the Steamer *Houston*. Being in a land of plenty and peace, and houses, etc., we were somewhat surprised to find we'd got to bivouac right there, in front of barracks, too. It was Sunday, or we might have said cuss-words. Having no Chaplain, it is presumable that a limited number

of condemnatory adjectives were uttered in an undertone. Here was a United States fort. We were in it. There was shelter. We were not permitted to use it. Who blames us if we did make hasty and inelegant selections from the vocabulary and fire them off? We were there to protect the ballot! Oh, yes, no doubt of it! and the reader will see how gallantly we fought for the same, and how magnificently we were entertained during that gallant fight — how sumptuously we fared every day and all that goes with it. We munched our hard-tack and drank our coffee, taking a bite now and then off a cross-cut of boiled pork, "'im as divides the 'oof and cheweth not the cud." The many glances cast by us at the great metropolis, with its myriads of lights and immensity of wealth and population, did not serve to appease our indignation, but rather increased it. We crawled into our shelter-tents as at the front, and were just too mad for anything!

As nearly as we could tell the time, it began to rain at 4 A.M., Monday morning (7th). Did we get up? Yes, and stayed up, too; for we had either to stand up or lie down, rain or no rain. Rigorous military usage required that we should go through the form of an inspection and parade at 8 A.M. This we did in as dignified a manner as possible. Somebody was able to break or bend the stiff military red tape, and at 10 A.M. it was kindly suggested that we might move into the stone casemates. We gladly obeyed the semi-order. About 1 P.M. Lieut.-Col. Randlett was directed to proceed with 100 men to New York on Steamer *Westfield*, taking with him 5,000 rounds and two days' rations of "sol-toss'n 'ardtak," he to be accompanied by Light Battery M, Capt. Langdon. We will now omit much of the minor details, finding the important points all contained in Lieut.-Col. Randlett's report, dated the 18th, and practically covering operations from 2d to 18th. It was while the 100 men were up at New York that the several desertions took place noted under "Desertions," or a similar title.

Following is Lieut.-Col. Randlett's report: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
BEFORE RICHMOND, 18 NOV 1864.

Brig.-Gen. NATT HEAD, *Adjutant-General of New Hampshire.*

General: I have the honor to transmit herein a record of events of my command since 3 Nov. 1864. Received orders at 9 P.M. 2 Nov. to put my command in order for march immediately; two days' rations, "cooked or uncooked," all camp and garrison equipage and regimental teams to be taken along. My regiment was at this time in picket line, but were relieved and returned to camp at 2 A.M. 3 Nov. At 4 A.M., two hours later, moved with column of Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, to Deep Bottom. The night had been cold and rainy, and the march, though short, was rough on account of the mud. About 5 P.M. went on board transports, and arrived at Fort Monroe about 3 P.M. 4 Nov There were transferred to the Steamer *United States*. On this transport were four regiments — Thirteenth Indiana, Seventh Connecticut, Seventh and Third New Hampshire. The accommodations for the men were insufficient, and as a consequence they were literally packed, many being obliged to stand or sit up for want of room to lie down. On the morning of the 5th we got under way at daylight, arriving in New York Harbor at 1 P.M. Sunday, the 6th. At 9 P.M. we disembarked at Fort Richmond on Staten Island and marched to the barrack streets; but as the rooms of the houses were taken up, my command was

ordered to bivouac in the streets. My men found a wood-pile near, and soon had fires and hot coffee. At 4 A.M., the 7th, to add to our discomfort, a smart rain storm commenced. At 8 A.M., inspection; at 10 A.M., quarters were found for us inside Fort Richmond, in the stone casemates. These, being almost entirely open at the sides, served only as protection against the rain, but were even colder than the street bivouac.

At 1 P.M. I received orders to move immediately, with 100 men of my command, on board transport *Westfield*, with Light Battery M, Capt. Langdon, First U. S. Artillery, taking with me 5,000 rounds extra ammunition. Arrived at dock, two days' rations of coffee, hard bread and pork were issued to the command. Judging from the order received, that I was immediately to participate in active operations preserving law and order in the city of New York, the purpose for which we had been ordered from our position before Richmond, I moved my command to meet the emergency, not even taking time to direct my servant to take rations for me, or as much as a towel of my personal baggage.

On board the *Westfield* we lay off Fort Hamilton until dark, when we again crossed to Staten Island, taking on board the One Hundred and Twelfth New York, Thirteenth Indiana and Eleventh Maine, and were immediately ordered to the pier at foot of 42d Street, to await further orders. All day of the 8th we lay at this point. My books, papers and regimental and all officers' baggage had been left at Fort Richmond, and I found myself lying idle with nothing to do except to overawe with our presence those disposed to riot in the city, with the strictest orders not to leave my position without orders. It was a day of sore disappointment to us all, who had anticipated the privilege of adding our votes to the loyal majorities in favor of and confidence in the present administration of our country

At 4 P.M. Brig.-Gen. Hawley, commanding the forces from the Tenth Army Corps, came alongside and proposed to take an officer on board his flag-ship and send him to Fort Richmond for my election papers. I detailed Capt. W. H. Trickey to go. We waited very patiently for his return till dark; but Gen. Hawley was called in another direction, and took Capt. Trickey with him. The captain returned to me about noon next day. I have to regret very much that my men were not allowed to express their confidence in the Government by their votes to sustain the present administration, but am happy to enclose the accompanying certificate from the officers of the command, relieving me from all responsibility of the denial. We remained on the *Westfield* till afternoon of the 11th, when we disembarked at Fort Richmond.

On the 14th we again embarked on the *United States*, for the Army of the James, arriving at our old camp-ground before Richmond on the evening of the 17th, having been gone fifteen days.

Of this expedition I have only to state that we have never endured more hardships before the enemy. We have no casualties to mourn; but hunger, cold and inconveniences generally characterized the whole expedition. I believe I am not disposed to grumble at sacrifices; but I do think it hard to live in New York Harbor three days on raw salt pork and hard bread. This was the extent of my feed and that of my command, and short at that. I have not written the above as a complaint — such conduct would be unmilitary; but for the purpose that you may have a correct record of the history of the command.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JAMES F RANDLETT,

Lieut.-Col., Third New Hampshire Vols., Commanding Regiment.

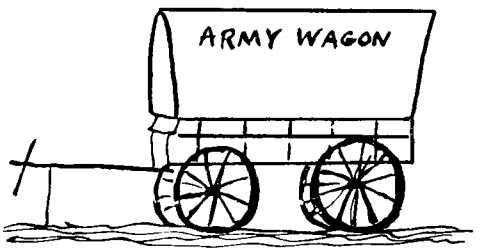
NOTE (1887).— The *Westfield* is a double-ender ferry boat, and plies regularly between New York city and Staten Island. (This is also true in 1892.)

On the 7th of November, in Richmond, the rebel congress assembled. President Jefferson Davis sent in a message. It was read. It contained a recommendation that 40,000 (forty thousand)

slaves be employed in the army; but not as soldiers, except as a last extremity, and that after the war they be emancipated. This proposition was strongly denounced by the *Richmond Examiner*.

THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

On the morrow (the 8th) was to be the Presidential election in New York. And now that we are on the eve of it, we may investigate a little to ascertain why we were there, as a part of an armed force, ready to be ordered ashore. We find the following facts: Gen. Dix, Commanding Department of the East, with Headquarters in New York, issued his order on the 4th (his General Order 86), saying that Gen. Butler had been assigned to duty in his Department, and would take command of the troops arriving and to arrive, all for duty in the State of New York, to meet existing emergencies. This order was followed next day (5th) by Butler's general order, saying that in obedience to orders of the President, he assumed command of the troops arriving, etc. He then went on to say: "To correct misapprehension; to soothe the fears of the weak and timid, the nervousness of the ill-advised; to silence all false rumors circulated by bad men for wicked purposes, and to contradict once and for all false statements adapted to injure the Government in the respect and confidence of the people — the Commanding General takes occasion to declare that troops have been detailed for duty in this district sufficient to preserve the peace of the United States, to protect public property, to prevent incursions into our borders and insure calm quiet. The soldiers of the United States are specially to see to it that there is no interference with the election unless the civil authorities are overcome with force by bad men They can be a terror to evil doers " He then went on to promise protection to every man in voting as his conscience dictated.



This is why we were there. It was surmised and practically expected that there would be rioting in New York and the election interfered with. The precaution, although an extraordinary move, of sending troops for use in case of necessity, was a wise one. They were kept in the background, however; and that means, we were kept on our vessels, ready to be landed at once if circumstances so required; but the exigency did not arise.

Why were we there? We were on the eve of a Presidential election. The two candidates for the people to choose from were Lincoln and McClellan. We were in the midst of war. Each candidate was surrounded by his admirers and supporters. The coming contest was a bitter one. There were many who believed Lincoln to be just a little too forbearing in his attitude toward the erring ones on the

other side, and thought he ought to "brace up" at once or give way to some other man. Scarcely one could be found who doubted his sincerity or honesty of purpose; but they wanted more vigor and wanted it right off. On the other hand, McClellan had many admirers; and a very large class of what might be termed "sympathizers," who, still remembering that he had been removed from the command of the army, when in their opinion he ought not to have been, thought to place him in the Presidential chair as a sort of vindication or reward for his valor; and this, too, without considering his fitness for the position. The war between these factions waxed hot, and friends were pitted against each other. It was "*my* candidate" — none others to be considered. The soldiers' vote, too, was to be a factor. They were permitted to vote in the field, through State Commissioners. Those on furlough, or officers on leave, had their furloughs and leaves extended to cover election day. Those in hospital were granted furloughs, and their transportation, both ways, was furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. The way to fraud, and the temptation to do such, was an inviting one. The agents representing New York State got into some kind of difficulty, either by themselves or through some subagent, as there were charges of fraud (bogus votes) and arrests. A military commission in Washington (Gen. Doubleday, President) began the trial on 3d November of the implicated parties. The State Commissioners asked in vain to have the seized votes turned over to them; and failing in that they also petitioned in vain for a postponement of the trial till after election.

Another phase of the times was a threatened incursion into our borders, or rather a series of them. One, the "St. Albans raid," had already taken place, and others were threatened. It was this Gen. Butler meant in using the word "incursion" in his order assuming command in New York. Among the other points so threatened were Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, O.; Buffalo and Ogdensburg, N Y; Castine, Me., and other important points on and near the border. As a sample of the despatches sent over the country, one will suffice here: —

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., 5 P.M., 3 Nov. 1864.

Threatened raid. A large number of armed men are on the island above and below the place. Many strangers have been in town all day. A raid on the town is feared. Business has been suspended. Everybody is arming. A tug has gone to reconnoitre. Three men have been arrested for firing in the streets. Men and arms have been sent for.

This sort of thing was keeping the people constantly stirred up. Still another cruel rumor was that on election day the principal cities of the North were to be simultaneously fired and destroyed, and that an armed force was coming over the border to release all the rebel prisoners in our hands, notably at Fort Johnson. The Secretary of State telegraphed Mayor Gunther of New York, as follows: —

WASHINGTON, 2 Nov. 1864.

This department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set on fire the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. It is my duty to communicate this to you.

To this the Mayor replied that he had no fears, but would take precautions; and if Federal assistance was necessary, he would invoke it without delay. On that same day Gov Seymour of New York issued a proclamation, saying "There are no well-grounded fears that the rights of the citizens of New York will be trampled upon at the polls the power of the State is ample it is the duty of the sheriffs that no military or other organized forces shall be allowed to show themselves in the vicinity of the polls with any view of menacing or intimidating citizens in attendance."

Does the reader again ask why we were there? Again, let us see another phase of the election. On the 1st of November there was held an immense mass meeting of War Democrats in the Cooper Institute, New York, at noon. Gens. Dix and Sickles were present and participated to the extent of making speeches. Still another and final sample showing the troublous times: "29 Nov. 1864, U.S.S. *Onondaga*, James River." In a letter thus dated, Lieut.-Comdr. Cushing said he objected to the Navy being used by either party as a political measure. He said commissioners for votes had been on board, but representing only one political party — the Union party; and if the Democrats had not voted, it was because their party had not given them (the sailors) equal facilities. That quite recently, however, the Democrats had sent their agents on board with ballots; but the latter were printed on the outside, "Union Soldiers' Vote."

Why were the troops at New York? The writer has attempted to tell why, but possibly has n't made it clear, and perhaps has n't done it in a way to avoid offence; but, like Lincoln, he has "malice toward none."

Having gotten back to our base again, after an absence of 15 days, we on the 18th began anew to fix up camp; and as it seemed to be generally understood that we were to stay there during the winter, measures were instituted at once for getting logs and lumber, to build semi-houses for ourselves. These measures meant labor, and a deal of it too, and continued for several days.

The War Department ordered on the 22d (reaching us probably three or four days later) that officers in the field be permitted to dispense with shoulder straps — the designation of rank, however, such as stars, eagles, leaves and bars to be worn; and they were also permitted to wear overcoats like enlisted men. On the night of the same day (Ugh! it makes one shiver to recall it) water froze to the depth of half an inch, and we had a snow squall!

Thanksgiving arrived (24th — one ordered by the President, for mercies); but no celebration for or by us. Work, work; chop, chop (strictly American chops, served on axes); build, build; — and the day passed and was gone. Every man who was able to go, was sent out at night on picket. We had anticipated something out of the usual course during the day for our stomachs; but fate was against us. The "goodies" arrived next day (25th), and we ate turkey meat and chicken ditto, and fruit, and so on on the 26th. It is hardly necessary to state that these good things were sent us by friends at the North.

The Ninth Maine, near us, had a shooting match, on the 25th; but the shooting was done in a very methodical manner, resulting in the death of a member of that regiment, who had been sentenced thus by a court-martial.

A diary says: "Sunday (27th): rain; in the woods getting out logs for our house."

Had we been able to see as far as Folly Island on the 28th, our risibilities would have been on an ascending scale. Fact is, we should have laughed, and all over, too. The sailors and marines — a detail from the naval squadron — scampered over the sand hills and through the underbrush, "on drill." They were practicing in anticipation of real service of the same kind soon to take place, perhaps. Troops embarked at Hilton Head, and a movement up Broad River was on the tapis; but a fog nearly spoiled the whole project. They went up the river, however, on the 29th, and landed at Boyd's Neck, the object being to cut the railroad at Pocotaligo (as was also attempted 22 Oct. 1862, the Third New Hampshire being present). The scheme was partially successful. The engagement took place on the 30th at Honey Hill, and the battle takes that name. Honey Hill is about three miles from Grahamville. The troops were the Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Second U. S. Colored Troops; Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored); Fifty-sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York; Twenty-fifth Ohio; 2 companies Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry; 2 batteries of Third New York Artillery The navy furnished boats, boat-howitzers, sailors, marines, etc., forming a naval brigade.

Confederate papers say our force was 5,000 and 16 pieces artillery. The known loss was 740 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut. S. M. Smith, formerly of the Third New Hampshire, was an officer in the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops. Full particulars of this battle may be found in the *Army and Navy Journal* of 10th and 17th December 1864. Gen. John G. Foster was in command of the Department.

The only incident worthy of mention, ere we part with November, was the receipt of new drums on the 30th; and no doubt they got a beating soon after.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 279, of the 10th, directed that all leaves of absence and furloughs (the order called both "furloughs") expire on the 14th, and all holding such to report at nearest Draft Rendezvous; and the Provost Marshal-General was directed to enforce the order.

General Order 282, of the 14th (of historic value), was the acceptance, by the President, of Gen. McClellan's resignation of the 8th (and received the 10th), as of the 8th. [It will be noted that the date "8th" is same date as the Presidential election. — D.E.] The same order appointed Gen. Sheridan as Major-General (as of the 8th), for gallantry, etc., of himself and troops at Cedar Run 19 Oct.

General Order 286, of the 22d, permitted officers in the field to dispense with shoulder straps and wear in place of them the particular marks of rank; and to wear the overcoats (like) of enlisted men, and no ornament required on hat, overcoat, or forage cap; and may dispense with sashes and epaulettes.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 152, of the 5th, made the following changes: Brig.-Gen. E. P. Scammon, from Hilton Head District to District of Florida; Brig.-Gen. J. P. Hatch, from District of Florida to Northern District; Brig.-Gen. E. E. Potter, from Northern District to Hilton Head District.

General Order 153, of the 7th, appears to be the result of an investigation as to the conduct of an unsuccessful expedition on the 3d of the previous July, having for its object the capture of Forts Johnson and Simkins. The forces were: The Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Col. Hoyt; the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York, Maj. Little; and 60 men of the Third Rhode Island Artillery. The censure of the Commanding General (Foster) fell heaviest on the Fifty-second Pennsylvania. Col. Gurney, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York, was commanding at Morris Island at the time and had charge of getting up the expedition. (The order is too lengthy for insertion.)

General Order 154, of the 9th, ordered a census of all persons in the Department, and revoked the prophylactic doses of whiskey and quinine (General Order 108).

General Order 155, of the 11th, established a free market for the sale of fruit and vegetables at each post, and a guard to be in attendance to keep order. The sales to be from boats and wagons.

General Order 157, of the 15th, authorized the building of huts, size of wall tents, for the troops during the coming winter, and to be covered with rough split shingles or old canvas or shelter tents.

Department of the South Statistics for November 1864 are: Total troops, 7,535; cases sick, 1,972; died, 19; cases wounded, 314; died, 0.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4 men,	5 officers.	
Co. A	30 "	1 "	
B	39 "	1 "	
C	35 "	3 "	
D	44 "	2 "	
E	49 "	3 "	
F	35 "	2 "	
G	40 "	1 "	
H	50 "	2 "	
I	51 "	2 "	
K	31 "	1 "	
Present aggregate	408	23	431
Aggregate last report	442	26	468

No recruits during the month.

Gain from "missing in action," 1 (D. S. Webster of G, now a prisoner of war)

Joined from desertion: 2 (E, 1; F, 1).

Capt. Geo. Stearns and 1st Lieut. Parker have been discharged on account of expiration of term.

2d Lieut. Burbank has been dropped (as an officer), there having been no official information of his muster.

Promotions: 2d Lieut. J. S. James of Co. I, to 1st Lieutenant (H); 2d Lieut. J. Ackerman of Co. F, to 1st Lieutenant (B).

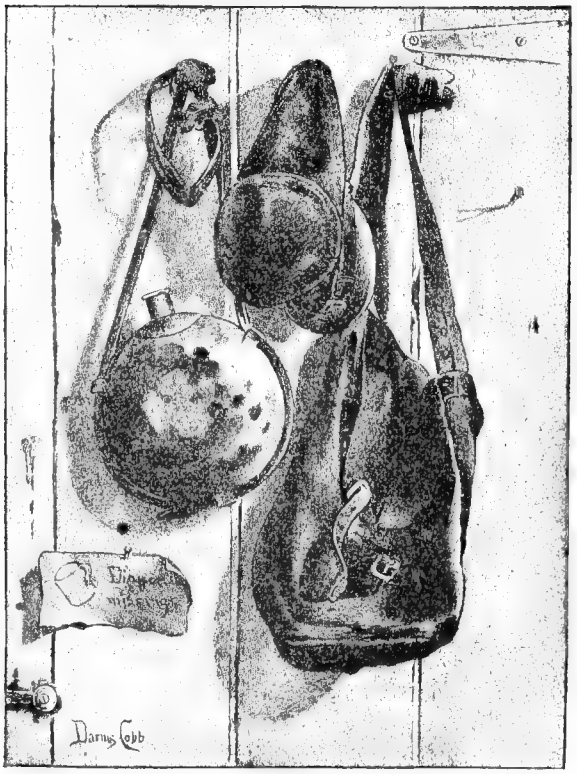
The following table will show the duties and whereabouts of the officers of the regiment: —

Col. Bedel	Still a prisoner of war.
Lieut.-Col. Randlett	Comdg. regiment.
Dr. Buzzell	Detached.
Dr. Kimball	On duty
Adjt. Copp	Absent, wounded.
A. Capt. Dearborn	Detached.
No 1st Lieutenant.	"
No 2d Lieutenant.	
B. No Captain.	
1st Lieut. J. Ackerman	Comdg. Co. G.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
C. Capt. Trickey	Act'g Major.
1st Lieut. Woodbury	Detached.
2d Lieut. Donley	Comdg. Co. E.
D. Capt. Maxwell	Detached.
1st Lieut. McCoy	Acting Adjutant.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
E. Capt. Wadlia	Absent, wounded.
1st Lieut. Eldredge	Absent, wounded.
2d Lieut. Atherton	Absent, prisoner of war.
F. Capt. Edgerly	Absent, on leave.
1st Lieut. Hazen	Sick, in quarters.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
G. No Captain.	
1st Lieut. White	Absent, wounded.
No 2d Lieutenant.	

H.	Capt. Kirwin	Absent, sick.
	1st Lieut. James (J. S.)	
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
I.	Capt. Houghton .	Absent, sick (beyond his leave).
	1st Lieut. Hitchcock	Comdg. company.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
K.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. Giddings	Comdg. Co. B.

[NOTE.—No data shows K to have any officer in command of it, unless, by inference. Giddings; and no officer commanding A, even by inference.—D.E.]

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	3	4	4	5	5	3	1	3	4	4	
Corporals	4	3	0	4	3	4	4	7	6	4	
Musicians	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	
Deserted . .	3	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	9	28
Discharged for disability	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Killed or died of wounds	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	5
Absent in arrest	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Prisoners of war	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	7
Absent sick or wounded	14	18	17	21	25	9	26	20	12	16	178
All others absent	5	4	6	3	4	8	4	8	8	6	56



DECEMBER, 1864.

DECEMBER did not make much of a mark on its initial day. Simply a mail: only this, and nothing more. Our houses (!) were quite well advanced, — in fact, nearly completed; and there being no special resting-time for a truly willing soldier, we begun to have dress parades and all that sort of thing.

The Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were ordered discontinued on the 3d; but we did n't get the order till the 5th, when we found the Tenth (our) Corps merged into the Twenty-fourth, a new corps; and the Twenty-fourth on the extreme right of the line. (See General Order discontinuing Tenth and Eighteenth Corps.)

Gen. Butler did not mean that the morals of the officers should fall off. On the 5th he ordered that no officer should borrow money of an enlisted man, and that all such debts be paid at next pay day; and furthermore, should a new offence be committed, it would probably result in his dismissal. The idea of abridging any man's right to borrow money! Why not say, "He has no rights at all — to breathe, to swear, to trade, to think"? The writer has in mind now an officer of the Third New Hampshire, who, when with that noble body, said to one of his men, who tremblingly said, "I think" so and so: "Think! think! ' why, man alive, what right have you to think? I am hired expressly to think for you!" We 'll return to our story. The borrowing went right on just the same, only more covertly.

Our regimental baggage arrived from Norfolk on the 6th (probably what was sent there when we started on our Virginia campaign, in May last)

In the Department of the South, on the 6th and 7th, further efforts were made to cut the railroad communications; and there appears to have been an action at Tulifiny Cross Roads; but it was almost wholly a naval movement.

On the 7th, also, was received the first intimation of the approach of Sherman. Admiral Dahlgren, in his Memoirs, says: "Cut the bridge, and can see and hear cars. Rockets seen last night, in the direction of Savannah, and hope it was Sherman answering rockets sent up."

We got orders to move on the 7th, with two days' rations, in light marching order. Those of us who were not on picket on the previous night had to go on that duty at night.

On the 10th we had a novelty for a sensation. Corpl. Gammon of Co. K captured, alive, a rebel lieutenant, who had accidentally wandered into our lines while scouting. For this piece of gallantry, Gammon was permitted to keep the crestfallen rebel's sword and belt. The enemy pressed our lines all day and drove in the cavalry Our regiment was in the trenches, ready to fight or run, as occasion required.

The writer finds himself irresistibly drawn toward the Department of the South, looking after Sherman; and at the risk of the reader's censure, will again fly South. A message received the 12th, from the right wing of Sherman's army, signed by Gen. O. O. Howard, and written in pencil on a scrap of paper, dated the 9th, near Savannah Canal, said: "We have met with perfect success thus far. Troops in fine spirits, and near by." This was received by Gen. Foster and Admiral Dahlgren, in Foster's steamer, a little while after breakfast. One can hardly write of these matters and be calm. Sherman came. Fort McAllister was captured on the 13th.

We must hasten back to the red soil of Virginia. On the 13th is found the first mention of a Fort Fisher movement. Under that date the Thirteenth New Hampshire Historian says: "Gen. Butler is on his way, with Gen. Weitzel in immediate command, to attack Fort Fisher by some considered the strongest fort the enemy has the Army of the James furnished Gen. Ames' division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and Gen. Paine's division of the Twenty-fifth Corps (colored), or 6,500 in all. Admiral Porter goes with 37 vessels,—500 guns,—the most formidable fleet assembled for any special expedition during the war." This refers to the first attack, an account of which is given elsewhere.

Let us fly again to the Department of the South, and see what's going on there. At 8 A.M. on the 14th, Admiral Dahlgren received the following: —

U.S.S. DANDELION, OGEECHEE RIVER, 10.30 P.M., 13 Dec.

We carried Fort McAllister by assault this 5 P.M., and I came down to this boat expecting to meet you. I want the army rations sent up Ogeechee to Kings Bridge, and will try to meet you before assaulting Savannah. I have possession of all roads and the river above the city, and Savannah is our game. I want ten 30-pounder Parrotts and ammunition, good charts, and Gen. Foster to simply prevent the escape of the garrison and inhabitants of Savannah from getting away If occasion offers, let the authorities know that my army is fat and happy and in fine order, having eaten all the turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes, etc., in Georgia. We have lost only a few and have some 700 prisoners. All well. W T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Dahlgren, Foster and Sherman met the same day. An inspection of Fort McAllister was made on the 15th, and shells were found in front of it, buried in the ground and made into torpedoes. Several men were killed thereby. Sherman made the rebels dig up their own mechanisms.

Again we return to Virginia. The fleet sailed on the 18th for its rendezvous, 25 miles east of Fort Fisher. Same day Capt. Trickey caught a deserter (James F Brown of G), who was once of our regiment, was an original man, and then named James Blanchard.

He was discharged in May 1862 for deafness (supposably feigned), and 21 Dec. 1863 came to the regiment at Morris Island as a substitute recruit. He was known at once. He deserted at Wilcox Landing, Va., 25 June 1864, while on detail after water. He was discovered to have again enlisted, and in the Forty-seventh New York, where he was found.

South Carolina again. Sherman and Dahlgren conferred as to pushing Foster to the railroad, while the navy pitched into Savannah. There were five men shot for desertion on the 21st, in our Corps; but we are glad to record, not of our regiment. They were shot simultaneously, and were buried where they fell, and without coffins. This is war; but we are fortunately nearing its close. The grip that Sherman had got was causing a choking sensation, and was the beginning of the end.

Our forces in South Carolina again were considerably shaken up on the 21st, by a painful rumor that the rebel Commodore Tatnall (we heard of him in Nov. 1861 at Port Royal) was to attempt to run out from Savannah. There was a gale blowing; but the *Nantucket*, *Pawnee* and *Winona* were sent into the Savannah River. As Dahlgren's flagship, the *Harvest Moon*, had got into the mud in Warsaw Sound, Dahlgren and Sherman took barge to Ossabaw Sound, there meeting a tug with dispatches — Savannah abandoned.

Again Virginia. Lieut.-Col. Randlett, with a few men to assist, went to where the body of Lieut.-Col. Plimpton was first buried, and took it up. He started North with the body on the evening of the 25th, leaving Capt. Trickey in command of the regiment.

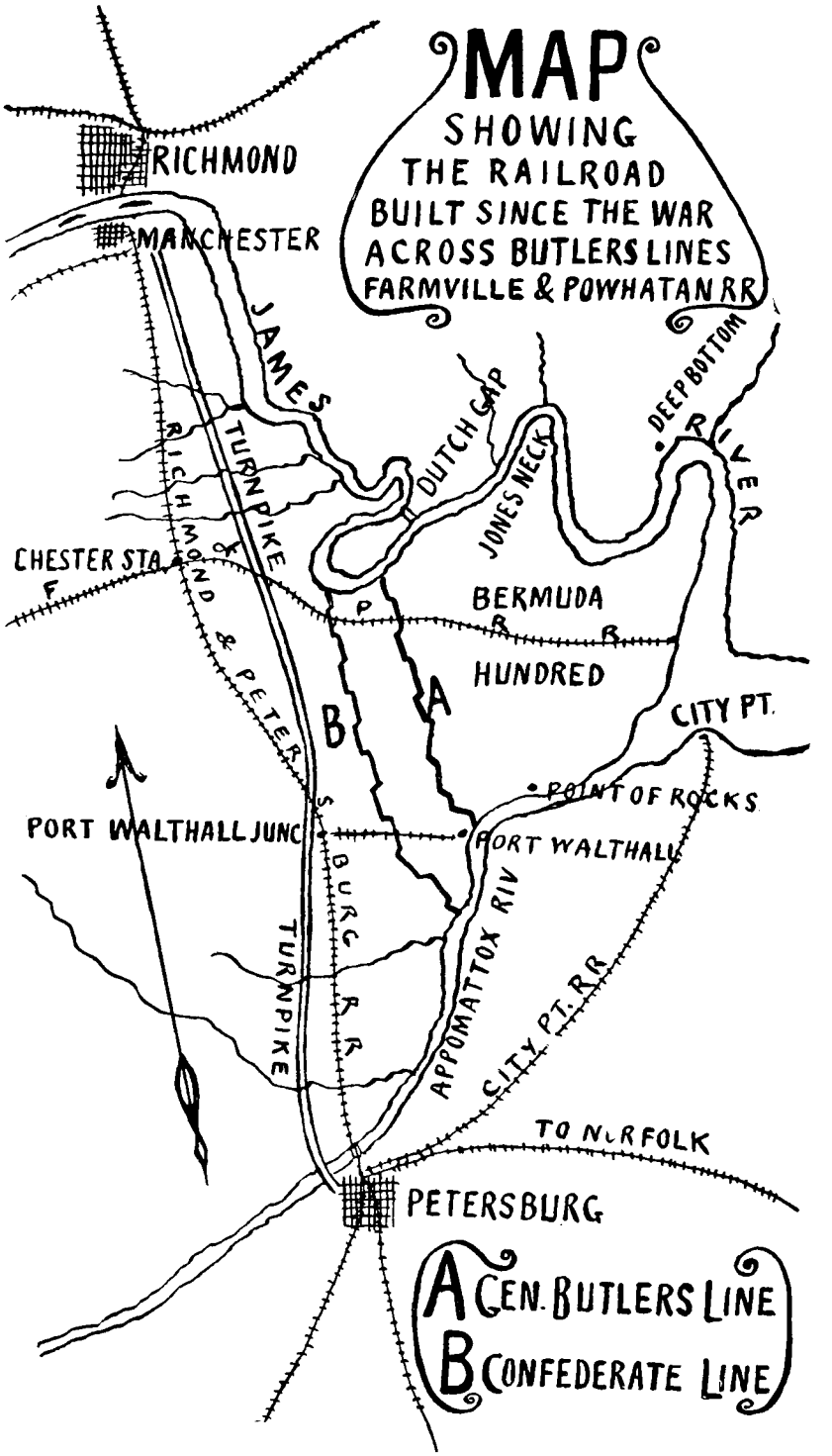
Admiral Dahlgren went up the Savannah River with the *Wissahickon* and *Winona* and the tugs, and anchored near and below the obstructions, about 4 P.M. on the 22d. On the 23d they went up to the city in a tug, Sherman having entered promptly with troops. Sherman was at the private house of a Mr. Green.

On Christmas Day we were visited by Gen. Natt Head, Adjutant-General of New Hampshire; and glad we were to see him. He was a very popular man with all New Hampshire soldiers. He was accompanied by Geo. Hutchins and others of Concord. Our camp was near the New Market Road. The order of several days ago, to be ready to move, was undoubtedly in anticipation of sending us with the expedition to Fort Fisher. We had no special celebration of Christmas, but did have a very pleasant time with our Concord visitors. One diary has it that this party was the "Governor's Staff."

The deserter referred to the 18th was shot for the offence on the 26th. Brown was his name; an account of his crime, etc., will be found elsewhere.

The glorious news of the fall of Savannah reached us the 26th; and such shouting, such antics, such cap-throwing, etc., never was before heard or seen.

Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Sherman consulted at Savannah on the afternoon of the 26th. Sherman's plan was to fortify the city, and to draw well back from the seacoast and pounce upon the interior; but not before New Year's. Dahlgren received notice from the fleet



[NOTE.— The above map is the result of a personal visit to Bermuda Hundred, Sept., 1892, by Lieuts. Brown and Porter and the writer.— D. E.]

off Charleston that the rebel iron-clads were about to make a little run down to the fleet; and Dahlgren went up, getting there the 29th, at 7 A.M.

On the evening of the 29th a lot of raw recruits were received from New Hampshire — 123 was said to have been the number. During the 29th the *Nantucket* and *Passiac* arrived off Charleston, making 7 monitors in all.

The troops were arriving back from Fort Fisher on the 30th. The month and the year also pass out without incident, except such as is attached to the Fort Fisher matter; and that has separate treatment.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 297, of the 3d, made the following important changes in the Army of the James: Tenth Army Corps and Eighteenth Army Corps to be discontinued. The white infantry of the Tenth and Eighteenth to be the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. The colored troops to be the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. The Corps Staff and artillery of the Eighteenth to belong to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps; and the Corps Staff and artillery of the Tenth to belong to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord assigned to command of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

General Order 299, of the 7th, provided for distributing articles of clothing and other necessaries issued by the Government, or contributed to prisoners of war, through Col. John E. Mulford, Agent of Exchange of Prisoners of War, at Fort Monroe. The order appointed two officers, with alternates, then prisoners of war, to act for the Government.

General Order 301, of the 19th, said every officer and man able to do duty was wanted at once in the field, " and thus fill up the ranks, strengthen the armies and aid the patriotic and gallant troops, now smiting the reeling enemy with victorious blows."

General Order 302, of the 21st, was a call for 300,000 men.

General Order 305, of the 27th, directed that a paymaster be stationed at each draft rendezvous. All money exceeding $20.00 to be taken from recruits when they arrived. Balance to be drawn when they arrived at regiment. At small rendezvous an officer may be detailed to act as paymaster in such cases. A pass-book to be given the soldier, representing the amount taken from him.

General Order 306, of the 27th, placed all the U S. General Hospitals under the Surgeon-General, and directed that no enlisted man fit for field service be detailed for duty in any capacity in such hospitals; but men of the companies of the Second Battalion of the

Veteran Reserve Corps to be detailed for guards, attendants, nurses, cooks, etc., at such hospitals, either with or without officers (of the Veteran Reserve Corps) accompanying.

General Order 307, of the 29th, directed the Quartermaster to furnish coffins and other reasonable and proper facilities for burial of officers who died in hospitals, upon requisition of the medical officer in charge.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

(The orders are mostly promulgations of General Court-Martial cases.)

Several staff officers reported at various times during the month, from other Departments, being ordered to the Department of the South by War Department Orders or from Headquarters of the Army.

Department of the South Statistics for December 1864 are: Total troops, 6,715; cases sick, 1,423; died, 49; cases wounded, 288; died, 13.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4 men,	5 officers.	
Co. A	29 "	1 "	
B	40 "	1 "	
C	34 "	3 "	
D	45 "	2 "	
E	49 "	3 "	
F	34 "	2 "	
G	41 "	1 "	
H	48 "	2 "	
I	51 "	1 "	
K	31 "	1 "	
Unassigned Recruits	123		
Present aggregate	529	22	551
Aggregate last report	408	23	431

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	3	4	4	5	4	4	2	3	4	4	
Corporals	3	3	1	4	3	3	3	6	6	4	
Musicians	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	8
Deserted	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Absent in arrest	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	6

Prisoners of war: E, 1; Col. Bedel.

Died of disease: H, 1. Executed: G, 1.

Discharged for disability: F, 2. Term expired: A, 1.

Corp. Chas. H. Berry of Co. H has been promoted to Commissary Sergeant, *vice* Com.-Sergt. G. B. Bingham, commissioned as Regimental Quartermaster.

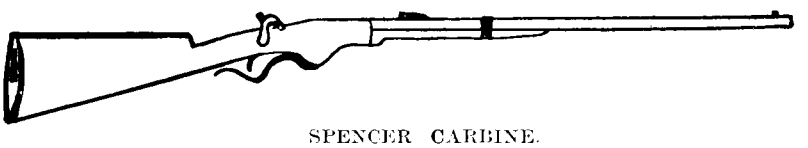
One man of D (James Powers), previously reported as "killed in action," proves to be alive and now in Camp Parole, Annapolis, wounded. Another man (Geo. W Atwood of G), previously reported as "missing in action," is found to be at Camp Parole, sick.

Five have joined from desertion: A, 1; B, 1; F, 2; G, 1.

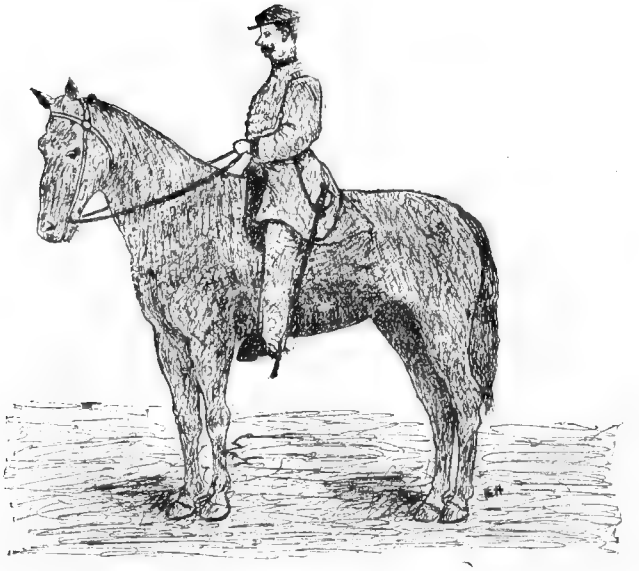
The following table will show the duties and whereabouts of the officers of the regiment: —

	Col. Bedel	Still reported as prisoner of war (paroled this month).
	Lieut.-Col. Randlett	On a 25 days' leave.
	Dr. Buzzell	Detached.
	Dr. Kimball	On duty.
	No Adjutant.	
	Lieut. Bingham	On duty (Regtl. Quartermaster).
A.	Capt. Dearborn	Detached.
	No 1st Lieutenant.	
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
	(Apparently no officer in command.)	
B.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. Ackerman.	Sick in quarters.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
C.	Capt. Trickey	Comdg. regiment.
	1st Lieut. Woodbury	Detached.
	2d Lieut. Donley	Comdg. Co. E.
D.	Capt. Maxwell	Detached.
	1st Lieut. McCoy	Acting Adjutant.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
E.	Capt. Wadlia	Absent, wounded.
	1st Lieut. Eldredge	Detached service, Concord, N.H.
	2d Lieut. Atherton	Paroled, at Camp Parole [actually in Officers' Hospital, Annapolis.— D.E.]
F	Capt. Edgerly	On duty.
	1st Lieut. Hazen	Absent (ordered to appear before Military Commission at Washington).
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
G.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. White	Absent, wounded.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
H.	Capt. Kirwin	Absent, sick.
	1st Lieut. J. S. James	Sick in quarters.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
I.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. Hitchcock	Comdg. company
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
K.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. Giddings	Comdg. Co. B.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	

Losses: Officers — Adjt. Copp discharged on account expiration of term; Capt. Houghton, dismissed (and same revoked. See explanation in his Personal).



SPENCER CARBINE.



[NOTE.— The mounted officer should have appeared in March or April, 1864, while the regiment was mounted.— D. E.]

CALENDAR, 1864.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	....	..	....	....	..
FEB....	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	....	....	....	....	....
MARCH	..	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	....	....
APRIL .	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	....	....	....	....
JUNE ..	..	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	....	..

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY...	....	....	.	..	....	1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	....	.	....	....	..
AUG. ..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	....	....	....
SEPT. .	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	....
OCT..	....	....	..	....	..	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	. ..	....	....	....	....
NOV. ..	..	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	....	....	....
DEC. ..		....	....	....	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

CALENDAR, 1865.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	....	....	....	....
FEB....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	....	....	....	....
MARCH	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL .	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	....	....	....	....	....	....
MAY...	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	....	....	....
JUNE ..	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	....

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	....	....	....	....	....
AUG. ..	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	....	....
SEPT..	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	....	....	....	....
NOV. ..	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	....	....
DEC. ..	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	....	....	....	....	....	....

JANUARY, 1865.

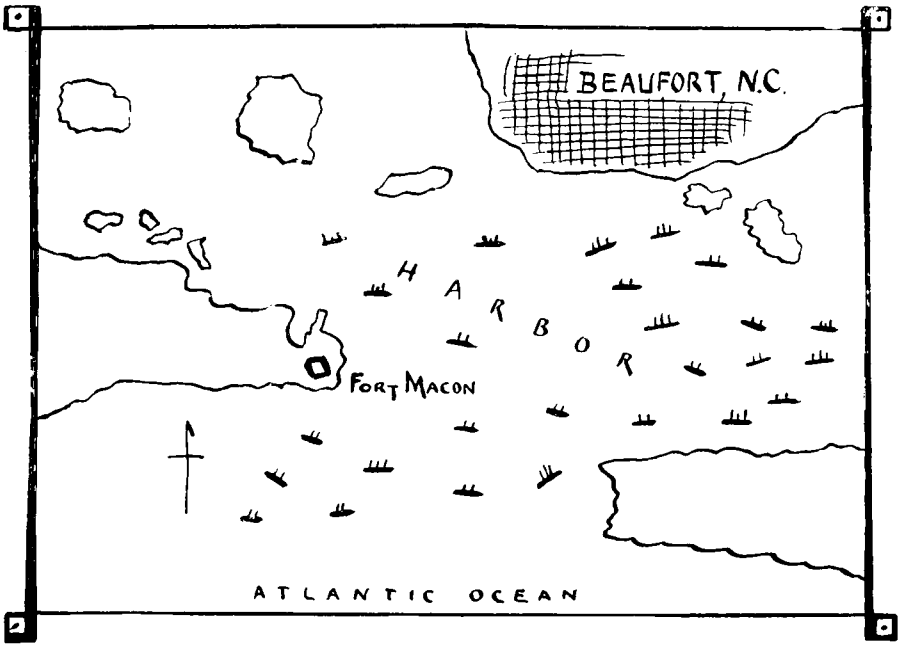
NEW YEAR'S DAY again — our fourth one in the army; and still the rebels had their arms in their hands. Fort Fisher news reached the Department of the South on that day, to the effect that the fort had been silenced; but the army, having deemed it too strong to assault, had gone back to Hampton Roads. Fleet Capt. Breeze was the conveyor of this bit of news. Sherman and Dahlgren consulted about it, and the subject of a part of Sherman's army being sent up at once to take the fort was discussed; but finally Sherman decided he would not divide his army.

Our recently-arrived recruits (substitutes) knew that it was New Year's, and also meant that the rest of us should know it. Several of these interesting chaps got fighting drunk, and made things lively till overpowered by military rules and orders.

About 11 A.M., on the 3d, we got marching orders. The order for our departure stipulated that we should take only efficient men. The last lot of recruits had not yet received arms, and they and the non-combatants and sick were left behind. The effective force consisted of about one hundred men only, with about six officers, and was commanded by Capt. Trickey (Lieut.-Col. Randlett being absent on leave). The headquarters of the regiment was considered as having departed, and those left behind were considered a detachment and were so reported. They were commanded by 1st Lieut. John S. James. After the capture of Fort Fisher, this detachment was moved to North Carolina and joined the regiment, as will be shown in its proper place.

By noon we were off — we had n't much to pack; and by night we found ourselves at Bermuda Landing, having crossed the pontoon at Deep Bottom. We were marched into the woods in a driving snow-storm, for shelter. Bivouacked for the night — and 't was cold, very cold, that night. How we did wish the war was over and we at home! The weather did not deter us from querying as to where we were going. We found that the Second Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps (which included us) was to go to Fort Fisher, if we could get there. We had five days' rations. We also learned that Hoke's (rebel) division, which had been to Fort Fisher to repel Butler, had returned and were now in our front again, before Richmond. The fact that it snowed all night must not be lost sight of. During the 4th the troops began to embark.

The Third New Hampshire was turned out about 2 A.M. on the 5th, to embark on the Steamer *Gen. Lyons*. Our companions on the steamer were the Seventh New Hampshire boys, and we enjoyed each other's society very much. By 5 A.M. we were all on board, and the *Gen. Lyons* pulled out into the stream and anchored, with other transports, to give room for others at the wharf. At sunrise we were off for Fort Monroe, arriving there about 5 P.M., and anchored. We lay there about twelve hours, during which great activity was manifest on all sides. Gen. Terry was in command. We were pleased at that, and were ready to go wherever he said. Our confidence in him was unbounded. The fleet was an enormous one, and every kind of a vessel was in it — large and small, steam and sail, armed and unarmed, side-wheelers, propellers and tugs.



We were off very early on the 6th, steaming out to sea and in a southerly direction. Cape Henry was passed at 7.30. The sea was very rough and rapidly growing more so. We were apparently going right into a storm. The wind was practically dead ahead, and the gale got its high heels on during the night. Next morning (7th) we were still heading the same way, but apparently not gaining much. Sea-sickness prevailed during the night to an alarming extent. No attempt will here be made to describe the scenes on board. The gale continued, but not so forcibly; and we continued our course and with greater success. During the night of the 9th the gale got on its high heels again, and kicked over the stove in the cabin.

On the morning of the 8th, fortunately perhaps, we arrived off Beaufort, N. C., the appointed rendezvous. The sea was so rough we could not anchor, but cruised about, laying off and on all day,

waiting for orders. We were in sight of Porter's fleet (naval). There seemed to be no controlling the gale, for it continued obstreperous. We did n't anchor till the next night (the 9th).

On the 10th Gen. Terry ordered the plan of proceeding to the place where we were to take a hand in something or other. We did n't know exactly what that was — except, in a general way, we knew that Fort Fisher was the plum we were to pick if we were able. He directed that the transports follow the naval vessels as follows: —

GUNBOATS	TRANSPORTS
McClellan	by the *Euterpe*
Livingstone	" " *Atlantic.*
Verona	" " *Prometheus.*
Tonawanda	" " *Gen. Lyons* (3d and 7th N. H.)
De Molay	" " *California.*
Thames	" " *Weybosset*
Champion	" " **North Point.*
Com. DuPont	" " *Russia.*
Montauk	" " **Blackstone.*
Idaho.	

* Hospital vessels.

The gale started in afresh on the 10th — early, too — and the transports were obliged to put to sea for safety, and cruised about. The sailors prophesied a regular "norther."

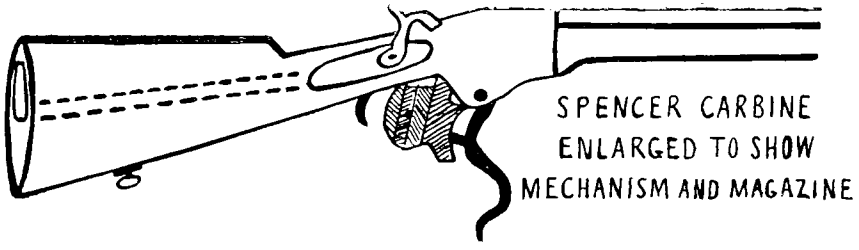
Moved about all night: and a rough night it was. One unfortunate man (Charles Brown of Co. D, a substitute recruit), lost his life. He was on guard, and the probability is that a sudden lurch of the vessel threw him bodily overboard. No one was with him; but some one saw him disappear; and that was the end of poor Brown. It is said that he had a very large sum of money upon his person, in a money belt — perhaps a thousand dollars. The cry of "Man overboard!" resounded throughout the ship at half-past two, making the cold chills go up and down one's spinal column in a fearfully rapid manner; and 'twas only when they finally took refuge in one's marrow that he could rush to the deck, to find that a comrade had gone and was beyond human help. We could do but little else till morning than talk about the sad occurrence. To be sure, the vessel was turned about, and a semi-search made; but 'twas of no avail, and under the circumstances could not have been otherwise.

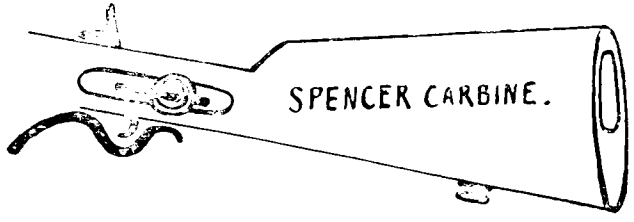
In the morning (11th), we ran in near the shore and anchored, the storm having sufficiently abated. Three days' rations were issued to us during the afternoon, and we were ordered to be ready to go ashore at a moment's notice. The boys fretted and worried about the storm a great deal. "The delay," said they, "gives them rebels a chance to reinforce, which we can't do."

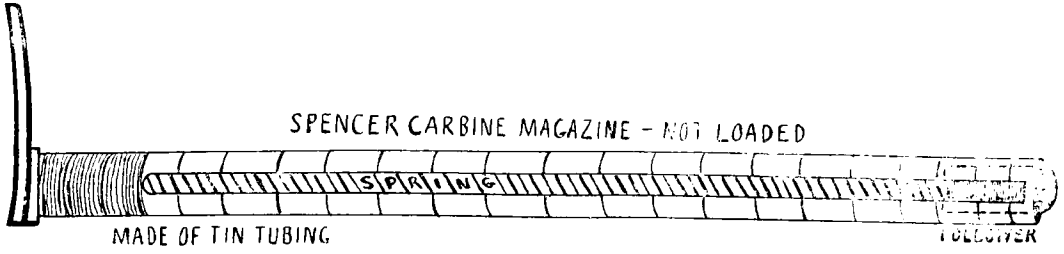
On the morning of the 12th we started (that is, the fleet) and off we went in high spirits, the navy leading and the transports following, our brigade bringing up the rear.

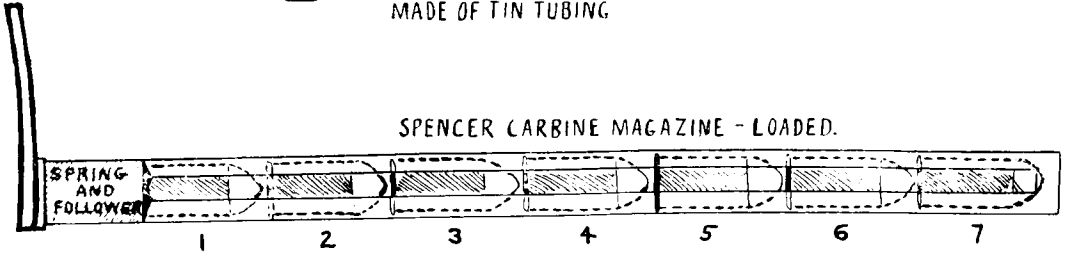
A peep at the Department of the South that day showed the Secretary of War there on the *Nevada* (arrived 9th); and with him, for conference and a lunch (with fixin's, of course), Gens. Sherman, Meigs, Foster and Barnard, Admiral Dahlgren, Col. Townsend and others.

SPENCER REPEATING CARBINE — SEVEN ROUNDS.









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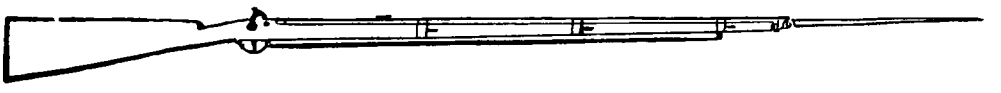
We return to North Carolina and the fleet. The day was fair. The fleet of transports arrived near the place of operations during the night, the fleet of gunboats already there having hammered away at Fort Fisher during the previous day. At daybreak (13th) our gunboats began shelling the woods and shore north of the fort, to clear those places of rebels, if any there. The landing began after the shelling had continued about an hour. We were in plain sight of the fort, which presented an appearance never before seen by us. In general appearance it resembled a long row of immense hay-cocks. The landing of the troops occupied the time and attention of everybody while it was in process. This operation was completed about 5 o'clock, after which the gunboats devoted their undivided attention to the fort, pitching in their shells and other missiles of death till long after dark. The Third New Hampshire was desired to go on picket, and the boys consented. They were on dangerous ground, although out of range of the common, ordinary gun, to be sure; but who knew that we were not walking over torpedoes, or that a masked battery or a dozen of them, might not open on us during our tour of duty and annihilate us, or worse? We did n't take many naps that night.

The 14th was occupied by the navy in shelling the fort; and the Terry wing was busy landing artillery, mules, teams and other warlike playthings. A diary says: "We had an abundance of captured meat today. Drove the enemy away from some houses this forenoon, where they were troubling the men on the beach, and silenced them this afternoon, wounding some. Orders tonight to withdraw the brigade down the beach, but only moved a little way and then on picket again." Another diary says: "We arrived within a mile and a half of the fort today." Still another diary says: "The enemy tried to kick up a muss with our pickets; but we soon silenced them with our seven-shooters." That night, Gen. Terry was said to have gone on board the flag-ship, the *Malvern*, to arrange full details for the fight which we all felt certain was to come off the next day

The 15th of January, 1865, arrived. The writer finds himself confronted by a plethora of data as to the doings of that memorable day. It is a great story — that of Fort Fisher — and needs careful selection, judicious pruning and a peculiar skill for presenting the various parts and parcels in a readable, truthful, fairly stated, reliable story. The writer finds himself a little short of thus being fully endowed. He is, however, in for it, and will say in brief that the matter has been carefully prepared.



FORT FISHER.

A cursory description of the fort, and its value to the Confederacy, will first be of interest. It was located on the southerly end of a long and narrow spit of land, lying on the easterly side of the entrance to Cape Fear River, the latter being the highway, by water, to Wilmington. There was a pretence, to be sure, of blockading this port, but to no purpose. It was notoriously true that blockade-runners went in and out, almost at will, with the result to be expected: the rebels traded all they chose, and Wilmington was their chief port of entry.

In general shape, looking at it from a more southerly point, the fort looked like an immense figure 7; while a view from the other point — say from the point of attack — had one been "up in a balloon," the appearance would have been like a huge letter L. The fort was not a continuous work, but rather a series of works, and a bird's-eye view resembled a row (shaped as described) of immense hay-cocks. The top of the 7 — or the bottom of the L — formed the land face, which was the point of approach and attack, while the longer remaining part formed the sea face. Along the land front (which practically extended from Cape Fear River to the sea) was a strong palisade (some call it a stockade), extending from water to water, near the center of which was a sally-port. At the extreme point of the spit of land was Fort Buchanan, a strong work; while opposite to it (across the mouth of the river) lay Fort Caswell, of no mean calibre. At the extreme southerly point of the fort itself was an extra large work called the Mound Battery. With this general description, the reader must for the present be content, as he will obtain further descriptions in the account itself at various points of its narration.

It is next to impossible to write a chapter on Fort Fisher, and not include in it both attacks, Gen. Butler, the powder-boat, Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry (and the Third New Hampshire, of course).

THE POWDER-BOAT.

Whenever Fort Fisher is mentioned, as a war matter, there seems to be inseparably connected withit that ghoul of a powder-boat, which has caused so many blessings (!) to be rained down on Gen. Butler's head. But how many know the facts? Not one in a hundred, probably — and never will unless they investigate. The simple and really lonesome fact that he tried to take Fort Fisher by blowing up a boat near it, filled with powder, is simply accepted instanter as an evidence that Gen. Butler was a fool. But he was n't. Why should he think that such an explosion would dismount the guns of Fort Fisher, and that result be tantamount to taking the fort? He had very good reasons, as will be shown. Right here let it be

understood, the writer is not attempting to take care of Gen. Butler. Gen. Butler always did and always will take care of himself. The cause for his opinion as to the effect of a powder explosion occurred on the 1st day of the previous October, at Erith, England. On that day there were two barges, presumably side by side, laden with powder — *one hundred and fifty thousand pounds*, and it accidentally exploded, with fearful effect. The noise was heard for over ninety miles, and people over twenty-five miles distant thought it was an earthquake. Grant's mine at Petersburg had only fourteen thousand pounds of powder — less than one-tenth of the quantity at Erith. His explosion blew up a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery. At Erith, twelve persons were killed and over twenty wounded. The embankment of the river (artificial in part) was blown away for the space of one hundred yards; but the tide being fortunately low at the time, repairs were quickly made and the submersion of the adjacent country averted. Buildings that covered acres were blown down, and became heaps of brick, dirt and timber. The estimated value of the buildings and other property destroyed was five millions of dollars. At Woolwich, four miles off, a shower of letters came down. Animals and birds were seriously affected, being struck motionless, and then on recovering becoming almost wild with frenzy. A human finger fell at Deptford, about three miles off; and in the Crystal Palace, in London, many paintings were thrown down and several doors forced open.

Can any one wonder that, if powder exploded by accident caused such injury, that Gen. Butler or any one else should arrive at the conclusion that the same effect substantially would be produced if any large quantity of powder should be exploded intentionally? We trow not. The information of that famous explosion was heralded all over the world, and commented on by all, more particularly by scientific men. Is it strange that any man with common sense — and Gen. Butler has been considered so endowed — should wish to experiment where the chances of success were almost certain? He talked the matter over with men of sense, — men of war, with Grant himself, — and was permitted to try it. It failed; but why? Let us see, and at same time see whether the Government was committed to the experiment.

23 Nov. 1864, there assembled, in the evening, at Washington, at the residence of Capt. Wise: Gen. Dyer, Col. Maynadier and Maj. Benton, of the U. S. Army; Lieut.-Comdr. Aulick, Lieut.-Comdr. Jeffers and Lieut.-Comdr. Ives, of the U. S. Navy. They discussed the powder-boat proposition; and it was unanimously decided that, taking into consideration the great importance of the question, and the advantage to be derived from a successful result as compared with the outlay of means necessary to make the experiment, the effort should be made by exploding a mass of 300 tons of gunpowder in a vessel as near the earthworks on Federal Point as it might be possible to go. Powder for the boat was brought from as far away as Boston, Mass., on the Steamer *George Shattuck*, which stopped at

Brooklyn to take an additional supply. From reading the various telegrams for supply of powder, the writer has fully ceased to doubt that the Government was in earnest about getting it ready

[NOTE.— 10 Jan. 1893: At this point in the reading of the *printer's proofs* by the writer, the press announces the sudden death of Gen. Butler. This particular story of Fort Fisher was written some three years ago and prior to the announcement by Gen. Butler that he would soon issue a book containing the story of his life. That book the writer has not yet read. — D. E.]

The powder-boat left Beaufort Landing the morning of 18 Dec. 1864; but although ready 24 hours before, she had been delayed by a heavy swell, etc., and arrived off Fort Fisher just after dark of the 18th. The boat was known as the *Louisiana*, and was an iron propeller of 295 tons, 150 ft. long, 22 ft. beam, 8 to 8½ ft. draught when laden, and was formerly in the Atchafalaya cotton trade. The masts were removed. There were three clocks and six slow matches arranged in nine different places. The officer who arranged the fuses and clocks (Lieut.-Comdr. Jeffers) said that results of no value would be obtained by an explosion primarily caused by setting the vessel on fire; and he is of the opinion that the explosion was so caused, and argues that the three successive explosions heard were those of the deck-house, the after holds, and, lastly, the berth deck. He also says a part of the programme was to have the vessel grounded; but it was at anchor. It must be borne in mind that those who prepared the vessel did not have charge of the explosion of it — in fact more powder was put in after the exploding preparations were completed. Lieut.-Comdr. Jeffers met the other party; and the whole arrangement was explained and drawings furnished. The vessel had 185 tons on board when it left Norfolk; but more was added at Beaufort. Maj. T J Rodman, of the Ordnance Department, who had charge of the slow matches, fully agrees with Lieut.-Comdr. Jeffers in his theory and explanation of the three explosions.

The "Gomez" fuse was used: a thin tape-like strip, through which it was calculated fire would pass with the rapidity of lightning, say a mile in four seconds, so as to explode the whole mass at once, by clock-work, etc. It was said that the whole cargo of 215 tons was not exploded at once, but by successive discharges, and a large proportion blown away without actually igniting, and that the fire set to the vessel actually set off the powder, instead of the nicely-arranged clock-work and fuse.

As to the explosion, the officer in charge of it said the explosion took place 22 minutes after the time had expired for the clock to set it off, and that he heard four distinct explosions, while another officer (Capt. Breeze) says he heard but two.

If one desires to see a list of the volunteer crew of the *Louisiana* he may find it in "Porter's Naval History," page 695.

Fort Fisher was the subject of Congressional investigation, being referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, 12 Jan. 1865. They were to "inquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition," etc. At that date, reference could only be as to what

was known as the first expedition, under Gen. Butler. The Committee, however, could not have got to work ere the second expedition had been successful (15th); and as the two expeditions were so closely connected as to almost defy any attempt to set aside particulars as to the latter, the Committee embraced both and so reported.

The Committee gathered and, later, diffused a deal of valuable information, obtained as testimony. It appears that the scheme of capturing Fort Fisher was talked of as early as 1862, by the Navy Department; but the military authorities did not think the army in such condition as would warrant the sparing of the necessary troops, until the summer of 1864. Gen. Grant thought he would be able by the first of October to furnish whatever was necessary Vice-Admiral Farragut was selected for the naval force, but his ill-health prevented; and Rear Admiral Porter was substituted, being transferred from the Mississippi squadron to the North Atlantic blockading squadron for that purpose. Gen. Gillmore was the first choice of the War Department; but Gen. Grant objected; and Gen. Weitzel was assigned to the command of the army force.

The original intention was to assemble the fleet and forces at Port Royal, to deceive the rebels into a belief that the force was aimed at Charleston; but that intention never took form, as the entire assembling was done at Hampton Roads. They remained there so long that even the rebels themselves knew all about it, and the "surprise" that Gen. Grant desired was wholly out of the question.

The Committee, after hearing the testimony of Gen. Butler himself, that of Gens. Grant, Comstock, Weitzel, Admiral Porter, Fleet-Capt. Breeze and others, said: "In conclusion, your Committee would say, from all the testimony before them, that the determination of Gen. Butler not to assault the fort seems to have been fully justified by all the facts and circumstances, then known or afterwards ascertained."

Gen. Weitzel appears to have differed with Gen. Butler in only one particular, and that was that had he seen the instructions sent to Gen. Butler by Gen. Grant, he would have so construed them as to be required to remain on shore and intrench. Gen. Butler, on the other hand, says he effected no landing. He considered the landing of a part of his troops was not in effect a landing, as they could have very easily been driven off, or in the event of a storm his source of supply would have been driven to sea. In his official report he says Gen. Grant's instructions did not contemplate a siege, as his force was not supplied either with siege trains or supplies for such a contingency.

Gen. Butler attributes the non-success of the expedition chiefly to the delay of the navy, and consequent opportunity to reinforce by Hoke's division from Bermuda Hundred, the unsuccessful explosion of the powder-boat, the declination of Porter to run a gunboat or two by the fort and up into the river, *a la* Mobile, *a la* New Orleans. Even Gen. Weitzel says Gen. Grant said to him, that it was to be another Mobile affair.

GEN. WHITING'S ANSWERS.

Gen. Butler's twenty-four questions to Gen. Whiting, and the replies thereto, are so valuable that, at the risk of being considered prolix, the writer gives below the substance of the more important replies. Gen. Whiting was mortally wounded, in hospital at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and nigh unto death, passing away a few days later. His letter is dated 28 Feb. 1865. Gen. Butler obtained these replies for a purpose, and that purpose was to prove himself justified in not staying on shore and intrenching. Lieut. Davenport of his Staff was the medium of correspondence. These questions and answers were submitted to the Committee, and in their report they quoted freely from them.

The force in the fort on the 16th, 17th and 18th December consisted of five companies of the Thirty-sixth North Carolina and Adams' Light Battery: 667 in all. The other five companies of the Thirty-sixth North Carolina had been sent South. There were about 800 reserves at Sugar Loaf, five miles away. Hoke's division arrived at Wilmington and pushed on to Sugar Loaf during the (first) attack.

The casualties (Confederate) were as follows: First day — killed none; wounded: 1 mortally, 3 severely, 19 slightly: total, 23. Five gun carriages disabled. Second day — killed, 3; wounded: 9 mortally, 6 severely, 28 slightly: total, 46. The damage done was but slight, including 1 10-inch, 1 8-inch and 2 32-pounder carriages and 1 10-inch gun disabled, all of which were repaired during the night. The garrison was in no instance driven from its guns, and fired slowly 662 shot and shell. Was able to rest and recruit at night by cessation of bombardment. Reinforced on 23d by 110 veteran artillery men of the Tenth North Carolina, 50 sailors, and the Seventh Battalion, Junior Reserves: in all about 250.

When Union skirmish line was in front (under Curtis) the guns and defences of the land front were in perfect order, except two guns disabled on the left; nineteen guns were in position, the palisade in perfect order, and the mines the same, the wires not having been cut. It was not possible for a force of 3,000 or 6,000 men to take the fort by assault. The garrison was in good spirits and ready, and would have had no difficulty in reinforcing or provisioning by the river.

The force of second assault was nearly double that of the first, but not of so good material. It is a matter of grave charge against Gen. Bragg that he did not capture the whole landed force on 26th Dec.

The difference between the two bombardments was that the first was a general bombardment not calculated to effect particular damage. The second had the definite object of destroying the land defences, and the ships were so placed as to destroy by direct and enfilading fire. On that front and the northeast salient the whole enormous fire was poured without intermission, until the slope of the northeast salient was practicable for assault. Not a gun re-

mained in position on the approaches, the whole palisade was swept away, communication with the mines cut off, rendering them useless, and the men unable to stand on the parapet during the fire. In the second attack, the fire was continuous through the night, though not so heavy as during the day; but enough to prevent repairs and keep the garrison from rest and food. The land guns were all disabled, and the field pieces, only, were left to depend upon.

Neither attack was practicable in the presence of the supporting force, provided that force had been under a competent officer. The first force landed ought to have been captured entirely. As for the second, although deriving much greater advantages from the different mode of attack, by the fleet, and though pressed with great vigor, it is due to the supineness of the Confederate general [he refers to Bragg] that it was not destroyed in the act of assault.

It will be remembered that Admiral Farragut had originally been selected to command the naval force in this expedition. His instructions were given him 5 Sept. 1864; but on account of his illness, the same instructions were transferred to Porter. The preparations went on so far as the navy was concerned, and under date of 10 Sept. Gen. Grant wrote Asst. Sec. Fox of the Navy Department that he would, as soon as could be spared and the navy ready to co-operate, send a sufficient force silently down the coast, not even allowing the command, except the commanding officer, to know where they were going.

On the 19th Sept., having been North a few days to New Jersey, Gen. Grant writes again to Asst. Sec. Fox that he has heard that an expedition is being fitted out, that Gillmore is to command it, and thinks it very strange Also says he learns that the rebels know more about the expedition than he does, or the North either. Says he will be ready for 15 Oct. (high tides and full moon)

Gen. Weitzel, on being informed by Gen. Grant that he had been selected to command the expedition, in place of Gillmore, went down to Fort Fisher about the 27th or 28th of Sept. in the army gunboat *Chamberlain*, and lay off there about three days with the blockading fleet, studying the location and getting information.

Sec. Welles addressed the President, 28 Oct., concerning the delay, saying, among other things, that the autumn weather, so favorable for such an expedition, was fast passing away, that the public expected the attack, and the country will be distressed if it be not made. To procrastinate longer, said he, will be to imperil its success.

THE FIRST ATTACK.

We are about to set before the reader the particulars of the first attack, on Christmas Day, 25 Dec. 1864. The forces were as follows: —

First Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. M. Curtis: On the Steamers *C. Thomas* and *Weybosset*. Of this brigade there landed first, say 500 precipitately, and the rest later and more deliberately. The

500 consisted of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, and about 50 of the One Hundred and Twelfth New York. It was a portion of this brigade that was left on shore till the 27th. The landing was made about three miles north of Fort Fisher, and was under charge of Brig.-Gen. Graham's Naval Brigade.

Second Brigade, Col. Galusha A. Pennypacker: On Steamers *Perrit L. Moore* and *Idaho*. Landed.

Third Brigade, Col. Louis Bell: On Steamers *Baltic* and *Haze*. Landed.

Sixteenth New York Battery, Capt. Lee: On the *Starlight*.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

We now give the reader the official reports of this first attack; and as Gen. Butler has been assailed, we give him the first place in the list of such reports.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.
ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Jan. 3, 1865.

General: On the 7th Dec. last, in obedience to your orders, I moved a force of 6,500 efficient men, consisting of Gen. Ames' division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and Gen. Paine's division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. Weitzel, to an encampment near Bermuda. On the 8th the troops embarked for Fortress Monroe. On the 9th (Friday) I reported to Rear Admiral Porter that the army portion of the conjoint expedition directed against Wilmington was ready to proceed. We waited there till Saturday the 10th, Sunday the 11th, and Monday the 12th. On the 12th, Rear Admiral Porter informed me that the naval fleet would sail on the 13th, but would be obliged to put into Beaufort to take on board ammunition for the monitors. The expedition having become the subject of remark, and fearing lest its destination should get to the enemy, in order to divert from it all attention, on the morning of Tuesday the 13th, at 3 o'clock, I ordered the transport fleet to proceed up the Potomac during the day to Matthias Point, so as to be plainly visible to the scouts and signal men of the enemy on the northen neck, and to retrace their course at night and anchor under the lee of Cape Charles.

Having given the navy 36 hours start, at 12 o'clock noon of the 14th, Wednesday, I joined the transport fleet off Cape Henry and put to sea, arriving at the place of rendezvous off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher, on the evening of the 15th, Thursday. We then waited for the navy Friday the 16th, Saturday the 17th and Sunday the 18th, during which days we had the finest possible weather and the smoothest sea. On the evening of the 18th Admiral Porter came from Beaufort to the place of rendezvous. That evening the sea became rough, and on Monday the 19th the wind sprang up freshly, so that it was impossible to land troops; and by the advice of Admiral Porter, communicated to me by letter, I directed the transport fleet to rendezvous at Beaufort. This was a matter of necessity, because the transport fleet, being coaled and watered for 10 days, had already waited that time, to wit: from the 9th, the day on which we were ready to sail, to the 19th.

On the 20th (Tuesday), 21st (Wednesday), 22d (Thursday), and 23d (Friday), it blew a gale. I was occupied in coaling and watering the transport fleet at Beaufort. The *Baltic*, having a larger supply of coal, was enabled to remain at the place of rendezvous with a brigade on board of 1,200 men; and Gen. Ames reported to Admiral Porter that he would cooperate with him.

On the 23d I sent Capt. Clark of my Staff from Beaufort on the fast-sailing armed Steamer *Chamberlain*, to Admiral Porter, to inform him that on the evening of the 24th I would again be at the rendezvous with the

Capt. Henry C. Handerson.

Lieut. Marquis L. Holt.

Lieut.-Col. Josiah I. Plimpton.

Lieut. Lemuel N. Jackman,
Adjt.

transport fleet, for the purpose of commencing the attack, the weather permitting. At four o'clock on the evening of the 24th I came in sight of Fort Fisher, and found the naval fleet engaged in bombarding it, the powder vessel having been exploded on the morning previous, about one o'clock. Through Gen. Weitzel I arranged with Admiral Porter to commence the landing under cover of the gunboats as early as eight o'clock the next morning, if possible, as soon as the fire of the Half Moon and Flag Pond Hill batteries had been silenced. These are up the shore some two or three miles above Fort Fisher. Admiral Porter was quite sanguine that he had silenced the guns of Fort Fisher He was then urged, if that were so, to run by the fort into Cape Fear River; and then the troops could land and hold the beach without liability of being shelled by the enemy's gunboats (the *Tallahassee* being seen in the river). It is to be remarked that Admiral Farragut even had never taken a fort except by running by and cutting it off from all prospect of reinforcement, as at Fort Johnson and Fort Morgan, and that no casemated fort had been silenced by naval fire during the war. That if the Admiral would put his ships in the river, the army could supply him across the beach, as we had proposed to do Farragut at Fort St. Philip. That, at least, the blockade at Wilmington would be thus effectual, even if we did not capture the fort. To that the Admiral replied that he should probably lose a boat by torpedoes if he attempted to run by. He was reminded that the army might lose 500 men by the assault, and that his boat would not weigh in the balance, even in a money point of view, for a moment with the lives of the men. The Admiral declined going by, and the expedition was deprived of that essential element of success.

At 12 o'clock, noon, of the 25th (Sunday), Capt. Glisson, commanding the covering division of the fleet, reported the batteries silenced and his vessels in position to cover our landing. The transport fleet, following my flag-ship, stood in within 800 yards of the beach and at once commenced debarking. The landing was successfully effected. Finding that the reconnoitring party just landed could hold the shore, I determined to land a force with which an assault might be attempted. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Curtis, who deserves well for his gallantry, immediately pushed up his brigade within a few hundred yards of Fort Fisher, capturing the Half Moon Battery and its men, who were taken off by the boats of the navy This skirmish line advanced to within 75 yards of the fort, protected by the glacis, which had been thrown up in such form as to give cover, the garrison being completely kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, which was very rapid and continuous, their shells bursting over the work with very considerable accuracy At this time we lost ten men wounded on the skirmish line by the shells from the fleet. Quitting my flag-ship I went on board the *Chamberlain* and ran in within a few hundred yards of the fort, so that it was plainly visible. It appeared to be a square-bastioned work of very high relief, say 15 feet, surrounded by a wet ditch some 15 feet wide. It was protected from being enveloped by an assaulting force by a stockade which extended from the fort to the sea on one side, and from the marshes of Cape Fear River to the salient on the other. No material damage to the fort as a defensive work had been done. Seventeen heavy guns bore up the beach, protected from the fire of the navy by traverses 8 or 10 feet high, which were undoubtedly bomb-proof shelters for the garrison. With the garrison kept within their bomb-proofs, it was easy to maintain this position; but the shells of the navy, which kept the enemy in their bomb-proofs, would keep my troops out. When those ceased falling, the parapet was fully manned. Lieut. Walling, One Hundred and Forty-second New York, pressed up to the edge of the ditch and captured a flag which had been cut down by a shell from the navy. It is a mistake, as was first reported to me, that any soldier entered the fort. An orderly was killed about a third of a mile from the fort and his horse taken.

In the meantime the remainder of Ames' division had captured 218 men and 10 commissioned officers of the North Carolina Reserves, and other prisoners. From them I learned that Kirkland's and Hagood's brigades of Hoke's division had left the front of the Army of the James, near Richmond,

and were then within two miles of the rear of my forces, and their skirmishers were then actually engaged, and that the remainder of Hoke's division had come the night before to Wilmington, and were then on the march, if they had not already arrived. I learned also that these troops had left Richmond on Tuesday, the 20th. Knowing the strength of Hoke's division, I found a force opposed to me, outside of the works, larger than my own. In the meantime the weather assumed a threatening aspect. The surf began to roll in so that the landing became difficult. At this time Gen. Weitzel reported to me that to assault the work, in his judgment, and in that of experienced officers of his command, who had been in the skirmish line, with any prospect of success, was impossible. This opinion coincided with my own; and much as I regretted the necessity of abandoning the attempt, yet the path of duty was plain. Not so strong a work as Fort Fisher had been taken by assault during the war; and I had to guide me the experience of Fort Hudson, with its slaughtered thousands in the repulsed assault, and the double assault on Fort Wagner, where thousands were sacrificed in an attempt to take a work less strong than Fisher, after it had been subjected to a more continued and fully as severe fire. And in neither of the instances I have mentioned had the assaulting force, in its rear, as I had, an army of the enemy larger than itself. I therefore ordered that no assault should be made, and that the troops should re-embark. While superintending the preparation for this, the fire of the navy ceased. Instantly, the guns of the fort were fully manned, and a sharp fire of musketry, grape and canister swept the plain over which the column must have advanced and the skirmish line was returning, Working with what diligence we could, it was impossible to get the troops again on board before the sea ran so high as to render further re-embarkation, or even the sending of supplies on shore, impossible. I lay by the shore until 11 o'clock the next day (Monday the 26th), when, having made all proper dispositions for getting the troops on board, I gave orders for the transport fleet, as fast as they were ready, to sail for Fortress Monroe, in obedience to my instructions from the Lieutenant-General.

I learned from deserters and prisoners captured, that the supposition upon which the Lieutenant-General directed the expedition, that Wilmington had been denuded of troops to oppose Gen. Sherman, was correct; that at the time when the army arrived off Wilmington, there were less than 400 men in the garrison of Fort Fisher, and less than 1,000 within 20 miles. But the delay of three days' good weather,— the 16th, 17th and 18th,— waiting for the arrival of the navy, and the further delay of the terrible storm of the 21st, 22d and 23d, gave time for troops to be brought from Richmond, three divisions of which were either there or on the road. The instructions of the Lieutenant-General to me did not contemplate a siege. I had neither siege trains nor supplies for such a contingency. The exigency of possible delay, for which the foresight of the Commander of the armies had provided, had arisen, to wit: the larger reinforcement of the garrison. This, together with the fact that the navy had exhausted their supply of ammunition in the bombardment, left me with no alternative but to return with my troops to the Army of the James.

The loss of the opportunity of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 16th, 17th and 18th, was the immediate cause of the failure of the expedition. It is not my province even to suggest blame to the navy for their delay of four days at Beaufort. I know none of the reasons which do or do not justify it. It is to be presumed they are sufficient. I am happy to bring to the attention of the Lieutenant-General the excellent behavior of the troops, both officers and men, which was all that could be desired. I am under special obligations to Capt. Glisson of the *Santiago de Cuba*, for the able and efficient manner in which he covered our landing; to Capt. Alden of the *Brooklyn*, for his prompt assistance and the excellent gunnery with which the *Brooklyn* cleared the shores of all opposers at the moment of debarkation. Lieut. Farquhar of the navy, having in charge the navy boats which assisted in the landing, deserves great credit for the energy and skill with which he managed the boats through the rolling surf. Especial commendation is due

Brig.-Gen. Graham and the officers and men of his naval brigade for the organization of his boats and crews for landing, and the untiring energy and industry with which they all labored in re-embarking the troops during the stormy night of the 25th and the days following. For this and other meritorious services during the campaign since the 1st of May, which have heretofore been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-General in my official reports, I would respectfully but earnestly recommend Gen. Graham for promotion. The number of prisoners captured by us was 300, including 12 officers; also 2 heavy rifled guns, 2 light guns and 6 caissons. The loss of the army was one man drowned, two men killed, one officer captured, two accidently wandered through our pickets, and ten men wounded while upon the picket line by the shells of the navy. Always chary of mentioning with commendation the acts of my own personal Staff, yet I think the troops who saw it will agree to the cool courage and daring of Lieut. Sidney B. DeKay, Aide-de-Camp, in landing on the night of the 25th and remaining aiding in re-embarkation on the 27th.

For the details of the landing and the operations, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of Maj.-Gen. Weitzel, commanding the division landed. Trusting my action will meet with the approval of the Lieutenant-General, the report is respectfully submitted.

To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Armies of the U S.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

Inasmuch as Admiral Porter did n't seem to like Gen. Butler very well, we give his reports (24th and 26th Dec., 1864) the next place.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
U. S. S. MALVERN, OFF WILMINGTON, N.C., Dec. 24, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I attacked the forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear River this morning at 12.30, and after getting the ships in position silenced them in about an hour and a half. There being no troops here to take possession, I am merely firing at them now to keep up practice. The forts are nearly demolished, and as soon as troops come we can take possession. We have set them on fire — blown some of them up; and all that is wanted now is troops to land to go into them. I suppose Gen. Butler will be here in the morning. We have had very heavy gales here, which tugs, monitors and all rode out at their anchors. The transports have all gone into Beaufort, N.C.

I am, sir, etc., DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy, Washington, D.C.

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
OFF NEW INLET, N.C., Dec. 26, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to forward with this a somewhat detailed report of the two engagements with Fort Fisher and the surrounding works. We attacked with the whole fleet on the 24th inst., and silenced every gun in a very short time. On the 25th inst., we again took up our position, within a mile of the fort (the iron vessels within 1,200 yards), without a shot being fired at us. Shelled it all day, with now and then a shot from the rebels, and stopped firing after sunset. The army landed, and re-embarked, considering it impracticable to assault the place. I shall remain and keep shelling the enemy's works on every occasion when the weather will permit.

I am, etc., DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy, Washington, D.C.

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
OFF NEW INLET, N.C., Dec. 26, 1864.

Sir: I was in hopes I should have been able to present to the Nation Fort Fisher and surrounding works, as a Christmas offering; but it has not been taken yet. I attacked it on the 24th inst., with the *Ironsides*,

Canonicus, *Mahopac*, *Monadnock*, *Minnesota*, *Colorado*, *Mohican*, *Tuscarora*, *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Brooklyn*, *Powhatan*, *Juniata*, *Seneca*, *Shenandoah*, *Pawtuxet*, *Ticonderoga*, *Mackinnon*, *Maumee*, *Yantic*, *Kansas*, *Iosco*, *Quaker City*, *Monticello*, *Rhode Island*, *Sassacus*, *Chippewa*, *Osceola*, *Tacony*, *Pontoosuc*, *Santiago de Cuba*, *Fort Jackson* and *Vanderbilt*, having a reserve of small vessels consisting of the *Aries*, *Howquah*, *Wilderness*, *Cherokee*, *A. D. Vance*, *Anemone*, *Eolus*, *Gettysburg*, *Alabama*, *Keystone State*, *Banshee*, *Emma*, *Lillian*, *Tristam Shandy*, *Britannia*, *Gov Buckingham* and *Nansemond*.

Previous to making the attack, a torpedo on a large scale, with an amount of powder on board supposed to be sufficient to explode the powder magazines of the fort, was prepared with great care and placed under the command of Commander A. C. Rhind, who had associated with him in this perilous service Lieut. S. W. Preston, 2d Asst. Engineer A. T. E. Mullan of the U. S. S. *Agawam*, and Acting Master's Mate Paul Boyden and seven men. So much had been said and written about the terrible effects of gunpowder in an explosion that happened lately in England, that great results were expected from this novel mode of making war. Everything that ingenuity could devise was adopted to make this experiment a success. The vessel was brought around from Norfolk with great care and without accident in tow of the U. S. S. *Sassacus*, Lieut.-Comdr. J. L. Davis, who directed his whole attention to the matter in hand; and though he experienced some bad weather and lost one of his rudders, he took her safely into Beaufort, where he filled her up with powder and perfected all the machinery for blowing her up. Gen. Butler had arrived at the rendezvous before us; and I hastened matters all I could so that no unnecessary delay might be laid to my charge.

On the 18th inst., I sailed from Beaufort with all the monitors, *New Ironsides* and small vessels, including the *Louisiana* (the powder-boat) disguised as a blockade runner, for the rendezvous, 20 miles east of New Inlet, N. C., and found all the larger vessels and transports assembled there, the wind blowing light from the northeast. On the 20th inst., a heavy gale set in from the southwest; and not being able to make a port without scattering all the vessels, I determined to ride it out, which I did, without accident of any kind, except the loss of a few anchors, the monitors and all behaving beautifully. Only two vessels went to sea to avoid the gale, and fared no better than those at anchor. The transports being short of water, put into Beaufort, N. C., and were not suitable for riding out at anchor such heavy weather.

On the 23d I directed Commander Rhind to proceed and explode the vessel right under the walls of Fort Fisher, Mr. Bradford, of the Coast Survey, having gone in at night and ascertained that we could place a vessel of 7 feet draft right on the edge of the beach. Lieut. R. H. Lamson, commanding the *Gettysburg*, volunteered to go in the *Wilderness*, Acting-Master Henry Avey in command, and tow the *Louisiana* into position, having assisted in the gale in taking care of the *Louisianna* after she and the *Nansemond* (the vessel having her in tow) had lost all their anchors. At 10.30 P.M. the powder vessel started in toward the bar, and was towed by the *Wilderness* until the embrasures of Fort Fisher were plainly in sight. The *Wilderness* then cast off and the *Louisiana* proceeded under steam until within 200 yards of the beach and about 400 yards from the fort. Commander Rhind anchored her securely there, and coolly went to work to make all his arrangements to blow her up. This he was enabled to do, owing to a blockade runner going in right ahead of him, the forts making the blockade runner signals, which they also did to the *Louisiana*. The gallant party, after coolly making all their arrangements for the explosion, left the vessel, the last thing they did being to set her on fire under the cabin. Then taking to their boats they made their escape to the *Wilderness*, lying close by. The *Wilderness* then put off shore with good speed to avoid any ill effects that might happen from the explosion. At 1.45 A.M., the 24th, the explosion took place, and the shock was nothing like so severe as was expected. It shook the vessel some and broke one or more glasses, but nothing more.

At daylight on the 24th the fleet stood in line of battle. At 11.30 A.M., the signal was made to engage the forts, the *Ironsides* leading and the *Monadnock*, *Canonicus* and *Mohopac* following. The *Ironsides* took her position in the most beautiful and seamanlike manner, got her spring out, and opened deliberate fire on the fort, which was firing at her with all its guns, which did not seem numerous, in the northeast face, though we counted what appeared to be 17 guns; but four or five of these were fired from that direction, and they were silenced almost as soon as the *Ironsides* opened her terrific battery. . In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired, not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells and the fort set on fire in several places.

Finding the batteries completely silenced, I directed the ships to keep up a moderate fire in hopes of attracting the attention of the transports and bringing them in. At sunset Gen. Butler came in his flag-ship, with a few transports, the rest not having arrived from Beaufort [Of the bursting of 100-pounder Parrott guns he says]: One burst on the *Ticonderoga*—6 killed, 7 wounded. Another on the *Yantic*, killing one officer and two men. Another on the *Juniata*, killing and wounding 12. Another on the *Mackinnon*, killing and wounding 6. Another on the *Quaker City*, wounding 2 or 3 [these were the only casualties of the day].

On the 25th (Christmas) all the transports had arrived, and Gen. Butler sent Gen. Weitzel to see me and arrange the programme for the day. It was decided that we should attack the forts again, while the army landed and assaulted them, if possible, under a heavy fire. At 7 A.M., 25th, I made signal to form in line of battle. I suppose about 3,000 men had landed, when I was notified they were re-embarking . we drew off at sunset . . I received word from Gen. Weitzel . . that it was impracticable to assault. . The army commenced landing about 2 P.M., and began re-embarking about 5 P.M. about a brigade were left on the beach during the night, covered by the gunboats. As our troops landed 65 rebel soldiers hoisted the white flag and delivered themselves up, and were taken prisoners by the seamen landing the troops and conveyed to the *Santiago de Cuba*; 218 more gave themselves up to the reconnoitring party. I do not pretend to put my opinion against that of Gen. Weitzel, who is a thorough soldier and an able engineer, and whose business it is to know more of assaulting than I do; but I can't help thinking it was worth while to make the attempt after coming so far.

Until further orders I shall go on and hammer away at this fort, hoping in time that the people in it will get tired and hand it over to us. There are about a thousand men left on the shore by the army who have not been got off yet, on account of the surf on the beach. These will be got off in the morning, and the soldiers will then be sent home.

I am, etc., DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy, Washington, D.C.

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
OFF NEW INLET, N.C., Dec. 27, 1864.

Sir: My despatch of yesterday will give you an account of our operations, but will scarcely give you an idea of my disappointment at the conduct of the army authorities, in not attempting to take possession of the forts which had been so completely silenced by our guns. They were so blown up, burst up and torn up, that the people inside had no intention of fighting any longer. Had the army made a show of surrounding it, it would have been ours; but nothing of the kind was done. The men landed, reconnoitered, and hearing the enemy was massing troops somewhere, the order was given to re-embark. They went away as soon as a majority of the troops were on the transports; and it coming on to blow rather fresh, about 700 were left on shore. They have been there ever since, without food or water, having landed with only 24 hours' rations. I opened communication with them this morning, and supplied them with provisions. To show that the rebels have no force here, these men have been on shore two days without being molested. I am now getting them off; and it has taken half the

squadron, with the loss of many boats, to assist. I can't conceive what the army expected when they came here. It certainly did not need 7,000 men to garrison Fort Fisher. It only requires 1,000 to garrison all these forts, which are entirely under the guns of Fort Fisher. That taken, the river is open. Could I have found a channel to be relied on in time, I would have put the small vessels in even if I had got a dozen of them sunk; but the channel we did find was only wide enough for one vessel at right angles, and we were not certain of soundings. There never was a fort that invited soldiers to walk in and take possession more plainly than Fort Fisher; and an officer got on the parapet even, saw no one inside, and brought away the flag we had cut down. A soldier goes inside, through a sally-port, meets in the fort, coming out of a bomb-proof, an orderly on horseback, shoots the orderly, searches his body and brings away with him the horse and communication the orderly was bearing, to send up field pieces. Another soldier goes into the fort and brings out a mule that was stowed away; and another soldier, who went inside while our shells were falling, shot his musket into a bomb-proof, where he saw some rebels huddled together, and was not molested. Ten soldiers who went around the fort were wounded by our shells. All the men wanted was an order to go in we have been shown the weakness of this work. It can be taken at any moment, in an hour's time, if the right man is sent with the troops. They should be sent here to stay — to land with a month's provisions, intrenching tools, guns and Coehorn mortars. Ten thousand men will hold the whole country The rebels have been able to send here all told about 4,000 men — 75 of them gave themselves up to the navy; 218 gave themselves up to the reconnoitring party If I can't do better, I will land the sailors, and try if we can't have full credit for what we do If Gen. Hancock, with 10,000 men, were sent down here, we could walk right into the fort.

I am, etc., DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy, Washington, D.C.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS.

From the report of Maj.-Gen. W H. C Whiting, who was sent down to Fort Fisher as a witness or counselor (not to take command, the fort being in charge of Col. Lamb), we glean the following: —

Received the information at 1 P.M. on the 24th that the fleet was getting into position. I ordered a steamer and proceeded to the point of attack, reaching Federal Point just before the close of the first day's bombardment, which lasted four and a half hours. The second day, firing began at 10.20 A.M. and lasted till dark, from fifty ships. During the day the enemy landed a large force, and at 4.30 P.M. advanced a line of skirmishers on left flank of sand curtain, the fleet firing at curtain . At dark the enemy withdrew a heavy storm set in. At 8 A.M. on the 20th, a reported advance in boats was opened on with grape and shell. Tuesday morning, relieved by supports of Maj.-Gen. Hoke.

Then follows commendation of certain officers, as is usual in such cases, whether Union or Confederate.

Gen. Whiting says he had 667 men on the 18th December, and was reinforced the 23d by 410 men; that on the 24th the fleet disabled five guns, and on the 25th four guns, two of the latter being on the left looking up the beach, leaving nineteen in position. The mines were undisturbed.

In a report, later (30th Dec.), Gen. Whiting says he had to coax the Junior Reserves (250 men) to come out from the bomb-proofs, to repel a possible assault; and that the heavy weather of Wednesday and Thursday, after the arrival of the fleet, was the fort's salvation.

Another account reads as follows: "The Federals began the attack at 1 P.M. Dec. 24th, and kept up an average of 30 shots per minute till night. Our loss, 23 wounded. Renewed at 10 A.M. on the 25th. Col. Lamb replied slowly and deliberately. Enemy landed about three brigades two and one-half miles above fort. Engaged by a smaller force. Enemy held ground at night. 26th: The enemy's infantry attacked fort late last night and were repulsed. Heavy rain and wind all night. Prisoners report Twenty-fourth Army Corps of Yankee army, under Butler."

[Gen. Bragg to Jeff. Davis.]

27 Dec., 6 P.M.: Enemy has re-embarked. I have visited Fort Fisher, and find damage slight. Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb deserve much credit, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

A naval officer states that the *Rhode Island* (a wooden side-wheel gunboat) had the monitor *Saugus* at her stern, by hawser, as the latter was unable to lie at anchor during the storm. After the gale, two or three of the lightest boats were sent in search of those scattered by the storm, and rally them, preparatory to another attack. He says Gen. Butler left nearly a regiment on shore. They intrenched with hands, knives, forks, spoons and bayonets; were there nearly three days. Several sailors and boats were lost in trying to relieve them. Rations were sent on shore to them on a line. The captured rebels were with them, and were mostly young men and boys. He further says that a New York regiment was provided with launches for landing, each with a howitzer, and quite large. These were left on the shore — abandoned, say a dozen or more of them.

The *Army and Navy Journal*, 24 Dec. 1864, gives the following statement of the naval force present: —

1st Division	16 ships,	164 guns.
2d "	14 "	152 "
3d "	11 "	119 "
4th "	16 "	165 "
Iron-clads	6 "	30 "
Flag-ships	2 "	9 "
Tugs	7 "	14 "
Tender	1 "	2 "
Totals	73	655

Tugs: *Clinton*, *Heliotrope*, *Unit*, *Poppy*, *Clematis*, *Begonia*, *Young America*, with two guns each.

Hospital Fleet: *Florida*, *Rhode Island*, *Fort Jackson*, *Keystone State*, *Alabama*, *Santiago de Cuba* and *Quaker City*.

Gen. Weitzel testified before the Congressional Committee that the troops he found opposing him were the Thirty-fourth North Carolina, of Kirtland's brigade of Hoke's division, which "we had been fighting in Virginia since last May."

A part of the garrison were quartered outside, on the edge of the wood, there not being room for them in the bomb-proofs: and these were nearly all captured.

The tug *Berberry*, Ensign Roundtree, of the Volunteer Service, towed the powder ship out from Beaufort, N. C., across the bar, where the *Sassacus* took it in tow to Fort Fisher.

[Gen. Butler to Admiral Porter.]

25 Dec. 1864: Upon landing the troops and making a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both Gen. Weitzel and myself are fully of the opinion that the place could not be carried by assault, as it was left substantially uninjured as a defensive work by the navy fire. We found seventeen guns, protected by traverses, two only of which were dismounted, bearing up the beach, and covering a strip of land, the only practicable route, not more than wide enough for 1,000 men in line of battle I shall therefore sail for Hampton Roads as soon as the transport fleet can be got in order.

The Sixth Connecticut history says Butler had 6,500 men; and Porter had 73 vessels, with 655 guns.

At this bombardment, about 15,000 shots were fired by the fleet.

Commander Thatcher of the *Colorado* says he fired on first day (24th) 1,569 shots, and on the next day (25th) he planted 230 shots and exploded 996 shells in the works.

The troops had quite an advantage in being landed by the naval brigade — a well-drilled and disciplined number of sailors under Gen. Graham. The troops of the second attack were not landed by this brigade, though landed by naval boats and crews.

The rebel flag captured, of which so much has been said, was captured by Lieut. Walling of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, who crept up on his hands and knees to the place where he had seen it fall; and stealthily creeping through an aperture in the palisading, made by a shot from the navy, he took it and silently crept away It would hardly have paid the rebels to man their works, to oppose this little movement, though this is not said to belittle the courage and audacity of Lieut. Walling; for he is really deserving of great credit.

Col. Daggett of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York, with his regiment, captured about 200 prisoners.

A 200-pounder Parrott burst on the *Yantic* at 3 P.M. on the 24th, doing considerable damage. This gun had only been fired 19 times in all. The *Yantic* at once pulled out of the fight, and was useful next day in landing the troops.

The last of the men left on shore were taken off about noon of the 27th by the boats of the *Britannia*. They had been ashore two nights.

The *Nansemond* did not participate, being used as a despatch boat during the 25th.

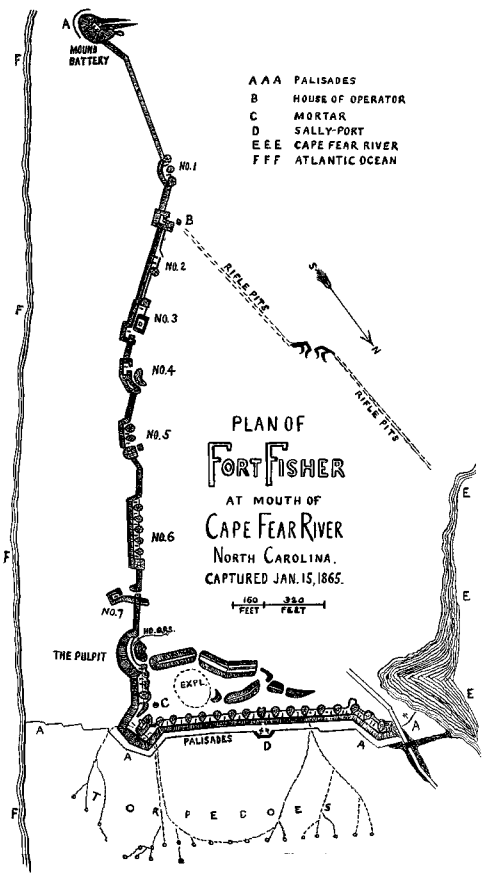
An Ensign from the *Britannia* received the surrender of Flag-Pond Hill battery, and planted the stars and stripes there 25 Dec. When the white flag was displayed, there was a race between the boats to get there first.

About 4 P.M., 26th Dec., Lieut.-Comdr. MacDiarmid, of the *Gov. Buckingham*, received word from Gen. Curtis (on shore) through Lieut. DeKay of Gen. Butler's Staff, to fire over the woods to pro-

ARMAMENT OF FORT FISHER.

	LAND FACE.		SEA FACE.	
1.	Field Piece.	27.	8¼-inch Blakely Rifle.	
2.	10-inch Columbiad.	28.	8- " Mortar (rear of 26 and 27).	
3.	6½- " Rifle.	29.	10- " Columbiad	
4.	8- " Smooth Bore.	30.	6½- " Rifle.	
5.	8- " Smooth Bore.	31.	10- " Columbiad.	
6.	8- " Columbiad.	32.	10- " Columbiad.	
7.	4½- " Rifle Parrott.	33.	10- " Columbiad. (No. 7.)	
8.	6½- " Smooth Bore.	34.	8- " Columbiad.	
9.	5½- " Smooth Bore.	35.	8- " Columbiad.	
10.	6½- " Smooth Bore.	36.	8- " Columbiad.	(No. 6.)
11.	5½- " Mortar.	37.	8- " Columbiad.	
12.	6½- " Smooth Bore.	38.	7- " Brooks Rifle.	
13.	5½- " Mortar.	39.	8- " Columbiad.	
14.	6½- " Smooth Bore.	40.	6½- " Rifle.	(No. 5.)
15.	8- Smooth Bore.	41.	6½- " Rifle.	
16.	6½- " Smooth Bore.	42.	8- " Rifle (No. 4.) 150 pdr. Armstrong.	
17.	Field Piece. (Sally-Port.)			
18.	Field Piece.	43.	10- " Columbiad.	(No. 3.)
19.	6½-inch Smooth Bore.	44.	10- " Columbiad.	
20.	6½- " Smooth Bore.	45.	7- " Brooks Rifle.	(No. 2.)
21.	6½- " Rifle.	46.	6½- " Rifle.	
22.	7- " Brooks Rifle.	47.	10- " Columbiad.	(No. 1.)
23.	6½- Rifle.	48.	10- " Columbiad.	
24.	6½- " Rifle.	49.	10- " Columbiad.	
25.	10- " Columbiad.	50.	6½- " Rifle. (Mound Battery.)	
26.	8- " Smooth Bore.			

The Northeast Traverse was 23 ft. high above the parapet and 43 ft. above the bench. The Mound Battery was 32 ft. 9 in. high above the bench. A flagstaff and flag was located at Headquarters (the Pulpit), and another flagstaff and flag on the Mound Battery. The latter was hauled down by Capt. Edgerly, Third New Hampshire.



DISTANT VIEW OF INTERIOR OF FORT FISHER, AFTER CAPTURE.

tect him from the enemy, which was massing on his front and flanks. Shots were fired every 15 minutes during the night, aimed at a point a little to the left of our troops.

The rebel flag was shot away at 4.20 P.M. 25th Dec., by a shot from a monitor.

The northern or land face of the fort, covering 480 yards, had 21 guns; the sea face, 1,300 yards, 17 guns. The parapets were 25 feet thick and averaged 20 feet high; while the traverses were higher by about 10 feet and sloped back to about 8 or 12 feet thick. There were 30 bomb-proofs, with a floor area of 14,500 feet.

THE SECOND ATTACK.

The account of the first attack, with its results, such as they were, has been given, and the troops have returned to Virginia; and the reader must be gently led, by ways that he knows not, to the second and, happily, the successful assault which gave us the fort, the river, Wilmington, and cut off the only substantial means of supply of the Confederacy. Admiral Porter, after the capture, very feelingly wrote the Department that all he'd got to do now was to lay there, off the Inlet, and see the Confederates starve.

Secretary Welles of the Navy Department telegraphed Gen. Grant on 29 Dec., urging him to furnish a sufficient force to insure the fall of Fort Fisher, and says that the telegram "is sent at the suggestion of the President." Says finally, "if the requisite force cannot be furnished, the fleet will have to disperse and cannot be again assembled."

On the 29th, Admiral Porter wrote the Navy Department that he had sent most of his fleet, for deceptive purposes, to Beaufort, one or two at a time, to look as if going away for repairs. Says, further, could he depend on the sailors, he would ask no army force. Says a large part of the crews are green, and that sailors cannot stand the concentrated fire of regular troops. He refers to his original proposition for 12,000 men. In concluding, he begs that the fleet be not broken up, but permitted to remain till found impossible to take the fort.

Saturday, 31 Dec., Secretary Welles informed Admiral Porter that a competent force, properly commanded, was to be sent immediately by Grant, and would probably be ready to leave Hampton Roads the following Monday or Tuesday.

THE SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT.

The universal regard for Gen. Terry, shared in by the writer, induces him to insert Gen. Terry's report as a leader — for he was a leader in every sense of the word: —

General: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations which resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher and the recapture of Fort Caswell and the other works at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

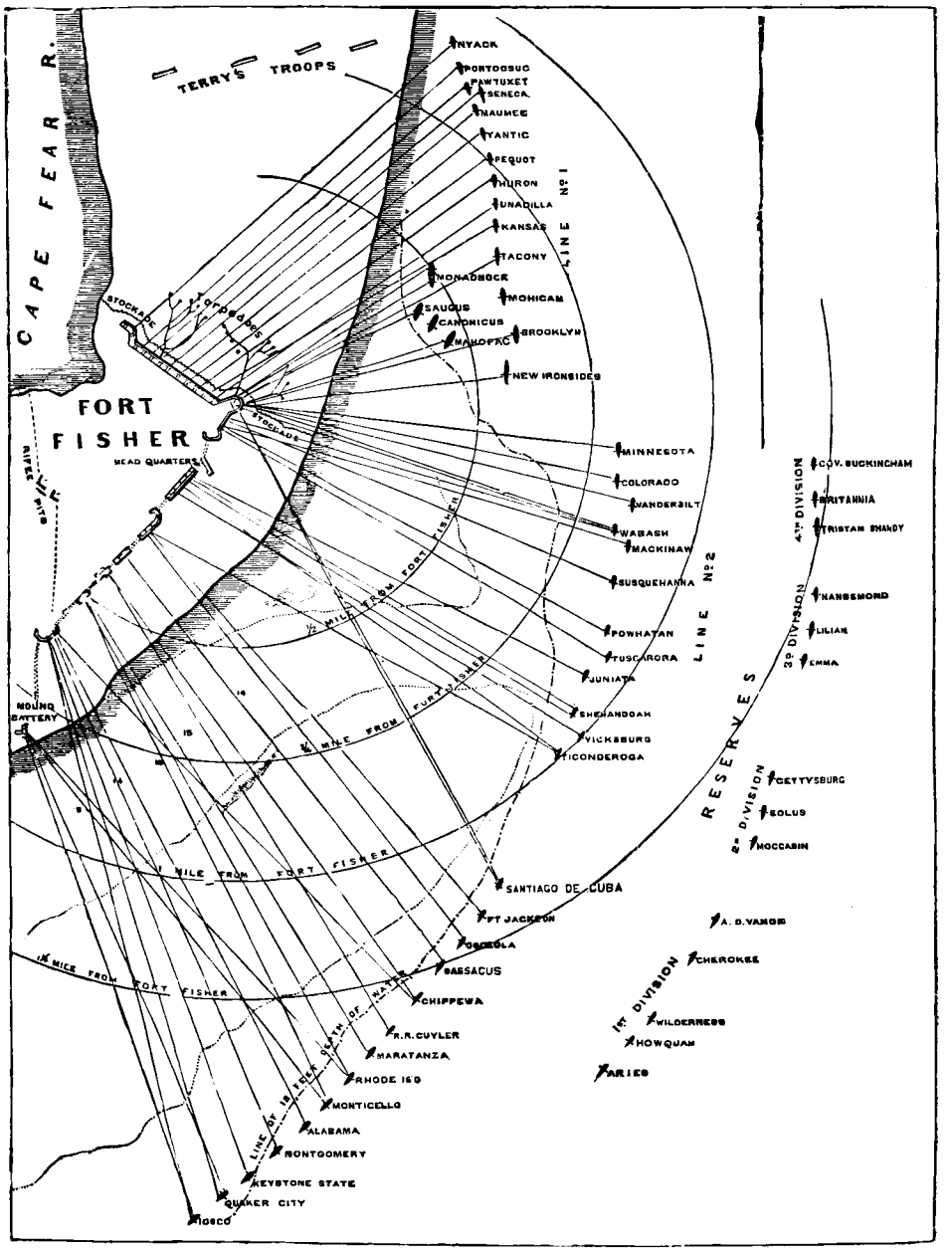
On the 2d inst. I received from the Lieutenant-General, in person, orders to take command of the troops destined for the movement. They were: 3,300 picked men from the Second Division of the Twenty-fourth Army

Corps, under Brig.-Gen. (now Brevet Maj.-Gen.) Adelbert Ames; the same number from the Third Division of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. Chas. J. Paine; 1,400 men from the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, under Col. (now Brevet Brig.-Gen.) J. C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers; the Sixteenth New York Independent Battery with 4 3-inch guns; and Light Battery E, Third United States Artillery, with 6 light 12-pounder guns. I was instructed to move them from their positions in the lines on the north side of the James River to Bermuda Landing, in time to commence their embarkation on transport vessels at sunrise on the 4th inst. In obedience to these orders, the movement commenced at noon of the 3d inst. The troops arrived at the landing at sunset, and there bivouacked for the night. The transports did not arrive as soon as they were expected. The first of these made its appearance late in the afternoon of the 4th. One of them, the *Atlantic*, was of too heavy draught to come up the James. Curtis' brigade, of Ames' division, was therefore placed on river steamboats and sent down the river to be transferred to her. The embarkation of the remainder of the force commenced at sunset of the 4th, and was completed at noon of the 5th inst. Each vessel, as soon as it was loaded, was sent to Fort Monroe, and at 9 P.M. of the 5th the whole fleet was collected in Hampton Roads. The troops were all in heavy marching order, with four days' rations (from the morning of the 4th inst.) in their haversacks and 40 rounds of ammunition in their boxes. No horses, wagons or ambulances were taken and the cassions of the artillery were left behind; but in addition to the ammunition in the limber chests, 150 rounds per gun in packing boxes were embarked.

I went down the river personally with the Lieutenant-General, and on the way received from him additional instructions and the information that orders had been given for the embarkation of a siege train, to consist of 24 34-pounder Parrotts and 20 Coehorn mortars, with a detail of artillerists and company of engineers, so that in case siege operations should become necessary, the men and materials for it might be at hand. These troops, under command of Brig.-Gen.H. L. Abbott, were to follow me to Beaufort, N. C., and await orders. It was not until this time that I was informed that Fort Fisher was the point against which we were to operate. During the evening of the 5th, orders were given for the transports to proceed to sea at 4 o'clock next morning; and accompanying these orders were sealed letters to be opened when off Cape Henry, directing them to rendezvous, in case of separation from the flag-ship, at a point 25 miles off Beaufort, N. C. The vessels sailed at the appointed hour. During the 6th inst. a severe storm arose, which so much impeded our progress that it was not until the morning of the 8th inst. that my own vessel arrived at the rendezvous. All the others, excepting the flag-ship of Gen. Paine, were still behind. Leaving Brig.-Gen. Paine to assemble the other vessels as they should arrive, I went to Beaufort harbor to communicate with Rear Admiral Porter, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with whose fleet the forces under my command were destined to co-operate.

During the 8th inst., nearly all the vessels arrived at the rendezvous: some of them required repairs to their hulls, damaged by the gale; some repairs to their machinery; others needed coal or water. These vessels were brought into the harbor or to the outer anchorage, where their wants were supplied. All the others remained, until the final sailing of the expedition, some 20 or 25 miles off the land.

The weather continued so unfavorable as to afford no prospect that we would be able to make a landing on the open beach of Federal Point until Wednesday, the 11th inst. On that day Admiral Porter proposed to start; but at high water there was still so much surf on the bar that the iron-clads and other vessels of heavy draught could not be gotten over it. Our departure was therefore delayed till the next day. On the morning tide of the 12th, the vessels in the harbor passed out, and the whole fleet of naval vessels and transports got under way for this place. As we were leaving, the vessels of Gen. Abbott's command came in sight, and orders


CAPE FEAR R.
TERRY'S TROOPS
FORT FISHER
HEAD QUARTERS
RIFLE PITS
STOCKADE
Torpedoes
MOUND BATTERY
NYACK
PORTOOSUC
PAWTUXET
SENECA
MAUMEE
YANTIC
PEQUOT
HURON
UNADILLA
KANSAS
TACONY
MONADNOCK
MOHICAN
SAUGUS
CANONICUS
MAHOPAC
BROOKLYN
NEW IRONSIDES
LINE No 1
MINNESOTA
COLORADO
VANDERBILT
WABASH
MACKINAW
SUSQUEHANNA
POWHATAN
TUSCARORA
JUNIATA
SHENANDOAH
VICKSBURG
TICONDEROGA
LINE No 2
RESERVES
COV. BUCKINCHAM
BRITANNIA
TRISTAN SHANDY
4TH DIVISION
NANSEMOND
LILIAN
EMMA
3D DIVISION
CETTYSBURG
EOLUS
MOCCASIN
2D DIVISION
SANTIAGO DE CUBA
FT JACKSON
OSCEOLA
SASSACUS
CHIPPEWA
R.R. CUYLER
MARATANZA
RHODE ISD
MONTICELLO
ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY
KEYSTONE STATE
QUAKER CITY
IOSCO
A. D. VANDE
CHEROKEE
1ST DIVISION
WILDERNESS
HOWQUAH
ARIES
½ MILE FROM FORT FISHER
¾ MILE FROM FORT FISHER
1 MILE FROM FORT FISHER
1¼ MILE FROM FORT FISHER
LINE OF 18 FEET DEPTH OF WATER

were sent to them to follow us. We did not arrive off Federal Point till nearly nightfall; consequently, and in accordance with the decision of the Admiral, the disembarkation of the troops was not commenced until the next morning. Our subsequent experience fully justified the delay. It would have been extremely difficult to land the men at night.

At 4 A.M. of the 13th, the inshore division of naval vessels stood in close to the beach to cover the landing. The transports followed them, and took position as nearly as possible in a line parallel to and about 200 yards outside of them. The ironclads moved down to within range of the fort and opened fire upon it. Another division was placed to the northward of the landing, placed so as to protect our men from any attack from the direction of Masonboro Inlet. At 8 o'clock nearly 200 boats, beside steamtugs, were sent from the navy to the transports: and the disembarkation of men, provisions, tools and ammunition simultaneously commenced. At 3 P.M., nearly 8,000 men, with 3 days' rations in their haversacks and 40 rounds of ammunition in their boxes, 6 days' supply of hard-bread in bulk, 300,000 additional rounds of small arm ammunition and a sufficient number of intrenching tools, had been safely landed. The surf on the beach was still quite high, notwithstanding the weather had become very pleasant; and owing to it some of the men had their rations and ammunition ruined by water. With this exception, no accident of any kind occurred. As soon as the troops had commenced landing, pickets were thrown out. They immediately encountered outposts of the enemy, and shots were exchanged with them; but no serious engagment occurred. A few prisoners were taken, from whom I learned that Hoke's rebel division, which it was supposed had been sent further South, was still here, and that it was his outposts which we were meeting.

The first object I had in view after landing was to throw a strong defensive line across the peninsula from the Cape Fear River to the sea facing Wilmington, so as to protect our rear from an attack while we should be engaged in operating against Fisher. Our maps indicated that a good position for such a line would be found a short distance above the head of Myrtle Sound, which is a long, shallow piece of water separated from the ocean by a sand-pit of about 100 yards in width, and communicates with it by Masonboro Inlet. It was supposed that the right flank of a line at that point would be protected by the Sound; and being above its bend, that we should be able to land supplies in quiet water there. Our landing place was selected with reference to this idea. An examination made after we landed showed that the Sound for a long distance above its bend was so shallow as to offer no obstacle to the passage of troops at low tide; and, as the further down the peninsula we should go the shorter would be our line across it, it was determined to take up a position where the maps showed a large pond occupying nearly one-third of the width of the peninsula, at about three miles from the fort. Shortly before 5 o'clock, leaving Abbott's brigade to cover our stores, the troops were put in motion for the last-named point. On arriving at it, the "pond" was found to be a sand-flat, sometimes covered with water, giving no assistance to the defence of a line established behind it. Nevertheless it was determined to get a line across at this place, and Paine's division, followed by two of Ames' brigades, made their way through. The night was very dark. Much of the ground was a marsh, and illy adapted to the construction of works, and the distance was found to be too great to be properly defended by the troops which could be spared from the direct attack upon the fort. It was not until 9 P.M. that Paine succeeded in reaching the river. The ground still nearer the fort was then encountered and found to be much better adapted to our purposes; and accordingly the troops were withdrawn from their last position and established on a line about two miles from the work. They reached their final position at 2 A.M. of the 14th inst. Tools were immediately brought up and intrenchments were commenced. At 8 o'clock a good breastwork, reaching from the river to the sea, and partially covered by abattis, had been constructed and was in a defensible condition. It was much improved afterwards; but from this time our foothold on the peninsula was secured.

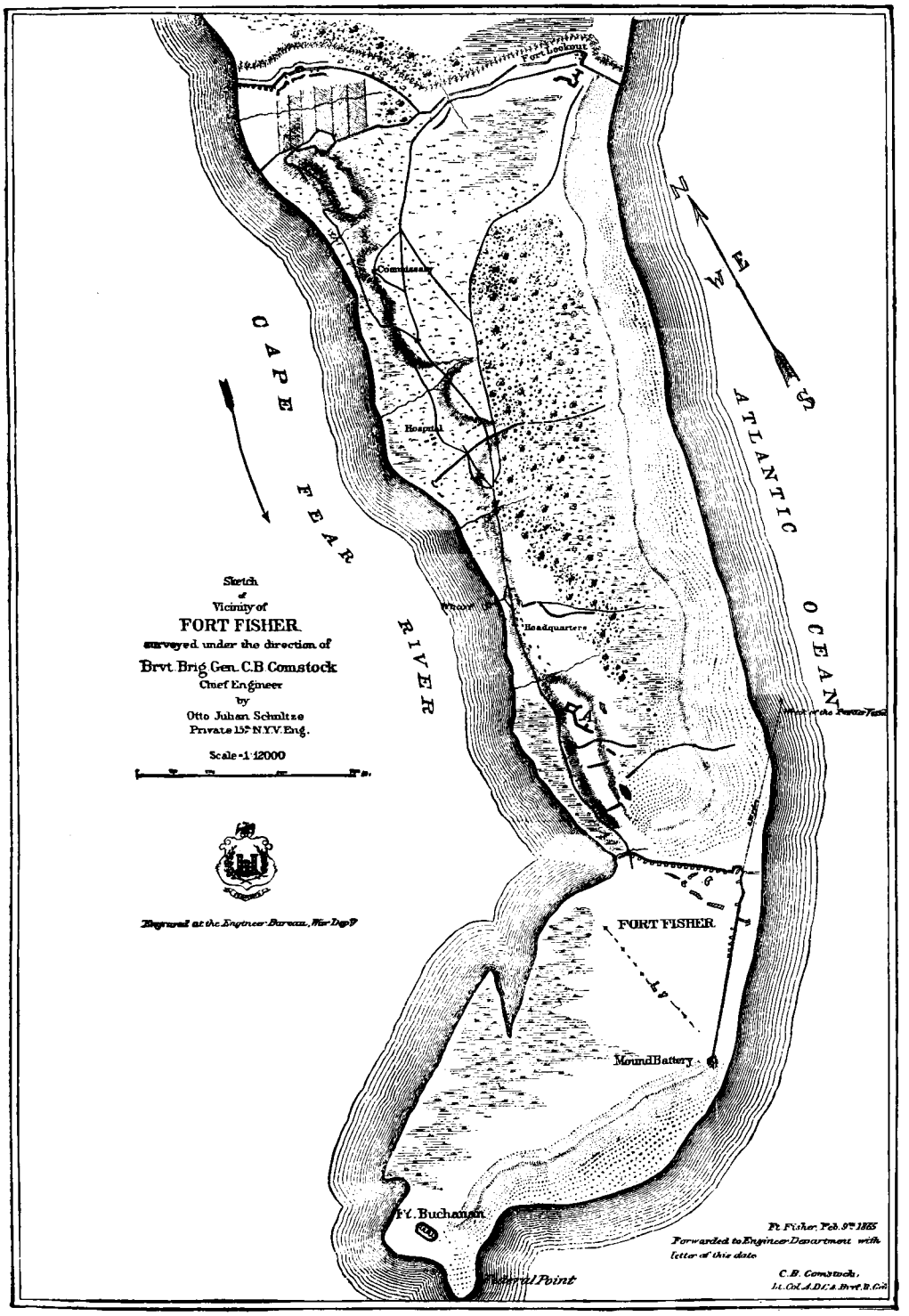
Early in the morning of the 14th the landing of the artillery was commenced, and by sunset all the light guns were gotten on shore. During the following night they were placed in the line, most of them near the river, where the enemy in case he should attack us would be at least exposed to the fire of the gunboats. Curtis' brigade of Ames' division was moved down toward Fisher during the morning; and at noon his skirmishers, after capturing on their way a small steamer which had come down the river with shells and forage for the garrison of the fort, reached a small unfinished outwork in front of the west end of the land front of the work. Gen. Curtis, Lieut.-Col. (now Brevet Brig.-Gen.) Comstock, the Chief Engineer of the expedition, and myself, under the protection of the fire of the fleet, made a careful reconnoissance of the work, getting within 600 yards of it. The report of Gen. Comstock, which, with its accompanying map, is appended hereto, gives a full description of it and its condition at that time. As a result of the reconnoissance, and in view of the extreme difficulty which might be expected in landing supplies and the material for a siege on the open and often tempestuous beach, it was decided to attempt an assault the next day, provided that in the meantime the fire of the navy should so far destroy the palisades as to make one practicable. This decision was communicated to Admiral Porter, who at once placed a division of his vessels in a position to accomplish this last-named object. It was arranged, in consultation with him, that a heavy bombardment from all the vessels should commence early in the morning and continue up to the moment of the assault; and that even then it should not cease, but should be directed from the point of attack to other parts of the work. It was decided that the assault should be made at 3 P.M.; that the army should attack on the western half of the land face, and that a column of sailors and marines should assault at the northeast bastion. The fire of the navy continued during the night.

At 8 A.M. of the 15th, all of the vessels except a division left to aid in the defence of our northern line, moved into position, and a fire, magnificent alike for its power and accuracy, was opened. Ames' division had been selected for the assault. Paine was placed in command of the defensive line, having with him Abbott's brigade in addition to his own division. Ames' first brigade (Curtis) was already at the outwork already mentioned, and in trenches close around it his other two brigades (Pennypacker's and Bell's) were moved at noon to within supporting distance of him. At 2 P.M. preparations for the assault were commenced. Sixty sharpshooters from the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, armed with the Spencer repeating carbine, and forty others, volunteers from Curtis' brigade, the whole number under command of Lieut.-Col. Lent of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, were thrown forward at a run to within 175 yards of the work. They were provided with shovels and soon dug pits for shelter, and commenced firing at the parapet. As soon as this movement commenced, the parapet of the fort was manned and the enemy's fire, both of musketry and artillery, opened. As soon as the sharpshooters were in position, Curtis' brigade was moved forward by regiment at the double-quick into line at about 475 yards from the work. The men there laid down. This was accomplished under a sharp fire of musketry and artillery, from which however, they soon sheltered themselves by digging shallow trenches. When Curtis moved from the outwork, Pennypacker was brought up to it. Bell was brought into line 200 yards in his rear. Finding that a good cover for Curtis' men could be found on the reverse slope of a crest 50 yards in the rear of the sharpshooters, they were again moved forward, one regiment at a time, and again covered themselves in trenches. Pennypacker followed Curtis and occupied the ground vacated by him, and Bell was brought up to the outwork. It had been proposed to blow up and cut down the palisades. Bags of powder with fuses attached had been prepared, and a party of volunteer axemen organized; but the fire of the navy had been so effective during the preceding night and morning that it was thought unnecessary to use the powder. The axemen, however, were sent in with the leading brigade and did good service by making openings in portions of the palisading which the fire of the navy had been unable to reach.

At 3.25 P.M. all the preparations were completed, the order to move forward was given to Ames and a concerted signal was made to Admiral Porter to change the direction of his fire. Curtis' brigade at once sprang from their trenches and dashed forward in line. Its left was exposed to a severe enfilading fire, and it obliqued to the right so as to envelop the left of the land front. The ground on which it moved was marshy and difficult; but it soon reached the palisades, passed through them and affected a lodgment on the parapet. At the same time the column of sailors and marines, under Fleet-Capt. K. R. Breeze, advanced up the beach in the most gallant manner and attacked the northeast bastion; but, exposed to a murderous fire, they were unable to get up the parapet. After a severe struggle and a heavy loss of valuable officers and men, it became apparent that nothing could be affected at that point, and they were withdrawn. When Curtis moved forward, Ames directed Pennypacker to move up to the rear of the sharpshooters,and brought Bell up to Pennypacker's last position; and as soon as Curtis got a foothold on the parapet, sent Pennypacker in to his support. He advanced, overlapping Curtis' right, and drove the enemy from the heavy palisades, which extended from the west end of the land face to the river, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. Then, pushing forward to their left, the two brigades together drove the enemy from about one-quarter of the land face. Ames then brought up Bell's brigade and moved it between the work and the river. On this side there was no regular parapet, but there was abundance of cover afforded to the enemy by cavities from which sand had been taken for the parapet, the ruins of barracks and storehouses, the large magazines, and by traverses, behind which they stubbornly resisted our advance. Hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate character ensued, the huge traverses of the land face being used successively by the enemy as breastworks over the tops of which the contending parties fired in each other's faces. Nine of these were carried, one after the other, by our men.

When Bell's brigade was ordered into action, I foresaw that more troops would probably be needed, and sent an order for Abbott's brigade to move down from the north line, at the same time requesting Capt. Breeze to replace them with his sailors and marines. I also directed Gen. Paine to send me one of the strongest regiments of his own division. These troops arrived at dusk, and reported to Gen. Ames. At 6 o'clock Abbott's brigade went into the fort. The regiment from Paine's division — the Twenty-seventh United States (Colored), Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. M. Blackman commanding — was brought up to the rear of the work, where it remained under fire for some time and was then withdrawn.

Until 6 o'clock the fire of the navy continued upon that portion of the work not occupied by us: after that time it was directed on the beach, to prevent the coming up of reinforcements, which it was thought might possibly be thrown over from the right bank of the river to Battery Buchanan. The fighting for the traverses continued till nearly nine o'clock, two more of them being carried. Then a portion of Abbott's brigade drove the enemy from their last remaining stronghold, and the occupation of the work was completed. The same brigade, with Gen. Blackman's regiment, was immediately pushed down the Point to Battery Buchanan, whither many of the garrison had fled. On reaching the battery, all of the enemy who had not been previously captured were made prisoners. Among them were Maj.-Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, the commandant of the fort. About 4 P.M. Hoke advanced against our north line, apparently with the design of attacking it; but if such was his intention, he abandoned it after a skirmish with our pickets. During the day Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. L. Abbott, Chief-of-Artillery, was busily engaged in landing artillery and ammunition, so that if the assault failed, siege operations might at once be commenced. Consequent to the fall of Fort Fisher, the enemy during the night of the 16th and 17th blew up Fort Caswell and abandoned both it and their very extensive works on Smith's Island, at Smithville and Reeves Point, thus placing in our hands all the works erected to defend the mouth of the Cape Fear River. In all the works were found 169 pieces of artillery, nearly all of which are heavy, over 2,000 stands of small arms, considerable quantities of commissary stores and full supplies of ammunition. Our prisoners numbered 112 commissioned officers and 1,971 enlisted men.


Fort Lookout
Commissary
Hospital
Headquarters
CAPE FEAR RIVER
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Sketch
of
Vicinity of
FORT FISHER
surveyed under the direction of
Brvt Brig Gen. C.B Comstock
Chief Engineer
by
Otto Juhan Schultze
Private 15th N.Y.V. Eng.
Scale 1:12000
Engraved at the Engineer Bureau, War Dep.t
FORT FISHER
Mound Battery
Ft. Buchanan
Ft Fisher Feb. 9th 1865
Forwarded to Engineer Department with
letter of this date
C.B. Comstock,
Lt. Col. A.D.C. & Brvt. B. Gen.l

I have no words to do justice to the behavior of both officers and men on this occasion: all that men could do they did. Better soldiers never fought. Of Gen. Ames I have already spoken in a letter recommending his promotion. He commanded all the troops engaged, and was constantly under fire. His great coolness, good judgment and skill were never more conspicuous than in this assault. Brig.-Gen. Curtis and Cols. Pennypacker, Bell and Abbott, the brigade commanders, led them with the utmost gallantry. Curtis was wounded, after fighting in the front rank, rifle in hand. Pennypacker, while carrying the standard of one of the regiments, was the first man in a charge over the traverses. Bell was mortally wounded near the palisades. Brig.-Gen. Paine deserves high praise for the zeal and energy displayed by him in constructing our defensive line, a work absolutely essential to our success. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Blackman deserves mention for the prompt manner in which he brought his regiment up to the work and afterwards followed up the retreating enemy. To Brevet Brig.-Gen. Comstock, Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Lieutenant-General, I am under the deepest obligations. At every step of our progress I received from him the most valuable assistance. For the final success of our part of the operations, the country is more indebted to him than to me. Col. Geo. S. Dodge, Chief Quartermaster, Army of the James, accompanied me as Chief Quartermaster of the forces under my command. His able and energetic performance of his multifarious duties was all that could be wished for and reflect the highest honor upon him. Surgeon Norman S. Barnes, U.S.V., Medical Director, and Surgeon A. J. H. Buzzell, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Medical Inspectors of the expedition, discharged their laborious duties on the field and in the hospital in a manner most creditable to their ability and humanity. I desire to express my highest appreciation of the services of these officers. I shall have the honor to submit a supplementary report in reference to those subordinate officers and enlisted men who distinguished themselves on this occasion.

I should signally fail to do my duty were I to omit to speak in terms of the highest admiration of the part borne by the navy in our operations. In all ranks, from Admiral Porter to his seamen, there was the utmost desire not only to do their proper work, but to facilitate in every possible manner the operations of the land forces. To him and to the untiring efforts of his officers and men, we are indebted that our men, stores, tools and ammunition were safely and expeditiously landed and that our wounded and prisoners were embarked for transportation to the North. To the great accuracy and power of their fire it is owing that we had not to confront a formidable artillery in the assault, and that we were able with but little loss to push forward the men, preparatory to it, to a point nearly as favorable for it as the one they would have occupied had siege operations been undertaken and the work systematically approached. The assault of the sailors and marines, although it failed, undoubtedly contributed somewhat to our success; and certainly nothing could surpass the perfect skill with which the fleet was handled by its commander. Every request which I made to Admiral Porter was most cheerfully complied with, and the utmost harmony has existed between us from the outset to the present time. I herewith submit Gen. Ames' report.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point, Va.

GEN. AMES' REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
FORT FISHER, N.C., 18 Jan. 1865.

Capt. A. TERRY, *A.-A.-G.*:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the late movements and operations of this division. On the night of the 2d the division, which had just returned to its camp from a demonstration against this point, received orders to prepare for a second expedition. It left camp on the 3d

and embarked on ocean transports at Bermuda Hundred, between the hours of 7 and 9 P.M., on the 4th inst. The transport fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 6th, and the troops disembarked some 4 miles north of Fort Fisher on the 13th inst. At 3 P.M. on the 15th we stormed Fort Fisher. Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. M. Curtis' brigade (the First) made a lodgment in the northwest angle of the fort. I immediately ordered up Col. G. A. Pennypacker's brigade (the Second). The enemy was at once driven from behind the palisading, extending from the fort to the river, and about one-third of the work — its northwest angle — occupied by us. I then ordered up Col. Bell's brigade (the Third), and moved it forward against and in rear of the sea face of the work. The ground being much obstructed by the ruins of the barracks, lumber and other rubbish; the enemy being protected by traverses, and taking advantage of the cover afforded by magazines, etc., checked our advance. Fighting of a most obstinate character continued till after dark, during which time we made considerable advancement on the left and captured about 400 prisoners. About 8 P.M. Col. Abbott wth his brigade completed the occupation of the face of the work, extending from ocean to river. A general advance was now made, and the fort occupied without opposition.

The conduct of the officers and men of this division was most gallant. Aided by the fire of the navy and an attacking column of sailors and marines along the sea beach, we were able to pass over the open ground in front of the fort through the gaps in the palisading in the ditch made by the naval fire, and finally to carry the work. Where the name of every officer and man engaged in this desperate conflict should be submitted, I shall at present only be able to give a few of those most conspicuous. It is to be hoped they may all be properly rewarded. Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. M. Curtis, Commanding First Brigade, was prominent throughout the day for his bravery, coolness and judgment. His services cannot be over-estimated. He fell a short time before dark seriously wounded in the head by a canister shot. Col. G. A. Pennypacker, Commanding Second Brigade, was seriously wounded while planting his colors on the third traverse of the work. This officer was surpassed by none; and his absence during the day was most deeply felt and seriously regretted. Col. Louis Bell, Commanding Third Brigade, was mortally wounded while crossing the bridge in advance of the palisading. He was an able and efficient officer — one not easily replaced. I here submit the names of the regimental commanders; and in connection with the brigade commanders is the credit due them for the heroic conduct of their men: —

First Brigade: Brev. Brig.-Gen. N. M. Curtis.	142d N. Y. — Lieut.-Col. A. M. Barney.
	117th N.Y. — Lieut.-Col. F. H. Meyer.
	112th N.Y. — Col. J. F. Smith.
	3d N.Y. — Lieut. E. A. Behna.
Second Brigade: Col. Galusha A. Pennypacker, 97th Penn.	48th N.Y. — Lieut.-Col. W. B. Coan.
	76th Penn. — Col. J. S. Littell.
	47th N.Y. — Col. J. M. McDonald.
	203d Penn. — Col. J. W. Moore.
	97th Penn. — 1st Lieut. J. Wainwright.
Third Brigade: Col. Louis Bell, 4th N. H.	169th N.Y. — Col. Alonzo Alden.
	13th Ind. — Lieut.-Col. S. M. Lent.
	4th N.H. — Capt. J. H. Roberts.
	115th N.Y. — Lieut.-Col. N. J. Johnson.

Col. J. W. Moore, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania, behaved with the most distinguished gallantry. He was killed while passing the second traverse of the fort, in the advance of his regiment, waving his colors. Few equalled, none surpassed, this brave officer. Lieut.-Col. S. M. Lent, Thirteenth Indiana, with 60 men of his own regiment and a detachment of volunteers from the First Brigade, numbering in all 100 men, deployed within 200 or 300 yards of the fort, and by their fire materially aided our advance. Maj. J. R. Lawrence, Thirteenth Indiana and Lieut.-Col. J. A. Colvin, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York, also behaved in the most

gallant manner and rendered efficient service in collecting and organizing the troops, which had become separated from their commands in the charge, and in leading them to positions where important advantages were gained. Capt. G. W. Huckins, Fourth New Hampshire, and First Lieut. J. Konig, Seventh U.S. Colored Troops, Aides on the Staff of Col. Louis Bell, Commanding Third Brigade, were untiring in their labors and rendered valuable services in the absence of my Staff officers, who had been stricken down in the early part of the engagement. Privates Ulric Chapin and James Spring, Co. G, One Hundred and Forty-second New York; D. C. Hotchkiss, Co. A, and O. R. Kingsland, Co. D, One Hundred and Twelfth New York, volunteered to approach to a point considerably in advance of our skirmish line, which they did. By this step valuable information with reference to the ditch was gained. Privates James Cadman (wounded) and Wm. Cabe, Co. B; Geo. Hoyt and S. R. Porteous, Co. C; D. H. Morgan and Edward Petue, Co. E; E. H. Cooper (wounded), Co. G; Silas Baker, missing, Co. H; Geo. Merrill and Wm. J. McDuff, Co. I; Z. C. Neahel and Bruce Anderson, Co. K: One Hundred and Forty-second New York — volunteered to advance with the head of the column and cut down the palisading.

Copies of the reports of the brigade commanders will be forwarded. In these will be found lists of officers and men who particularly distinguished themselves. It is recommended that medals be bestowed upon all enlisted men mentioned. To my Staff officers I am particularly indebted for their zeal and gallantry throughout the day: they were constantly passing to and fro, and exposed to the hottest fire. I would respectfully recommend that they be brevetted for their services: Capt. Chas. A. Carlton, A. A.-G.; Capt. A. G. Lawrence, Act'g. A.-D.-C.; Capt. H. C. Lockwood, A.-D.-C.; Capt. R. W. Dawson, Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Capt. J. S. Matthews, Provost Marshal; Capt. B. B. Keeler, Mustering Officer. Capt. Lawrence was the first man through the palisading: and while extending his hand to receive a guidon which he intended to place on the parapet of the work, a shell exploded near him, taking off his left arm and seriously injuring his throat. He was afterwards shot in the right arm. For his services on this occasion, as well as those in a former one, I most earnestly urge his promotion. Capt. Dawson was disabled by a wound in the left arm. To Capt. Lockwood, General Whiting and Col. Lamb surrendered with the garrison at Fort Buchanan.

I am, etc.,

ADELBERT AMES,
Brig.-Gen. Vols.

GEN. COMSTOCK'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
FORT FISHER, N. C., 27 Jan. 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineer operations in connection with the capture of Fort Fisher, together with a sketch of that work and another of the county in the vicinity. Fort Fisher is situated on the peninsula between Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean, about a mile and a half northeast of Federal Point. This peninsula is sandy and low, not rising more than fifteen feet above high tide, the interior abounding in fresh water swamps, often wooded and almost impassable; while much of the dry land, till one gets within half a mile of Fort Fisher, is covered with wood or low undergrowth, except a strip about 300 yards wide along the seashore. The landing of the troops composing the expedition was effected on the sea beach about five miles north of Fort Fisher on Jan. 12th. Paine's division was at once pushed across to Cape Fear River, with instructions to take up a line to be held against any attack from the direction of Wilmington. This line on the morning of Jan. 13th was already defensible, and was further strengthened during the day; while on the 14th a second line was laid out and begun under charge of Lieut. J. H. Price in rear of its left. Pioneer companies were organized in Ames' and Paine's divisions; and as during the 14th the fire of the rebel gunboat *Chickamauga*

killed and wounded a number of our men, Lieut. O'Keefe, with his company of the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, was directed to build a battery for two 30-pounder Parrotts on the bank of the river to keep her off. On the afternoon of Jan. 14 a reconnoissance was pushed under the direction of the Major-General Commanding to within 500 yards of Fort Fisher, a small advanced work being taken possession of. This was at once turned into a defensive line, to be held against any attack from Fort Fisher. The reconnoissance showed that the palisading in front of the work had been severely injured by the navy fire. Only nine guns could be seen on the land front, where sixteen had been counted on Christmas Day. The steady though not rapid fire of the navy prevented the enemy from using either artillery or musketry on the reconnoitring party. It seemed probable that troops could be got within 200 yards of the work without serious loss; and it was a matter of grave doubt whether the necessary ammunition could be supplied by the open beach, if regular approaches were determined upon.

It was decided to assault; and the assault was made on the 15th at 3.30 P.M., after three hours of heavy navy fire, by three deployed brigades, following one another at intervals of about 300 yards, and each making its final rush for the west end of the land face, from a rough rifle-pit about 300 yards from the work. At the point attacked, the palisading was less injured than elsewhere, it being partially hidden; and it was necessary to use axes to cut and timbers to batter it down, in order that troops might pass rapidly through it. Powder sacks for blowing these palisades down had been prepared, but were not used. After some heavy fighting, gaining traverse by traverse, the work was won.

Fort Fisher consists of two fronts: the first or land front, running across the peninsula,— at this point 700 yards wide,— is 480 yards in length; while the second or sea front runs from the right of the first parallel to the beach to the Mound Battery, a distance of 1,300 yards. The land front is intended to resist any attack from the north; the sea front to prevent any of our naval vessels from running through New Inlet or landing troops on Federal Point.

1. Land Front.— This front consists of a half bastion on the left, or Cape Fear River, side, connected by a curtain with a bastion on the ocean side. The parapet is 25 feet thick, averages 20 feet in height, with traverses rising 10 feet above it and running back on their tops, which were 8 to 12 feet in thickness, to a distance of 30 or 40 feet from the interior crest. The traverses on the left half bastion were about 25 feet in length on top. The earth for this heavy parapet and the enormous traverses at their inner ends — more than 30 feet in height — was obtained partly from a shallow exterior ditch, but mainly from the interior of the work. Between each pair of traverses there was one or two guns. The traverses on the right of the pond were only partially completed. A palisade, which is loop-holed and has a banquette, runs in front of the face at a distance of about 50 feet in front of the foot of the exterior slope, from the Cape Fear River to the ocean, with a position for a gun on the left of the front and the river, and others between the right of the front and the ocean. Through the middle traverse on the curtain was a bomb-proof postern whose exterior opening was covered by a small redan for two field pieces, to give flank fire along the curtain. The traverses were generally bomb-proofed for men or wagoners. The slopes of the work appeared to have been revetted with marsh sod or covered with grass and to have had an inclination of 45 degrees or a little less. On these slopes most exposed to navy fire, revetment or grassing had been entirely destroyed and the inclination reduced to 30 degrees. The ends of traverses as they rise above the parapet are very ragged. Still all damage done to the earthwork can be readily repaired, its strength being about the same as before the bombardment. The damage done by the navy fire was: first, to the palisades, which were so injured as in most places to be little obstacle to assaulting troops; second, to guns and carriages. There were originally on the front 21 guns and 3 mortars. Of these three-fourths were rendered

unserviceable by injuries to either gun or carriage. The gun in the right bastion, the field pieces in front of the postern, and one or two mortars, were used against the assaulting troops. There was a formidable system of torpedoes 200 yards in advance of this front, the torpedoes being about 80 feet apart and each containing about 100 lbs. powder. They were connected with the fort by three sets of wires. Fortunately the set leading directly to those over which the army and navy columns moved had been cut by shells and no torpedo was exploded.

2. Sea Front. — This front consists of a series of batteries, mounting in all 24 guns, the different batteries being connected by a strong infantry parapet, so as to form a continuous line. The same system of heavy traverses for the protection of the guns is used as on the land front, and these traverses are also generally bomb-proof.

Capt. N. Adams, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, and 1st Lieut. J. H. Price, Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding pioneer companies of Ames' and Paine's divisions, and 1st Lieut. K. S. O'Keefe, commanding a company of the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, have with their commands been of great service in the construction of batteries and defensive works. 1st Lieut. A. H. Knowlton, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, has rendered valuable assistance in making sketches of Fort Fisher, as also Private Schultz, Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. Comstock.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Brig-Gen., Chief Engineer.

Maj. A. Terry adds: It may be added that in 30 bomb-proofs and magazines and their passages there were 14,500 feet of floor space, not including the main magazine, which was exploded and whose dimensions are unknown. C. B. C

THE NAVAL COLUMN.

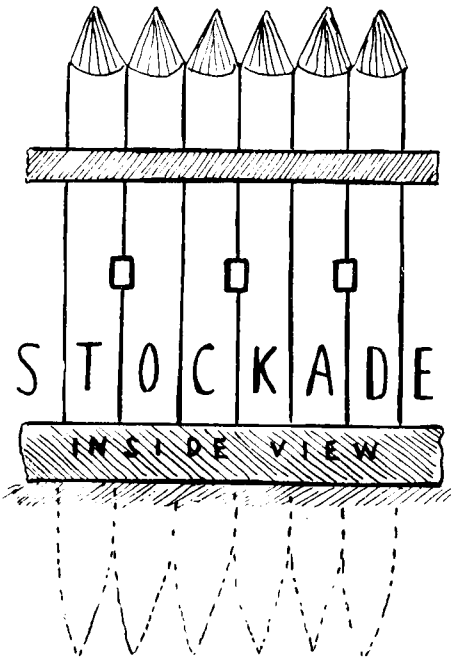
The following are extracts from the landing orders: —

Land out of gunshot of fort. Boats when unloaded to be pulled off and hung to stern of the *Nansemond* (anchored). Lieut. Preston to have charge of the men with shovels; he to run up as near fort as can without risking a single man, then rapidly throw up rifle-pits, three and a half feet deep, same height in front (7 feet in all). The marines then to go into them in three squads. Advance again, dig another trench, while another line of sappers reaches the first line and digs it deeper; and so on, alternating. These trenches to flee to in case of grape and canister by enemy. No move forward to assault till army moves to assault. The sailors to go on parapet with a rush, cutlass and revolver in hand: marines to follow closely; and when reach parapet, lie down and pick off the enemy. The sailors then to charge the field pieces and kill the gunners. Sailors to then secure the mouths of the bomb-proofs, giving no quarter if the enemy fires after they get into the fort. Flags to be kept rolled up till parapet is reached. If the Mound Battery fires into Fisher after the sailors get in, every three men will seize a prisoner, pitch him over the walls [!], and then get into bomb-proofs or behind the works for protection.

The naval column was made up of small squads of men from a number of the war ships, under command of their own officers (see elsewhere).

Admiral Porter says he "detailed 1,600 sailors and 400 marines to accompany the troops, the sailors to *board* the sea face, while the troops assaulted the land side the sailors went to the attack by the flank, along the beach, while the troops rushed in at the [rebel's] left, through the palisades that had been knocked away by the fire of the fleet they succeeded in getting up to within a short distance of the fort, and lay securely in their ditches, with but

few killed or wounded up to this time. The marines were to have held the rifle-pits and cover the *boarding party*, but failed to do so some reached the parapet, and some the ditch. The advance was swept from the parapet like chaff the soldiers had gained two traverses, and the *Ironsides* fired upon the others. Four, five, six, were carried in an hour. These traverses were immense bomb-proofs, about 60 feet long, 50 feet wide and 20 feet high: seventeen of them on the land face. Between the traverses, heavy guns. The fort was captured about 10 o'clock (evening)."



The landing of the marines and sailors to attack the fort — a novelty in itself, — must have a place, as it is inseparable from the general whole, and in fact proved to be an important factor in the fight. Lieut. S. W Preston had a force of about 10 men from each ship, armed with shovels and picks. The marines, as skirmishers, to follow, were under 2d Lieut. L. E. Fagan of the U.S. Marine Corps.

The assaulting column was as follows: First Line, marines,— Capt. L. L. Dawson, U.S. Marine Corps. Second Line, composed of the landing party of the First and Fourth Divisions of the squadron, under Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. Cushman. Third Line, composed of the landing party of the Second Division of the squadron, under Lieut.-Comdr. James Parker, who waived his seniority in favor of Capt. Breeze, who represented Admiral Porter and was in charge of the whole. Fourth Line, composed of the landing party of the Third Division of the squadron, under Lieutenant-Commander. T. O. Selfridge. The second, third and fourth lines were of about equal strength.

The naval column landed about a mile from the fort. Lieut.-Comdr. Parker formed the men, pending the arrival of the officer who was to command. He formed them in three companies, which he himself designated as —

Van.
(*Right*) — Comdr. C. H. Cushing.
Center.
— Lieut.-Comdr. James Parker.
Rear.
(*Left*) — Lieut.-Comdr T. O. Selfridge.

The column had actually begun to move forward (under fire at that time) before the officer appeared who was to command.

This was Lieut.-Comdr. K. R. Breeze, the junior of Parker; but as Breeze represented the Admiral on shore, Parker waived his own seniority. Breeze carried the Admiral's blue flag, and had just come from an interview with Gen. Terry "The sand-beach over which we marched," says Parker, "was as level as a floor. The march was by the left flank in column, and close to the shore, which afforded a little protection." Col. Lamb says the sub-terra mines were capable of blowing up the beach from river to sea for 100 yards in front.

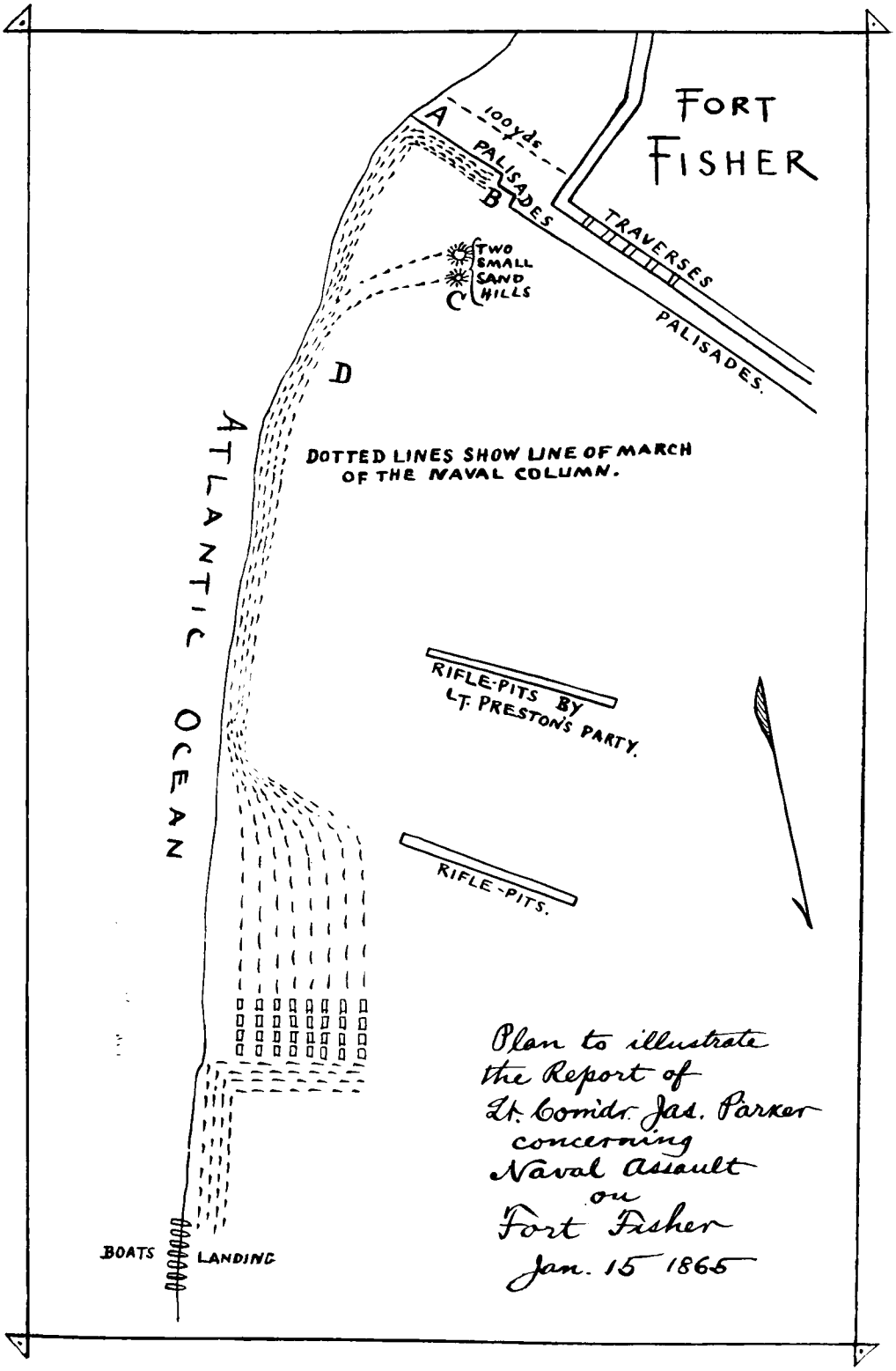
When within assaulting distance, the sailors lay down, waiting for the army to assault. When the army assaulted, the naval column sprang to their feet, and rushed forward to obey Porter's order to "board the fort in a seamanlike manner." Says Parker: "This was impossible. The rush was gallantly made; but the walls were 40 feet high and nearly perpendicular. Jack," says Parker, "after finding it impossible to board the fort, did the next best thing — to 'git out o' that'; and they scudded away like ships before the wind, as fast as their legs would carry them. They were not in a panic, but knew that nothing but flight could save them from annihilation. I had reached the opening in the palisade [see "A" on plan] made by our shells. The parapet swarmed with men who dared us to come in. I started through the opening, and then started to see if the men were following, but saw them scudding away. Those of us who were left (about 60 in all) thought it safer to remain than retreat, and we took refuge behind [really in front of] the palisades from the fire of the Johnnies on the parapet."

Parker says of Porter's report, that "'the sailors reached the parapet, and were swept away like chaff,' was a fine figure of speech; but as a matter of fact only one man got any nearer the fort than myself, and he was killed. His name was James Tallentyne, a Quartermaster from the *Tacony*. The squad of 60 remained near the palisades till the surrender of the fort." After the capture he made it a point to climb the side of the fort, which he accomplished with great difficulty, albeit there were none to oppose.

Lieut.-Comdr. Parker's force in part reached the point marked "B" on the plan, and there remained, sheltered by the palisades, until darkness permitted their retreat. Only five of Parker's force advanced a few paces beyond "B" (see plan).

Lieut.-Comdr. Breeze, after trying in vain to rally the retreating sailors and marines, returned almost alone to the two sand hills marked "C" on the plan, where he remained but a short time, and then coolly followed the retreating naval force. He says that prisoners told him the rebels thought the naval contingent was the main assaulting column.

It was intended the men should assault in line, the marines acting as sharpshooters; and the different lines were to charge over them. It was also intended that the attack of the naval force and the army force should be simultaneous, the former taking the cue from the latter. When the army was found to be moving to the


FORT
FISHER
A
100yds
PALISADES
B
TRAVERSES
PALISADES.
TWO
SMALL
SAND
HILLS
C
D
DOTTED LINES SHOW LINE OF MARCH
OF THE NAVAL COLUMN.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
RIFLE-PITS BY
LT. PRESTON'S PARTY.
RIFLE-PITS.
BOATS LANDING
Plan to illustrate
the Report of
Lt. Comdr. Jas. Parker
concerning
Naval Assault
on
Fort Fisher
Jan. 15 1865

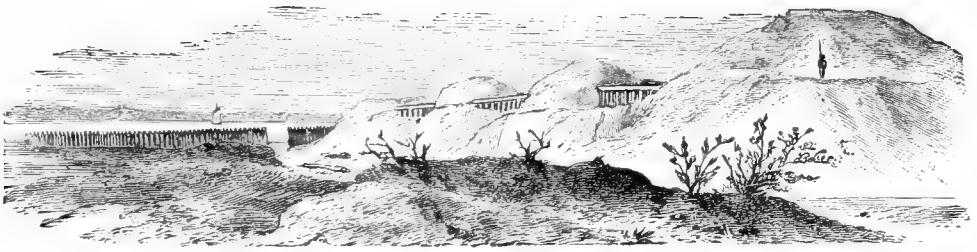
assault, the naval column was too far away to reach the works as early as the army, if the original plan was pursued, so Capt. Breeze ordered them to advance by flank; and they were so advanced, in a compact column, and they assaulted up to within fifty yards of the parapet, which was lined with the garrison, who played sad havoc with the navy boys. The marines failed to take the positions and parts assigned. The few sailors with their Sharpe's rifles and the marines opened fire, but of no avail. Finding the rear of the line retreating, Capt. Breeze hastened toward them to direct them to cover, and from there use their rifles; but they were too rapid and distant, and he then returned to the other, near the works, reaching which, all fled precipitately, except about sixty, among whom were Lieut.-Comdrs. Parker, Cushman, Selfridge and Sicard, and Lieuts. Farquhar and Lamson and others. These men sought the best cover available, and there remained till dark, when a demonstration was made on them and they rushed to the rear, nearly all escaping. Lieuts. Preston and Porter were killed early in the assault, the former being occupied in carrying orders from Capt. Breeze, after he had served with the men with shovels and picks. Capt. Breeze says the failure of the naval column was principally due to lack of organization, formation, etc. They had never been so organized before, and therefore had never drilled: and this condition led to confusion and was not indicative of want of valor.

Capt. Breeze thinks the enemy was entirely thrown off their guard, and quite disconcerted, at this assault, on the supposition that it was the main assault. They rushed their men to meet it, when, looking back, they discovered the army coming in to assault in another and distant quarter. Capt. Breeze estimates his loss at about 65 killed and 200 wounded. Lieut. Cushing rallied and commanded the men who occupied a part of Terry's line in the evening. Capt. Breeze landed with the sailors and marines about 10 A.M., within a mile of the fort, and intrenched. The arrangement was that the marines should take the advance (Porter differs from him in this), clear the parapet by the fire of musketry, and then the sailors were to rush up with revolver and cutlass.

The reports and statements all substantially agree that the sailors and marines were "done up" in about fifteen minutes. One account says about 200 of them staid near by and dug holes, remaining till darkness covered their complete retreat. About 3 o'clock this force moved up nearer, say within 600 yards of the fort. Seeing the army moving (both were to move at the same time), Capt. Breeze says he moved the sailors up to within 50 yards; but the marines failed to keep up and protect the sailors. Many, he says, were killed and wounded on the spot, and finally all turned and ran. He further says that in the evening some of the sailors and marines served on a part of Terry's line of pickets, at his request, temporarily. Some of the sailors had Sharpe's rifles, and others had well-sharpened cutlasses and revolvers. Porter says there is no stopping a sailor if he does n't succeed at the first rush.

THE DEFENCE.

From Col. Lamb's statement we learn that he got about 350 men as reinforcements on the 15th Jan. from Bragg, of Col. Graham's brigade, *via* Battery Buchanan, where they landed from a steamer. He had about 1,550 before. At 6 P.M., Friday the 13th, his losses to that time were 2 killed and 41 wounded. On the 14th the casualties were more than double the previous day; and more than ten per cent of his garrison had been killed or wounded by 2 P.M., Sunday the 15th. He wired Bragg at 1.30 P.M., Saturday the 14th, that he (Bragg) ought never to have allowed the enemy to extend his lines to the river bank; and if permitted to remain there the reduction of the fort was only a question of time. Before the assault, every gun save one 10-inch Columbiad was destroyed, the use of all but one Napoleon rendered impracticable, every wire leading to the mines ploughed up, and the palisade such a wreck as actually to offer a protection to the assailants. On the 13th he had 20 guns bearing on the beach, supplemented by one mortar and four Napoleons; a pali-



INTERIOR OF FORT FISHER.

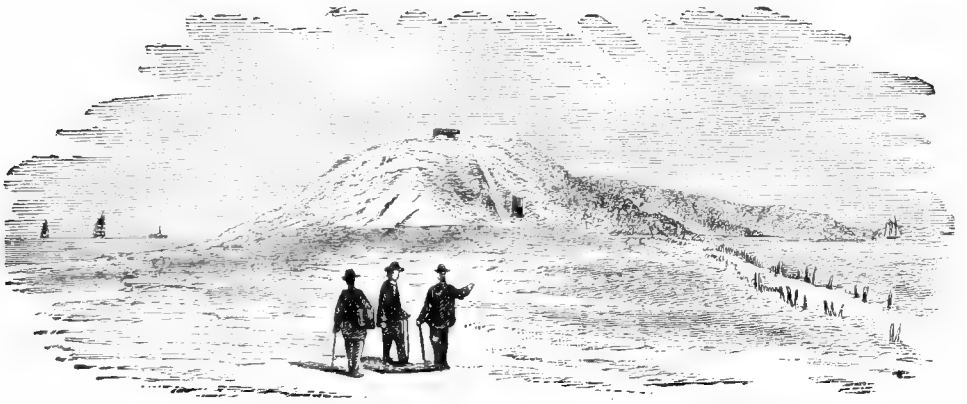
sade in front, pierced for musketry and constructed in irregular lines, and numerous sub-terra mines capable of blowing up the beach from river to sea for more than a hundred yards in front of the works. At 1.25 P.M. 15th Jan., Col. Colquitt was assigned to the command of Fort Fisher; and "will go there tonight," said the dispatch order. Gen. Whiting was ordered to report in evening to Bragg's headquarters for conference. Colquitt, according to reports, arrived within one mile of Fisher at 10.30 P.M., and says he found everything in confusion; hundreds of men without arms, and many of them drunk, etc. This is all denied by Col. Lamb, who says he had no liquor at the fort except what was in the hospital; and that was captured by sailors from the fleet, who got drunk and wandered into the reserve magazine the morning after the battle: and they caused the explosion. Col. Lamb says Colquitt reported after the fort had been taken; and he (Lamb) told him even then the fort could be re-taken if Bragg could land a fresh brigade, as the enemy was more or less demoralized by the resistance they had met. Colquitt immediately withdrew

Previous to the attacks Col. Lamb's command extended 20 miles; from New Inlet to Masonboro, and had been noted for sobriety. He took command of the works 4 July 1862. When he fell he

turned the command over to Capt. Munn. "The reinforcements of the 15th were of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth South Carolina, who arrived just previous to the assault. They were placed in a bomb-proof 100 feet to rear and left of the central sally-port. When the steam-whistle sounded for the charge, he ordered the reserves to man the parapets, and the South Carolina regiments (reinforcements) to double-quick to rear of left salient, between which and the river shore there was a space of some 60 feet, protected only by a shallow ditch, the remnants of a palisade and one Napoleon gun. I went to meet the column assaulting my northeast salient, the success of which would have been fatal, as it would capture the center of my work; and I sent my Aide, Capt. Blocker, with the South Carolina regiment to report to Maj. Riley on my left I had about 500 men with me on and near the redan on northeast salient, repulsing the sailors and marines. This heroic column from the fleet struggled with us full thirty minutes or more, and did not retreat till about 300 were killed and wounded. There were in the western salient (which was an unenclosed battery) about 250 men. The South Carolina men would have made 600; but they did not move up promptly, and did not reach the work. The 250 had to withstand the shock of Ames' two brigades, say ten to one."

Col. Lamb's officers claim they twice repelled the assault on the parapet, and that all the original detachment at the Napoleon were killed or wounded, and that Capt. Brady detailed men from his company to take their places. These were killed, wounded or captured at the gun, whose carriage was riddled with bullets. When Capt. Melvin surrendered, the survivors, some 200, were enveloped by Curtis' brigade in front, and Pennypacker's brigade in the rear; and besides, the two guns at Battery Buchanan had begun to fire at this salient, killing and wounding friend and foe. "There were three lines of mines in front of the work; and I intended at the moment of assault to explode one of them, and thus paralyze the assailants, giving me time to man the parapet with all my reserves. At the final rush I gave the signal; but there was no response, the tremendous fire of the fleet having ploughed up all the connecting wires and rendered the mines harmless. As that was their main defence, and it failed, I rather expected the men would be disheartened; but they fought with redoubled vigor. As soon as the sailors and marines retreated, I moved the whole of my available infantry, some 800 men, to dislodge the enemy, who had captured the left salient, two gun chambers adjoining, and were busy intrenching inside my work. The heroic Whiting [General] who had rushed to the parapet and encouraged the troops to repel the naval brigade, now led the van; and receiving two wounds in endeavoring to reach a Federal standard bearer, was carried to the rear. A hand-to-hand fight on the parapet and over a traverse ensued; while in the work, from behind everything that would yield the slightest protection to my men, a rapid fire was poured into the advancing three brigades. The enemy halted in the face of our desperate assault. I then had the two heavy guns on the mound, and two from another battery on the sea

face, turned on this column; and these, with the two guns of Battery Buchanan, seemed to have a demoralizing effect, as their fire slackened and their flags disappeared from the tops of the traverses Believing that Gen. Bragg would now attack, I felt that a determined charge on our part would cause a retreat by the enemy and we could regain the work. I passed down the lines, and officers and men, with the wildest enthusiasm, promised to follow me. As I sprang forward to lead them I was shot down, several of my gallant officers falling with me. The forward movement stopped with my fall, and afterward, the enemy, having been strongly reinforced, began an advance, which though stoutly and even recklessly resisted for five hours (until all the ammunition had been expended), resulted in the capture of the whole work my appeals to the officers and men to continue the struggle after I had fallen was because Gen. Lee had sent me word that the fort was necessary to keep open the gateway to supply his army with food and clothing from abroad; and I desired to prolong the resistance so long as there was any chance for Bragg to come to our assistance and recall the enemy to its own defensive line."



MOUND BATTERY — PART OF FORT FISHER.

Gen. Whiting and Staff arrived at the fort on Friday afternoon, the 13th, in the midst of a terrific bombardment. To the charge of Bragg, that the garrison of Fort Fisher had a pecuniary interest in the blockade running business, Col. Lamb, after denying the charge, says at one time he was notified that ten bales of cotton was at Liverpool subject to his order, and he immediately ordered it sold and the proceeds to be used in buying two 130-pounder Whitworth rifled guns, and ammunition for same, for Fort Fisher. He got part of the ammunition; but the guns only got as far as Nassau. After the repulse of Butler, he asked Bragg for hand grenades, and for submarine torpedoes to place where the fleet had anchored, neither of which he ever got. During the sixty hours of continuous battle his men were unable to provide a single meal, but subsisted on uncooked rations and corn-meal coffee. They had lost their blankets and overcoats at the Butler attack, by the destruction of their quarters, and requisitions for their replacement were unheeded.

THE FORCES ENGAGED.

3,300 from Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, under Gen. Ames.
3,300 from Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, under Gen. Paine.
1,400 from Second Brigade, 1st Divison, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, under Col. Abbott. (Third and Seventh New Hampshire and Sixth and Seventh Connecticut.)
The Sixteenth New York Independent Battery with 4 3-inch guns.
Light Battery E, Third U.S. Artillery, with 6 light 12-pounders.

Ames' division was selected for the assault. Paine's division and Abbott's brigade were with the defensive line. (Abbott's brigade was withdrawn from defensive line and put into the fight at the critical moment and completed the victory.)

The assaulting column was as follows: 1. Curtis' brigade; 2. Pennypacker's brigade; 3. Bell's brigade; skirmishers: 60 of Thirteenth Indiana and 40 of Curtis' brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Lent of the Thirteenth Indiana.

One account says: "About the time that it was evident that the naval attack was not to succeed, there emerged from the scrubby wood north of the fort the troops destined to assault the place. These were veterans from the Army of the James. Rough looking, with frowzy clothing and dishevelled hair and beards, after long and hard experience on the transports, these soldiers had their arms clean and bright and cartridge boxes filled with forty rounds, while they aligned and dressed in line of battle as coolly and precisely as if on parade. Probably not a man among them who had not been 'in' a dozen times before. There was but little fuss about it, and no noise of either bugling or verbal commands. Then suddenly, at a 'right shoulder shift' and a 'double-quick,' the line swept across the sandy plain."

The Third New Hampshire was commanded by Capt. Wm. H. Trickey, in this memorable fight of 15 Jan. 1865. The following is a synopsis of his official report sent to the Adjutant-General of New Hampshire, written within a few days after the fight: "The Third New Hampshire had 6 officers and 80 men. Started about 4.30 P.M., arriving in front soon after dark; fired an hour; with 20 men by orders took and held a traverse, then the others took two more. While holding these three, the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut came and took the others. Casualties: 1 killed, 5 wounded." (For full report see his Personal Sketch.)

As Capt Trickey elaborated upon the above, and the same has fallen into the hands of the writer, it is here given: —

CAPT. TRICKEY'S ACCOUNT.

Landed say 8,000 troops Jan. 13th. On the 14th our brigade formed on the right of Paine's division, next the beach. Gen. Curtis' brigade moved past us to the front, toward Federal Point and Fort Fisher, capturing a small steamer, lying at Craig's wharf on the Cape Fear River and within 900 yards of Fort Fisher. Then Curtis' men pushed on to within 500 yards of the fort, taking possession of an outer work. Gen. Terry with two Aides and Col. Comstock of Gen. Grant's Staff, then made a thorough

reconnoissance 200 yards in advance of the point held by Gen. Curtis. As that *beau ideal* of a soldier (Terry) obtained a full view of the gigantic proportions of that, the strongest work the world has yet recorded as taken by direct assault, what must have been his feelings as he made his decision! It is his own decision, as the question of assault is not mentioned in Grant's instructions — indeed, a siege was to be inferred. Gen. Beauregard, perhaps the ablest engineer in the Confederate army, inspected the work ten days previous, and pronounced it absolutely impregnable. Terry kept his own council. Late that night he met Porter on board the flag-ship. The next day, 15th, was Sunday; but not for us, as early we see portentous signs, and soon know the day is big with fate to all that is human on Federal Point.

For forty-eight hours the navy had been engaged in such a bombardment as the world had never before known. It was a grandly magnificent spectacle at night, to witness that continuous line of fiery meteors from the mouths of 400 cannon on the ships, to that one doomed spot on shore. When the firing was the fiercest, more than 200 shells per minute were hurled into as brave a garrison as ever attempted the defence of an unrighteous cause. And yet the fort itself was not seriously injured. We learned here, as at Wagner, that a sand fort cannot be demolished: it must be dug into or climbed over. The parapets of Fort Fisher were 20 feet high and 25 feet thick.

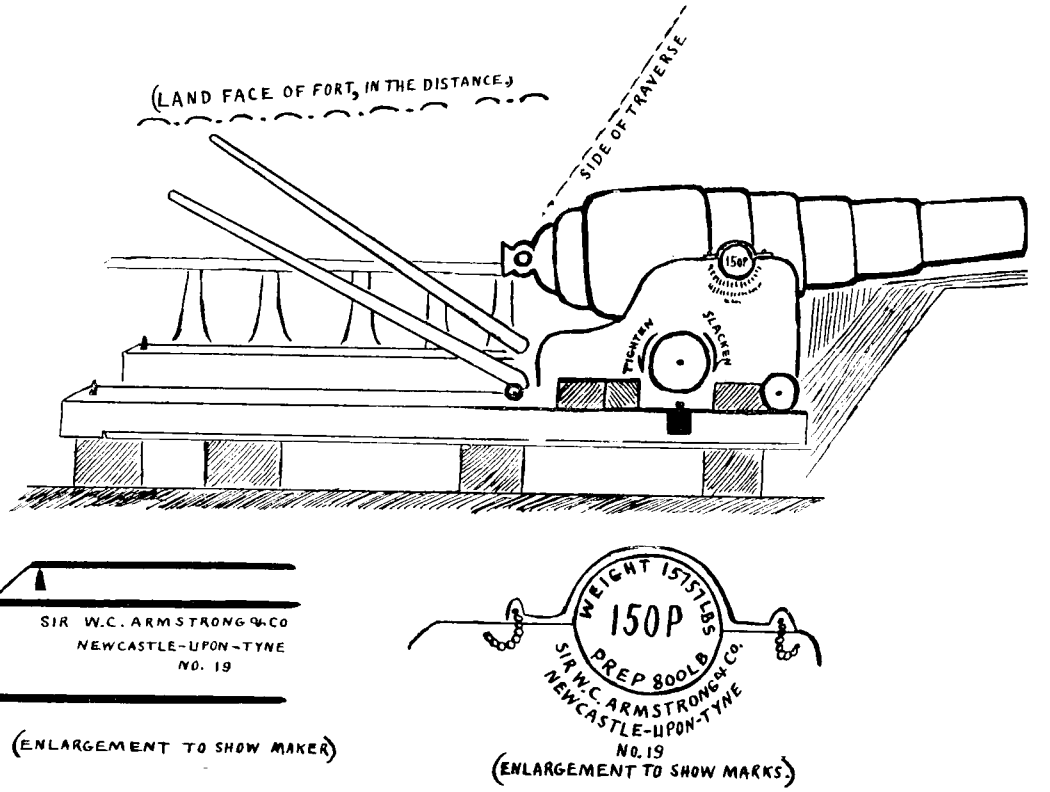
The hour for the assault — 3 P.M. — has arrived. The navy is signalled to change the direction of its fire. Curtis brigade bounds forward with a rush and a cheer. Coming up to the moat, those on the left of the bridge leading to the sally-port find it (the moat) impassable, and are obliged to change line of battle to column of fours. They impetuously crowd over the bridge against the stockade, under a most terrific fire, both direct and enfilading. In the stockade, which they expected to find battered down, they only find jagged holes, made by our shells. Through these, though it seemed certain death, Curtis struggled with a few daring ones: others soon followed and took possession of the west traverse. But a mere foothold is gained, however, and the brigade halts. Leading officers are struck down, and the men falling fast around them. Immediate help, or annihilation will result. At this critical moment, with the force and rush of a cyclone, the chivalrous and noble-hearted Pennypacker, with his invincible brigade, swarms through the stockade, sweeping the enemy from it to the river, capturing 200 prisoners and getting possession of the sally-port and opening it from the inside. The two brigades then move along eastward along the land face, carrying each traverse against desperate opposition. A hand-to-hand fight stops them at the eighth traverse. In the meantime the gallant Col. Louis Bell, with his veteran brigade, cross the bridge, enter the fort through the sally-port and charge down toward the sea face and to the left on the reverse to the land face.

Thus the fighting went on, with the ferocity of gladiators. Both were of the same blood and equal in valor. Night was now closing around them. Curtis, Pennypacker and Bell have fallen — the latter died next morning; the others are thought to have received their mortal wounds. The commander of nearly every regiment is killed or wounded. The desolation among the heroes in the ranks is frightful. Fighting ceases for a moment from mere exhaustion. Reinforcements are now the one thing needful, and speculation as to the result without that important element will do no sort of good. Terry is equal to the emergency. With the sailors and marines, he relieves on the right of Paine's line his old brigade, veterans of twenty bloody battles and four desperate assaults [the brigade referred to is composed in part of the Third New Hampshire]. This brigade enters the fort by the postern gate just as darkness is shutting down. The Third New Hampshire is ordered to the extreme front traverse held by our men, to reach which position we crawl through bomb-proofs and traverses, clambering over the dead, wounded and dying, — literally piled one upon another, — and arriving there we open fire at once with our Spencers [seven-shooters], soon silencing the enemy in our immediate front. We then charged and drove them from one traverse to another,

until nine more are in our possession. The brigade was now placed in proper positions and charged the whole line, with a momentum no power could stop. Gen. Ames' whole force, cheered by the presence of fresh troops, rallied once again, made a general advance, and the stronghold was ours, with 2,000 prisoners and 85 guns. The stars and bars go down, and the stars and stripes are raised on high. At ten o'clock Terry signalled Porter the glorious news, and

"The rockets' red glare
And bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night
That our flag was still there."

Capt. Trickey mentions seeing in the armament of the fort an elegantly mounted Armstrong gun, the gift of merchants of London, the carriage being of rosewood and mahogany. The Captain soon after this memorable fight received a commission as Major. His official report will be found in full in his Personal.



THE 150 PDR. ARMSTRONG GUN CAPTURED AT FORT FISHER.

THIS GUN WAS 2200 FEET FROM POINT REACHED BY NAVAL COLUMN.

When the Third New Hampshire arrived near the palisades, they were at once ordered by Col. Abbott to the extreme front, to occupy the most easterly traverse then in our possession. The process of getting there has been fully described by Capt. Trickey, their brave commander. Having arrived there with his handful of men, he at once ordered them to open upon the enemy, firing

sufficiently slow after the first few minutes as not to actually waste ammunition. This continued for some little time, when Col. Abbott appeared and asked Capt. Trickey whether he could n't make a forward movement,— a fierce onslaught,— and thus create a diversion; and by so doing assist the other regiments of the brigade to gain advantage of time and position. To this Capt. Trickey replied that his little band was ready to obey orders, whatever they were; but incidentally mentioned that the men were running short of ammunition and their Spencers were bayonetless. The forward movement was ordered and executed, Capt. Trickey and his men bravely climbing up the traverse in their immediate front and thence down its opposite side, pouncing upon the enemy and driving them out, over and around the next traverse, behind which they again took refuge and made another stand, only to be driven again to the next; and so on. This process continued substantially to the end, the other regiments of the brigade joining.

In summing up, it may be said of the Third New Hampshire: That it belonged to a fighting brigade, and that brigade had as a rule been successful; that the brigade had to be brought say a mile and a half to the fort; that its special mission was to reinforce completely exhausted troops; that the regiment was immediately put into the fore-front, grappling at once with the enemy; that the assault and successful advance of the regiment had a potential influence upon the assaulting column, which at once moved forward with renewed courage and enthusiasm, and with an impetus that carried it to complete victory. And who shall say that, had the heroic remnant of the old Third New Hampshire failed to drive the enemy, or had themselves been driven back, that the assault as a whole may not have failed? The influence of the regiment's successful work at Fort Fisher is beyond estimate. The survivors are proud today that they were in the fore-front of the particular battle that practically decided the contest between the United States and the Confederates.

Another account, by M. L. Holt, Sergeant-Major, written in a diary soon after the fight, is of sufficient value to be inserted herein. He says: —

> Immediately on entering the fort, marched to the last traverse taken, and opened on the enemy. I stopped with the colors. Had not been there long when a shell from the navy struck the parapet in the center of our regiment and demoralized the boys badly. I was immediately sent by Capt. Edgerly to Col. Abbott, with orders to have him if possible cause the fire of the navy changed to a point further to the left so as not to injure our own men. I failed to find Col. Abbott, but delivered the message to Gen. Ames and returned to the regiment. Was soon sent again by Capt. Edgerly with word that our cartridges were giving out, and to find out what could be done. After searching for some time and failing to find Col. Abbott, I again returned to the regiment. Upon this return, I found my brother, for whom I had searched, to be all right. He had just stopped firing, as his gun had given out and he had given his cartridges all away. Laid in this traverse till the firing ceased, when we gave three cheers for the capture of the fort, and three for Gen. Terry, who just at this moment came up to the regiment. After this we formed the regiment and marched down into the fort and went to collecting the prisoners and driving them out of the

bomb-proofs. After assembling about 150, we marched them off. Myself, with Capt. Trickey and the colors, besides a few men, stopped in the fort. Not much of interest occurred here except a little brush Capt. Trickey had with a rebel captain, in which Capt. Trickey threatened to split the rebel open . Gen. Terry rode into the fort with the flag of Fort Buchanan [he should have said Mound Battery — D E.] wound around his body . We gave him three cheers, when he made this remark: "Boys, rather than that you should cheer for me, I ought to cheer for you." He was attended at this time by only one of his Staff both mounted on captured horses. About 2 A M. [16th] I started to look around the fort. Commenced with the sea face, and went till I reached the center of the land face, when the sight of the dead which strewed the parapet was too appalling for me to witness, and I returned to the regiment, to find them all ready to move. We marched to our camp inside the works [defensive line], facing Wilmington, and laid down for a few hours' rest.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The second expedition was originally ordered to report to Sherman at Savannah, for deceptive purposes; but was changed when the transports were on their way down the river, passing City Point (Gen. Grant's Headquarters)

Porter said the fleet fired about 50,000 shot and shell, and had as many more on hand. His source of supply was Beaufort, which could be reached both ways in ten hours. He says he was very short of coal, and had he not been supplied by the army the expedition would have been a failure. Nearly every rifled gun in the fleet burst. Two 15-inch guns burst on the monitors. He says about 50 of the sailors got on the parapet, but were swept away in a moment. He was in Fort Malakoff a few days after its surrender to the combined armies of the French and English, which they had been months in capturing, and it was not to be compared with Fort Fisher. The *Ironsides* did the most accurate firing.

The vessels to land the provisions and stores for the army were the *A. D. Vance*, *Fort Donelson*, *Aries*, *Emma*, *Lilian*, *Tristram Shandy*, *Britannia* and *Wilderness*, under Lieut.-Comdr. Upshur. The *Nansemond*, *Moccasin* and *Little Ada* were messenger boats.

Eleven of the gunboats were directed to greatly elevate their guns so as to drop shells into the river, beyond the fort, to prevent reinforcing.

There were several lines upon which the landing of the troops was effected, say about 20. At one time a transport, probably the *Geo. C. Leary*, had two lines running ashore directly from the sides of her bow, which were used as tow lines for boats laden with troops and munitions of war. The mules were dumped overboard, being blindfolded during the process. They were then towed ashore, a decoy mule first having been landed and tied to a tree in sight of the shore. It is related of the mules that no sooner did their feet touch the bottom than "one could n't hold 'em more 'n he could *greased lightning*." The troops on landing immediately double-quicked into the woods and were soon out of sight of the navy. The officer who furnished the foregoing details of landing says he had charge of a boat which finally landed Gen. Terry and Staff after being "soused" and grounded on the sand bar.

GUSTAVUS W INGALLS,
Band Master.

CAPT. WELBEE J. BUTTERFIELD.

MAJ. WILLIAM H. TRICKEY.

The naval force formed a semi-circle around the transports, and then used their boats to land the troops.

Steamer *McClellan* served as flag-ship for Gen. Terry; the *Atlantic* for Gen. Ames (Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps); the *Champion* for Gen. Paine (Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps).

Considerable difficulty was experienced in landing, owing to the roughness of the surf, nearly all getting wet—Gen. Curtis being pitched "end over end." The Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Col. Abbott commanding, occupied the right of the line on the beach, extending to an evacuated battery. After dark (13th) the several brigades of the Third Division took different positions, Curtis brigade forming on the right of a part of Paine's (colored) troops. The line extended from the Atlantic to Cape Fear River.

On the morning of the 14th, Curtis' brigade was relieved by Pennypacker's, and Curtis moved his troops nearer Fort Fisher, passing along the beach and then forming a line from river to beach and about 400 yards in front of the fort. This line was almost identical with the one on first expedition. Near this line was a rebel graveyard and a few houses, one of which had been used as a hospital.

On the 14th a rebel supply steamer came down to the wharf, and was at once captured at the dock by some of Paine's colored men.

On 17th January the Navy Department directed a salute to be fired from every navy yard in honor of the capture of Fort Fisher.

On the night of the 19th January, two blockade runners—the *Stag* and the *Charlotte*, both from Bermuda—loaded with arms, blankets, shoes, etc., were decoyed into Cape Fear River and captured.

The army and the navy vied with each other, after the capture, to see which should first (earliest) convey the glad tidings North. Terry sent the Steamer *Atlantic* (not then Capt. Eldridge, but Gray), and Porter sent the *Vanderbilt*. Both were staunch ships and good sailers; but the *Atlantic* reached Fort Monroe fully four hours ahead, with every flag it could muster flying, creating a great sensation.

The *New York Herald* says: "At dusk Col. Abbott's brigade, owing to the awful nature of the contest, was sent to reinforce our forces within the area of the fort. Approaching the fort, Col. Abbott's brigade entered it on the double-quick, under a very heavy fire. All the troops were at once engaged in intrenching themselves within the fort, where the main body of the enemy then was, as well as from the enemy near the river, *en route* to reinforce. At time of surrender the moon was shining brightly."

Of Fort Fisher, Col. Lamb says: The plan of the fort was his own and was approved by Beauregard, Whiting, Longstreet and

others. The total length was 2,350 yards or 1¾ miles: land face, 682 yards; sea face, about 1,898 yards. The land face included Sheppard's Battery, which was doubled in strength during the fight. The weak point was the left salient. The land face extended from the Battery (Sheppard's) to the Northeast Redan, the line being a series of isolated gun chambers, with revetments 5 feet 9 inches high, parapet 30 feet thick, and traverses 60x50 feet and 25 feet high at the gun chamber, and connected by covered galleries. From the Northeast Salient the work extended to the Pulpit Battery, at the elevation of nearly 40 feet. Next to the Pulpit, came the Meade Casemates. From the Meade Casemates to the Mound he constructed a series of strong batteries, connected by a heavy curtain. The Mound was 60 feet high and mounted two heavy guns, which had a plunging fire on the channel. A palisade line (pierced for musketry) was erected to prevent a sudden landing and assault by a boat party. Battery Buchanan was a mile away from the Mound.

As showing how closely the government tried to keep the facts connected with the Expedition: a correspondent of the English *Army and Navy Journal* was arrested in New York for furnishing details to the public press and requesting their publication, "thereby causing the enemy to reinforce at Federal Point," and was thrown into the old Capitol Prison at Washington. How he came (or got) out the writer is unable to say.

[Comstock to Terry.]

After a careful reconnoissance on the 14th, it was decided to risk an assault. . . Paine's division and Col. Abbott's brigade [Third New Hampshire in it] to hold our lines, already strong across the peninsula and facing Wilmington, against Hoke, while Ames' division should assault at the west end. After three hours of heavy navy firing the assault was made at 3 P.M. on the 15th, Curtis' brigade leading; and as soon as it got in on the west end of the land front, it was followed by Pennypacker's, and the latter by Bell's brigade. After desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot, and severe loss, at 5 P.M. we had possession of about half of the land front. Abbott's brigade [Third New Hampshire in it] was then taken from our line facing Wilmington and put into Fort Fisher; and on pushing it forward, at 10 P.M., it took the rest of the work with little resistance, the garrison falling back to the extreme of the peninsula, where they were followed and captured, among others, Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, both wounded the land front was a formidable one the parapet being 14 or 15 feet high .

GEN. TERRY'S STAFF.

Col.	Geo. S. Dodge	Chief Quartermaster.
Surg.	Norman S. Barnes	Medical Director.
"	A. J. H. Buzzell (Third N.H.)	Medical Inspector.
Capt.	Adrian Terry	Assistant Adjutant-General.
"	Charles M. Sampson	Assistant Quartermaster.
"	Charles H. Davis	Chief Commissary
"	Charles H. Graves	Aide-de-Camp.
"	Geo. F Towle	Act'g Ass't Insp.-General.
"	A. E. Smith	Aide-de-Camp.
"	R. W Woodbury (Third N. H.)	Acting Ordnance Officer.
Lieut.	F E. Beardslee	Signal Officer.
"	J. M. Bradley	Chief Ambulance Officer.

To which add Brevet Brig.-Gen. C B. Comstock, of Gen. Grant's Staff, as Chief Engineer.

'Twas currently reported at the time that Private Miles O'Reilly was in New York city when the good news reached there. He was a citizen, but full of the military spirit — and possibly of other kinds. He at once courted the muses and produced a quantity of poetry apropos to the occasion: —

SHERRY — TERRY — PORTER.

Let us drink in golden sherry,
As we oft have drank before;
Let us drink to General Terry,
Long of head and body — very:
To our own dear Alfred Terry,
Of the old Tenth Army Corps.

Fill to Porter and to Terry —
They are names that we adore;
From Connecticut to Kerry,
Some in grog and some in sherry —
"To the Admiral and Terry!"
Deep libations let us pour.

Private Miles O'Reilly led a large crowd of adherents into a convivial place; and though the police had been sent for, they kindly permitted him to repeat his poem, treat his personal admirers; and then, forming a procession, they (and he) marched to the police station!

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT

We are approaching the end of the Fort Fisher tale; yet there is much to be told. Gen. Grant's official report, written in the following July, of both attacks, will be interesting, and is inserted at this point because of the fact that it embraces the two actions and furnishes additional and valuable data. It was made 22 July 1865 and embraced the operations of the whole army. It is known as "Doc. 42." The essential portions relating to the two attacks on Fort Fisher are as follows: —

Wilmington, N. C., was the most important seacoast port left to the enemy, through which to get supplies from abroad and send cotton and other products out by blockade runners, besides being a place of great strategic value. The navy had been making strenuous exertions to seal the harbor of Wilmington, but with only partial effect. The nature of the outlet of Cape Fear River was such that it required watching for so great a distance that without possession of the land north of New Inlet, or Fort Fisher, it was impossible for the navy to entirely close the harbor against the entrance of blockade runners. To secure possession of this land required the co-operation of a land force, which I agreed to furnish.

I immediately commenced the assemblage in Hampton Roads, under Admiral D. D. Porter, of the most formidable armada ever collected for concentration upon one given point. This attracted the attention of the enemy as well as that of the loyal North; and through the imprudence of the public press, and very likely of officers of both branches of service, the exact object of the expedition became a subject of common discussion in the newspapers, both North and South. The enemy, thus warned, prepared to meet it. This caused a postponement of the expedition until the latter part of November, when, being again called upon by Hon. G. V Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, I agreed to furnish the men re-

quired at once, and went myself in company with Maj.-Gen. Butler to Hampton Roads, where we had a conference with Admiral Porter as to the force required and the time of starting. A force of 6,500 men was regarded as sufficient. The time of starting was not definitely arranged, but it was thought all would be ready by the 6th of December, if not before. Learning, Nov. 30, that Bragg had gone to Georgia, taking with him most of the forces about Wilmington, I deemed it of the utmost importance that the expedition should reach its destination before the return of Bragg, and directed Gen. Butler to make all arrangements for the departure of Maj.-Gen. Weitzel, who had been designated to command the land forces, so that the navy might not be detained one moment.

Dec. 6th, the following instructions were given: —

CITY POINT, VA., Dec. 6, 1864.

Gen. Butler: The first object of the expedition under Gen. Weitzel is to close to the enemy the port of Wilmington. If successful in this, the second will be to capture Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for success, if advantage can be taken of the absence of the greater part of the enemy's forces, now looking after Sherman in Georgia. The directions you have given for the numbers and equipments of the expedition are all right except in the most unimportant matter of where they embark and the amount of intrenching tools to be taken. The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing on the mainland between Cape Fear River and the Atlantic, north of the north entrance to the river. Should such landing be effected while the enemy still holds Fort Fisher and the batteries guarding the entrances to the river, the troops should entrench themselves and, by co-operating with the navy, effect the reduction and capture of those places. These in our hands, the navy could enter the harbor, and the port of Wilmington would be sealed.

Should Fort Fisher, with the point of land on which it is built, fall into the hands of our troops immediately on landing, then it will be worth the attempt to capture Wilmington by a forced march and surprise. If time is consumed in gaining the first object of the expedition, the second will become a matter of after consideration. The details for execution are entrusted to you and the officers immediately in command of the troops. Should the troops under Gen. Weitzel fail to effect a landing at or near Fort Fisher, they will be returned to the armies operating against Richmond without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-General.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler commanding the army from which the troops were taken for this enterprise, and the territory in which they were to operate, military courtesy required that all orders and instructions should go through him. They were so sent; but Gen. Weitzel has since officially informed me that he never received the foregoing instructions, nor was he aware of their existence until he read Gen. Butler's published official report of the Fort Fisher failure, with my endorsement and papers accompanying it.

I had no idea of Gen. Butler's accompanying the expedition until the evening before it got off from Bermuda Hundred; and then did not know but that Gen. Weitzel had received all the instructions and would be in command. I rather formed the idea that Gen. Butler was actuated by a desire to witness the effect of the explosion of the powder-boat. The expedition was detained several days at Hampton Roads, awaiting the loading of the powder-boat. The importance of getting the Wilmington expedition off without delay, with or without the powder-boat, had been urged upon Gen. Butler, and he advised to so notify Admiral Porter.

The expedition finally got off Dec. 13th, and arrived at place of rendezvous off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher, on the evening of the 15th. Admiral Porter arrived on the evening of the 18th, having put into Beaufort to get ammunition for the monitors. The sea becoming rough, making it difficult to land troops, and the supply of water and coal being about exhausted, the transport fleet put back to Beaufort to replenish: this, with the state of the weather, delayed the return to the place of rendezvous until the 24th.

The powder-boat was exploded on the morning of the 24th, before the return of Gen. Butler from Beaufort; but it would seem, from the notice taken of it in the Southern newspapers, that the enemy were never enlightened as to the object of the explosion until they were informed by the Northern press.

On the 25th a landing was effected without opposition, and a reconnoissance under Brevet Brig.-Gen. Curtis pushed up toward the fort. But before receiving a full report of the result of the reconnoissance, Gen. Butler, in direct violation of the instructions given, ordered the re-embarkation of the troops and the return of the expedition. The re-embarkation was accomplished by the morning of the 27th. On the return of the expedition, officers and men — among them Brevet Maj.-Gen. (then Brevet Brig.-Gen.) N. M. Curtis, 1st Lieut. G. W. Ross, Vermont regiment, 1st Lieut. Geo. Walling and 2d Lieut. Geo. Simpson, Forty-second New York Volunteers — voluntarily reported to me that when recalled they were nearly into the fort, and in their opinion it could have been taken without much loss.

Soon after the return of the expedition, I received a despatch from the Secretary of the Navy, and a letter from Admiral Porter, informing me that the fleet was still off Fort Fisher, and expressing the conviction that under a proper leader the place could be taken. The natural supposition with me was that when the troops abandoned the expedition, the navy would do so also. Finding it did not, however, I answered on the 30th December, advising Admiral Porter to hold on and that I would send a force and make another attempt to take the place. This time I selected Brevet Brig.-Gen. (now Maj.-Gen.) A. H. Terry to command the expedition. The troops composing it consisted of the same that composed the former, with the addition of a small brigade numbering about 1,500 and a small siege train. The latter it was never found necessary to land. I communicated direct to the commander of the expedition the following instructions: —

CITY POINT, VA., Jan. 3, 1865.

General: The expedition entrusted to your command has been fitted out to renew the attempt to capture Fort Fisher, N. C.; and Wilmington ultimately, if the fort falls. You will then proceed with as little delay as possible to the naval fleet lying off Cape Fear River, and report the arrival of yourself and command to Admiral D. D. Porter, Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. It is exceedingly desirable that the most complete understanding should exist between yourself and the naval commander. I suggest, therefore, that you consult with Admiral Porter freely, and get from him the part to be performed by each branch of the public service, so that there may be unity of action. It would be well to have the whole programme laid down in writing. I have served with Admiral Porter, and know that you can rely on his judgment and his nerve to undertake what he proposes. I would therefore defer to him as much as consistent with your own responsibilities.

The first object to be attained is to get a firm position on the spit of land on which Fort Fisher is built, from which you can operate against that fort. You want to look to the practicability of receiving your supplies and to defending yourself against superior forces sent against you by any of the avenues left open to the enemy. If such a position can be obtained, the siege of Fort Fisher will not be abandoned until its reduction be accomplished or another plan of campaign is ordered from these headquarters. My own views are that if you effect a landing, the navy ought to run a portion of the fleet into Cape Fear River, while the balance of it operates on the outside. Land forces cannot invest Fort Fisher or cut it off from supplies or reinforcements while the river is in possession of the enemy. A siege train will be loaded on vessels and sent to Fortress Monroe, in readiness to be sent to you if required. All other supplies can be drawn from Beaufort as you need them. Keep the fleet of vessels with you until your position is assured. When you find they can be spared, order them back, sending such of them as you can spare to Fortress Monroe to report for orders. In case of failure to effect a landing, bring your command back to Beaufort, and

report to these headquarters for further instructions. You will not debark at Beaufort until so directed. Gen. Sheridan has been orderd to send a division of troops to Baltimore and place them on seagoing vessels. These troops will be brought to Fortress Monroe and kept there on the vessels until you are heard from. Should you require them, they will be sent to you.

U. S. GRANT.
Lieut.-General.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. H. TERRY.

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Comstock, Aide-de-Camp (now Brevet Brig.-Gen.), who accompanied the former expedition, was assigned in orders as Chief Engineer to this. It will be seen that these instructions do not differ materially from those given for the first expedition, and that in neither instance was there an order to assault Fort Fisher. This was a matter left entirely to the discretion of the commanding officer.

The expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 6th [Jan.], arriving on the rendezvous off Beaufort on the 8th, where, owing to the difficulties of the weather, it lay until the morning of the 12th, when it got under way and reached its destination that evening. Under cover of the fleet, the disembarkation of the troops commenced on the morning of the 13th, and by 3 P.M. was completed without loss. On the 14th a reconnoissance was pushed to within 500 yards of Fort Fisher and a small advance work taken possession of, and turned out a defensive line against any attempt that might be made from the fort. This reconnoissance disclosed the fact that the front of the work had been seriously injured by the navy fire. In the afternoon of the 15th the fort was assaulted, and after most desperate fighting was captured, with its entire garrison and armament. Thus was secured, by the combined efforts of the navy and army, one of the most important successes of the war. Our loss was: killed, 110; wounded, 536. On the 16th and 17th the enemy abandoned and blew up Fort Caswell and the works on Smith's Island, which were immediately occupied by us. This gave us entire control of the mouth of the Cape Fear River. At my request, Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler was relieved, and Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-General.

Of this famous case the *Army and Navy Journal* says: —

At 7.30 A.M. (13th) the fort opened on them (the navy) as they approached; but they quickly took up their positions within 1,000 yards of Fort Fisher and began to fire about 8.30 A.M. . . . The inner division had meantime been shelling the woods (without provoking a reply) near the point selected for landing the troops, about 3½ miles above the fort, near the deserted Half Moon Battery . . . the boats of the fleet were then called away for landing the troops, and, starting simultaneously at 9 o'clock from all the transports, soon carried them through the surf, some of the men eagerly jumping into the water waist deep. The first boats to reach the shore contained a part of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York; and Bell's Third Brigade of Ames' division was soon ashore, followed quickly by the First. In about an hour enough troops were landed to push out a skirmish line, and all the force designed for attack was ashore before 3 P.M. The proper line was now formed and our troops retook possession of Half Moon Battery. Before 4 P.M., the troops started down the beach toward Fort Fisher, with skirmishers out . . . Col. Curtis (15 Jan.) led . . . with his brigade . . . and effected a lodgment on the west end of the land front (next Cape Fear River); Pennypacker next, with his brigade; then Bell with his . . . lastly (about dark), Abbott's brigade came up from the defensive line, the marines taking its place.

The following letter, from Lieut.-Col. Lamb, the Confederate officer in command of Fort Fisher, to Capt. James Parker of the Union navy, will be of interest: —

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 15, 1879.

To Capt. JAMES PARKER:

I was in command 14 years ago today the attacking column of the army was hid and protected by the river bank as it approached the left flank of the work, but the naval column came up the open beach upon our center. As its success would have been disastrous, I concentrated all available guns upon this column, and met its assault with the larger portion of my men, posting them upon the ramparts so as to fire down upon the sailors and marines. I particularly noticed in the assault an officer who seemed to lead the column and who was almost recklessly brave, and directed my men to pick him and other officers off, to discourage the assailants. When we afterward met on board the Steamship *California* at Old Point Comfort (where you had come to see if you could be of any service to me in my wounded condition), you can imagine my surprise, after I had described this officer's dress to you, to learn that you were he, and the pleasure it gave me to know that so brave and gallant a foe had escaped

WM. LAMB.

This chapter lacks one essential to make it complete, and that is the recording of the fact that Gen. Butler was peremptorily relieved from his command (Department Virginia and North Carolina) on 8 Jan. 1865, by order of Gen. Grant. This, Gen. Butler says, was wholly without warning; and he had, he says, the privilege (!) of learning of it through other sources before he received it. He says that up to that day he had every reason to believe that his course had been approved, and that he was also to take charge of the second assault. Gen. Butler expresses the opinion that one of the reasons of his removal was that he was the only officer of any considerable rank, from civil life, then in the army. On the day of his removal he issued his farewell order to the Army of the James. Extracts from it will be found in his Personal Sketch.

This recital of the capture of Fort Fisher is brought to a close by recording the terrible explosion in the fort early on the morning following the capture. Probably over a hundred lost their lives (of Bell's brigade) and many were buried never to be exhumed. There were also about 30 wounded rebels. Beside these there were about 90 wounded by the explosion, not buried by it. The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York was the greatest sufferer, losing about 40 killed and 60 wounded. Cause unknown; but it was surmised that some indiscreet soldier or sailor lit a match in one of the magazines. If he did he never can be held accountable on earth for the indiscretion.

Though the story of Fort Fisher has been told, yet there are a few new points gathered by examining the diaries of that 15th day of January: —

One diary says: "The Third New Hampshire was in the advance when the fort was taken and gave the first shout of victory."

Another says: "At 10 A.M., off picket, and marched down the beach to a line of trenches facing Wilmington. At 6, we marched up as reinforcements, and finished the work already begun, capturing the fort at 10 P.M. After collecting a number of prisoners and marching them to a place of safety, we left the fort and returned to the trenches at 4 A.M. (16th), feeling much rejoiced over the great victory." Luckily, they left prior to the explosion.

A diary says: "Two of our men (Third New Hampshire) got blown up in the fort this morning." They probably were asleep when the regiment came away. Poor fellows! 'twas their last sleep on earth, and their death and burial were simultaneous. It has been reported, though probably untrue, that the fort's magazine was blown up by galvanic wire from Fort Caswell.

We remained in the trenches all day of the 16th. The troops in Virginia heard of the fall of Fort Fisher on the 17th, and a salute was fired all along the line. The wounded and prisoners were put on transports the 17th and following days to be sent North. We lay quiet in our trenches nearly all that day, but furnished a fatigue detail in the afternoon; and later a reconnoissance by our brigade (by details from each regiment) at night resulted in capturing an entire picket line of 66 men and 2 officers.

The *North Point* (one of several) was laden with Confederate prisoners, and started for Point Lookout on the 18th, under charge of Capt. Edgerly, he having as a guard a detail from the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery (see his Personal for particulars) Many of our men, on the 18th, were permitted to visit the captured works; and as a result each had a wonderful story to tell of what he saw. We were turned out about midnight, and nearly all had to go on picket to relieve the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery (to go with prisoners).

On the afternoon of the 19th, a scouting party was organized (Third and Seventh New Hampshire and Seventh Connecticut), with Capt. Trickey in command of the skirmish line. He was slightly wounded in his finger. We flanked and captured about 50 men of a North Carolina regiment, and they were taken to Gen. Terry's Headquarters. But few of the Third New Hampshire were with this party, because the larger part of the regiment was on picket. In the evening, it began to rain. Did we go into our houses? No; we had n't any, of any description. The rain (a cold one, too) continued all night, and without substantial intermission, for about two days.

The regiment came off picket on the morning of the 20th, having been on 18 hours. We were set at work improving the trenches on the 21st, and labored all day at that pleasant duty. This duty continued on the 22d; for a diary discloses the fact that even the drummers were obliged to work, and on that day "lugged" in branches of trees for an abattis. Appearances indicated that our officers expected an attack from the rebels and made preparations to resist it. A picket detail was called on toward night, and was promptly furnished.

The drummers (poor fellows!) were "lugging" abattis again on the 23d, and we sent a few men to our old camp and comrades in Virginia to assist in the removal of both to this spot.

Will the reader hie with the writer to Virginia for a brief survey of the scene there on the 24th? It was early morning; but it was very evident that the rebels meant to attack the Army of the James. The rebel iron-clads, *Virginia*, *Fredericksburg* and *Richmond*, came boldly down the river to a point near Dutch Gap. Our batteries

opened on them. The rebel gunboat *Drury*, accompanying the iron-clads, was run ashore, scuttled and sunk, rather than allow it to fall into the hands of Union troops. The three iron-clads retreated. The rebels did not attack the Army of the James, though they were quite ready to do so.

Let's back to North Carolina. The Third New Hampshire, at Federal Point, was still working in and on the fortifications, for that was the name properly belonging to what were once called "trenches."

The writer has refrained of late from distracting the reader's attention by calling him from the recital of highly important matters near by to a distant point, namely: the Department of the South. It was fairly well understood at that time that Sherman had reached the sea, and was moving slowly and cautiously, yet fearlessly, northward. Sherman, on the 24th, notified Dahlgren to keep his gunboats active, and added that he (Sherman) would start soon, menacing Charleston, but not attacking it.

The right wing of our regiment had to move on the 25th, to give place and position for two captured field pieces, they having been mounted and to be operated by the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery

In the Department of the South, on the 26th, the gunboat *Dai Ching*, which fought at Fort Fisher on the 15th, was disabled by the rebels on the Combahee River, and was fired by the officers and crew, who escaped. The Steamer *Gen. Lyon* arrived at New York with 501 of the Fort Fisher prisoners. Fort Delaware was the destination; but large quantities of ice prevented, and New York was substituted. Capt. M. T Shepard, Co. H, Sixteenth New York Artillery, had charge. The principal occupation during the day was turfing the works. We furnished a small picket detail at night.

We got a big, big mail on the 27th, the first in about four weeks and first since we left Virginia. It was cold and windy If we only had our Virginia houses! During the evening we moved into the former camp of the Sixth Connecticut.

There was no event worth relating till the 30th, when there appears to have been a reconnoissance during the afternoon, the troops being wholly from the colored division. During this little episode our gunboats shelled the woods directly in front of the party.

Capt. Edgerly returned (30th) from his trip to Point Lookout, and we sent 30 men out on picket. To our surprise, and pleasure too, fresh fish was issued to us same day.

A painful (!) rumor reached us on the 31st that the paymaster was reconnoitring our position, and was liable to attack us in force, led by himself in person. Horrors! is there no let up to this war?

The price of flour in Richmond the day before Fort Fisher's capture was $1,000 per barrel! This had advanced to $1,250 on the 18th, while gold was $70, and calico was $25 per yard.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 1, of the 7th, relieved Gen. Butler from command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina (see Gen. Butler's Personal)

General Order 3, of the 14th (Resolution of Congress), presented the thanks of the people and Congress to Gen. Sherman and his troops for the "March to the Sea," though not by that name.

General Order 7, of the 12th, extended the Department of the South to include North Carolina, the Headquarters to remain at Hilton Head, and the Department to be under control and orders of Gen. Sherman (see General Order 12)

General Order 10, of the 26th (Resolution of Congress), *Resolved*, etc., "that the thanks of Congress are hereby presented to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, and to the officers and men under his command, for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant and decisive victory by which that important work has been captured from the rebel forces and placed in the possession of and under the authority of the United States, and for their long and faithful services and unvarying devotion to the cause of the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers "

General Order 12, of the 31st, made North Carolina a separate Department, detaching it from the Department of the South (see General Order 7) and assigning Gen. Schofield to its command, though still under Sherman.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Circular No. 1, of the 4th, forbids further enlistments in the Department from the employees of the Quartermaster, Commissary or Ordnance Departments until further orders.

General Order 4, of the 16th, assumes command of the added territory of North Carolina (see War Department Order), and designates it as the "District of North Carolina, Department of the South."

General Order 5, of the 17th, levies a military tax of one per cent on all goods brought to the Department, for purpose of trade (except District of North Carolina), the value to be determined by the invoices passing through the Custom House at Hilton Head. This tax to be devoted to providing steam and other fire engines, repairing wharves, roads, public buildings and other necessary civil expenses, for the several cities and towns in the Department.

General Order 6, of the 17th, revokes all of General Order 119 (of 1864) relating to draft and conscription of negroes in the Department. The previous orders of like tenor are all revoked.

General Order 7, of the 21st, says the city of Savannah and dependencies, having been turned over to him (Foster) by Sherman, he assumes command, and designates it as the District of Savannah (the limits include Fort Pulaski and the adjacent islands). Brevet Maj.-Gen. C Grover assigned to the command.

General Order 8, of the 21st, announces that Gen. Saxton has been appointed by Gen. Sherman as "Inspector of Settlements and Plantations," and is placed in charge of everything pertaining to the well-being of the negroes. Brig.-Gen. Potter to relieve Gen. Saxton in commanding the District of Beaufort, and that district is enlarged so as to include the intrenched camp near Pocotaligo.

Department of the South Statistics for January, 1865 are: Total, troops, 11,151; cases sick, 1,861; died, 35; cases wounded, 72; died, 1

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4 men,	5 officers.	
Co. A	28 "	1 "	
B	48 "	1 "	
C	34 "	3 "	
D	44 "	1 "	
E	49 "	3 "	
F	90 "	1 "	
G	41 "	1 "	
H	87 "	2 "	
I	87 "	1 "	
K	31 "	1 "	
Unassigned recruits	123 "	[In Va.— D.E.]	
Present aggregate		20	
Aggregate last report	529	22	551

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	3	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	4	4	
Corporals	2	3	1	4	3	5	3	7	6	3	
Musicians	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Recruits	0	8	2	0	0	57	0	46	38	0	151
Absent in arrest	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	8
Deserted	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	1	1	12
Wounded in action	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6
Prisoners of war	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	7

The recruits were not the 123 reported at end of December or end of this month as unassigned, but were of another lot apparently arriving on or soon after 1st Jan. The 123 are apparently with the balance of the regiment left in Virginia (and joined, see 17 Feb.) This report says: "Recruits absent with leave: B, 4; C, 1; F, 43; H, 32; I, 28: total, 108." Why these recruits should be so reported does not appear.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Absent	23	34	27	32	37	83	36	70	66	23	431
Absent sick	17	20	20	25	27	30	31	25	20	17	232
Detached	5	9	6	7	6	7	3	11	17	5	76

One man lost by expiration of term (Leavitt of A). One man lost overboard (D)

1st Sergt. Burbank of G is taken up on the rolls, his muster on his commission having been revoked by the War Department.

Two men of C were killed in the explosion of the 16th, and one man (Hoyt of Co. I) was killed in the assault, 15th.

One man of F (Chamberlin) has joined from desertion.

The following table will show the duties and whereabouts of the officers of the regiment: —

	Col. Bedel	Paroled and on leave.
	Lieut.-Col. Randlett	On leave.
	Dr. Buzzell	Detached.
	Dr. Kimball	On duty
	No Adjutant.	
	Quartermaster Bingham	On duty.
A.	Capt. Dearborn	Detached.
	No 1st Lieutenant.	
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
B.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. Ackerman	Act'g Adjutant.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
C.	Capt. Trickey	Comdg. Regiment.
	1st Lieut. Woodbury	Detached.
	2d Lieut. Donley	Comdg. Co. E.
D.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. McCoy	Sick, in quarters.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
E.	Capt. Wadlia	Absent, wounded.
	1st Lieut. Eldredge	Absent, wounded (really detached), Concord.
	2d Lieut. Atherton	Detached (General Court-Martial), Alexandria.
F.	Capt. Edgerly	On duty
	No 1st Lieutenant.	
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
G.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. White	Absent, wounded.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
H.	Capt. Kirwin	Absent, sick.
	1st Lieut. James	Absent, sick (with balance of regiment at Laurel Hill, Va.)
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
I.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. Hitchcock	Detached (with prisoners to N.Y.)
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
K.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. Giddings	Comd'g Co. B.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	

Officers' loss: Capt. Maxwell discharged (expiration of term); 1st Lieut. Hazen dismissed (revoked: see his Personal).

A memorandum says: "Recruits arrived 1 Jan.: B, 1; F, 11; H, 6; I, 10: total, 28," and that these 28 were borne on the rolls with the 123 who arrived 30 Dec. As a matter of fact, four squads left Concord during December, 1864: 61 the 15th, 2 the 17th, 90 the 19th and 80 the 29th. The latter arrived at regiment 2 March 1865. The three others probably became one at Galloupe's Island, and got divided in a complex manner *en route* to regiment.

FEBRUARY, 1865

THIS first day of this second month of the new year is the date affixed to a circular issued in New Hampshire, by our esteemed Secretary of State Tenney. [1889: He is at Norwich, Conn., occupying several responsible positions, and is highly esteemed.—D.E.] In this circular he said that the Supreme Judicial Court had decided that the act of the Legislature relative to voting in the field was constitutional and binding. This bill provided for an election on 14 March 1865, for electors for President and Vice-President, and for Representatives to Congress. [Of this later, if aught is found. —D.E.]

On that day, too, we were anxiously waiting for and expecting the balance of the regiment, with our baggage and Col. Bedel, whom we heard had been exchanged. We also expected Lieut.-Col. Randlett, who went home in December with Lieut.-Col. Plimpton's body. These, and more, were needed, as our officers for duty had been hard worked. The works were completed on the 2d, and glad were we to hear the announcement, "It is finished."

Lieut. Hitchcock and his detail got back the 4th from New York, where he had been with rebel prisoners. We heard rumors of propositions of peace on the 5th. Peace, blessed peace! How heartily we would welcome thee—*i.e.*, provided the other fellows ask for it. Why not? On that same day, singularly too, it appeared that our boys were turned out under arms in response to a false alarm —the first time for several days. Notwithstanding the "peace" rumor, we sent 40 of our boys out at night to do valiant picket duty, peace or no peace. Same day, our gunboats shelled the rebels a little: they were in the woods, up the beach, some distance off. We got a mail on the 6th, direct from the North. In it, of course, all the controversy in the press about the Butler-Porter-Fort Fisher-Powder Boat imbroglio; and we had a great time over it, discussing it pro and con long after the military rules required us to be asleep.

Same day, also, Gen. Gillmore arrived at Port Royal to relieve Gen. Foster in command of the Department of the South. The latter was said to be still suffering from an old Mexican war wound. The mail "direct from the North" gave us other matters to discuss as well as Fort Fisher, for it brought in its interior "A list of recent promotions in the Third New Hampshire." Was there any "kicking" at the list? Yes; and very, very high, too; but such kicking only exhausts one without changing the list one iota.

The transports of Gen. Schofield's corps (the Twenty-third) arrived on the 7th, laden with the veterans of that command. On that day, also, something rather funny occurred in the Department of the South. Gen. Gillmore had gotten out a book on the siege of Charleston. Dahlgren saw a copy for the first time; and in about a dozen glances he took in, as he thought, the whole of it, and at once sent request to his Department to be relieved.

The Twenty-third Corps was still arriving on the 8th, and to all appearances we were getting ready to advance on Wilmington. This massing of forces was not without a purpose.

We began to see the preparations take shape on the 9th, when we were ordered to take three days' cooked rations and be ready to march in the morning (10th). During the 9th, the Twenty-third Corps landed. They were said to be from Gen. Thomas' army Gen. Schofield, being a Major-General, outranked Terry and assumed command of all the forces in this vicinity. Our order to move was countermanded about midnight.

Again, on the 10th, we were ordered to be ready to go at 7 A.M. on the 11th. A diary of that date says: "Windy and pleasant. Inspection at 2 P.M. The pickets have been firing, and the gunboats opened up the Cape Fear River and down to the Half Moon Battery" The colored troops went on another reconnoissance.

The 11th arrived in due time; and off we went at 8 A.M., as we fully believed, bound for Wilmington. We had lain around the coast (near Fort Fisher) long enough; and it was a relief to start now for the interior, for the purpose of taking something. We were full of life and big with hope, superinduced perhaps by the fact of the large force of which we were a part. Our first opposition was at Half Moon Battery, approaching which our regiment deployed as skirmishers and charged our erring brothers' picket line, consisting of 54 men of the Seventeenth North Carolina, capturing it almost entire. This elated us to a point where some came near losing their heads. After our little mid-day lunch, we made another advance, and succeeded in driving the enemy back to his works. A diary says we lost that day one killed and five wounded; another says, two killed and four wounded. The captured referred to exceeded in numbers those of the entire attacking party. At night we fell back, as a precautionary measure, to our rifle-pits and established a picket line in front. "Our forces have been fighting all around today; and now that the river is open to us, we have quite an advantage, as both flanks of the enemy can be (and were) shelled by the gunboats." We had a night of constant alarm, with not much sleep for anyone.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLS.,
FEDERAL POINT, N. C., 12 Feb. 1865.

E. LEWIS MOORE, *Capt. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.,*
Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Captain: I have the honor to herewith submit a report of the part taken in the reconnoissance of the 11th inst. by the Third New Hampshire Volunteers. I broke camp about 8 o'clock A.M., and moved with the other regiments of the Second Brigade. Marched up the beach about one mile,

when I was directed by Gen. Abbott, Commanding Brigade, to move my command to the front and deploy a skirmish line. I deployed the right wing, holding the left in reserve. Capt. J. H. Edgerly, commanding skirmish line; and Lieut. G. H. Giddings, reserve.

Gen. Abbott wished me to use my own discretion in manœuvering, and engage the enemy when I found them; but requested me not to press them so closely as to bring on a general engagement, and also to be careful, if I crossed the Lagoon near the head of Myrtle Sound, of our right flank, as the enemy might have a force in Half Moon Battery, about half a mile further up the beach. Moved forward; and when near the Lagoon, no force appearing in the battery, we crossed by making a left half wheel, then moving a short distance by the left flank. I then halted the line and, with Capt. Edgerly, personally reconnoitred, and found the enemy in some force behind the same rifle-pits captured from them on the 19th January, with additional work on their left and abattis in front.

We decided to strengthen the skirmish line, by sending Lieut. Ackerman with twenty men to our left flank, which would enfilade the enemy on their right, and move forward. Did so, and when within a few yards of the pits discovered they were very well manned, but thought the firing was not very severe. I was undecided for a moment what further course to pursue, as my directions were not to bring on a general engagement. But I knew if we remained as we were in an open field, within thirty yards of an enemy well protected, we must suffer severely; and having entire confidence in the men, and knowing Capt. Edgerly would do his work, I decided to charge the pits. Within perhaps three minutes we had possession of the work and (64) sixty-four prisoners, which was nearly the number our line consisted of.

The promptness of Lieut. Ackerman in enfilading the left, and Capt. Edgerly in moving to the right on gaining the work, rendered it impossible for the greater portion of the enemy to retreat. Lieut. Giddings promptly moved up the reserve and planted our colors on the work, sent the prisoners to the rear, threw out videttes, and proceeded to learn our casualties, which, to my surprise, I found to be only (1) one man wounded in the head. This slight loss cannot be attributed to anything but the extreme promptness and good conduct of the men in getting possession of the work after the order was given.

The brigade now moved up, and I was again ordered to advance. We were now in plain view of the enemy's works. Moved a little to the right, and across an open field, and there met a severe fire; but moved rapidly and obtained cover in the edge of a belt of woods, not more than (60) sixty yards from the enemy's works, which we found to be well manned. Here the undergrowth and swamp rendered it impossible for a further advance with anything like concert or safety. I therefore halted and reported circumstances. The position was looked over by staff officers of Gen. Abbott and Gen. Ames. It was, I believe, decided that a further advance with a skirmish line was impracticable; and the object of the reconnoissance having, I think, been accomplished, the line was withdrawn about sunset. I returned with my command to the rifle-pits, and was ordered to remain on picket, the other four having been withdrawn. My casualties in the second advance were (1) one man killed and (4) four wounded.

I beg leave to further say that, in my opinion, too much credit cannot be given Capt. Edgerly and Lieut. Ackerman, for their conduct throughout the day, though I believe all did their duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. TRICKEY,

Captain, Third New Hampshire Vols. Commanding Regiment.

We were relieved from our picket duty by the Fourth New Hampshire about 10 A.M. of the 12th, and to our regret were marched down the beach about a mile and directed to establish camp with our brigade. This was probably a *ruse*. At night — everything having been quiet during the day — the Twenty-third Corps moved forward as if for action; but soon after returned.

The same day, the Twenty-fourth Corps, in Virginia, including the boys we left behind of course, had a review on the New Market Road, Generals Ord and Gibbons looking them over a little to see what force they had.

At night we got orders to move over to the left and into the woods, in the main line of works, and did so, relieving some colored troops on duty there. The change was a pleasant one.

We drew rations again on the 13th — several had n't a single "hard-tack" left — and rested. We were within a quarter of a mile of the enemy's works, and everybody expected an advance.

On the 14th our men, finding no advance ordered, began to fix up the camp; but later in the day this work was stopped, as we got orders to march on the morrow at daylight with three days' cooked rations. There was a movement of the troops up the beach during the evening, but without result. Probably the idea was to be in an advanced position for early work on the following day. A storm was rapidly approaching, and we feared it might delay the expected movement.

An item of news from our old Department said Gen. Sherman was at Medway on the 7th, on the railroad between Augusta and Branchville, and was to break up 50 miles of railroad toward Augusta; that Slocum's wing was not yet up. Roads so bad by freshets he (Sherman) might have to turn on Charleston, and asked Gillmore to go up the Edisto (for a demonstration, probably).

The expected storm arrived during the night of the 14th: raining very hard and delaying operations. It afterward appeared that the contemplated movement embraced the use of one or more pontoon bridges. The storm made the water of Cape Fear River too rough for pontoon laying, and the proposed movement was temporarily abandoned.

The rain continued nearly all day of the 15th, and we had nothing to do but wait. We kept our household furniture packed, however, ready to be moved at a moment's notice.

The 16th was nearly a repetition of the 15th, excepting that we heard Schofield was moving his left wing (it was his right wing that moved the other night without result) on pontoons across the river. On the same day our hearts were gladdened by the report that our regimental baggage and the boys from Virginia had arrived and would be with us on the morrow. It and they arrived as expected, reaching us about night of the 17th. Lieut.-Col Randlett came in charge, but no Col. Bedel. We were now a united regiment again, in one sense. This arrival was of about 300 in all, by the Steamer *California*. Other officers (not heretofore named) with them were Lieuts. James and Mellish (the latter newly-commissioned, though not mustered), and our newly-appointed Adjutant, L. N. Jackman. The arrival included the recruits we left behind in Virginia, then unarmed (see 18th).

The 17th marked a turning point in the history of the city of Charleston. The people of that famous city decided it to be best for them and Charleston to part company. Acting upon that decision,

FORT SUMTER: View of the South-western Angle and the Gorge, February, 1865.
(The shoal in the foreground is covered at high water.)

the people got themselves out. There was no mistaking the reason. Sherman, who had marched "From Atlanta to the Sea," was uncomfortably near the doomed city.

An officer, Lieut. C. H. Williams, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, on duty this day in Fort Strong (formerly Wagner), thus writes of the "Last Tour of Duty at the Siege of Charleston": —

[*Extract.*] 17 Feb. 1865.

Fort Strong (formerly Wagner) had a garrison of a single company of the Third Rhode Island Artillery. There was a stockade on Morris Island, in which had been Confederate prisoners, guarded by the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored). A few days prior to above date, a battery of 11-inch Dahlgren guns had been planted in the open space between Wagner and Cumming's Point. Fire opened from all our Morris Island batteries at about 8 P.M. (17th), to which the rebels replied a little before midnight. About that time a fire was seen in the city which increased rapidly; and soon seven distinct fires were visible, and one ship was burned. This was followed by a terrific explosion, heard on Morris Island. The next morning (18th), about 5 o'clock, Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, blew up. The rebels evacuated. Then came a race between two of our boats for Moultrie: Lieut. Hackett, Third Rhode Island Artillery, with crew from Wagner; and the other boat from a monitor. Lieut. Hackett arrived first, and pulled down the flag, ran ours up, and put out the fuse left to blow up the magazine.

Fort Anderson, up the river, midway between Fort Fisher and Wilmington, was the special object of our gunboats. Porter's fleet (*i.e.*, the part sent into the river) bombarded, and it was expected Schofield's troops would charge it; but for some reason not apparent that movement did not occur.

During the day we got a renewal of marching orders. We were moved a little rearward on the 18th, to a dryer spot, and pitched our camp. The fighting by the fleet and Twenty-third Corps continued all day; but it was across the river from us. It must be borne in mind that the Third New Hampshire and the brigade, and substantially all of the troops that came with Terry, were yet on the east side of the Cape Fear River.

Our recruits received arms and equipments on the evening of the 18th, and were then ready to do some service. Charleston was occupied that day by our troops, after so many long and weary months of waiting and watching. The *Canonicus* fired two shots in the morning at Fort Moultrie — the last shots of the siege. No reply, the garrison having evacuated during the night. At 9 A.M. the old flag was again flying over Sumter!

To return to North Carolina. Fort Anderson was reported as having ceased to fire about 3 P.M. and at night was abandoned. The bombardment ceased about 3 A.M. of the 19th. A little after 8 A.M. we were set in motion, and soon found the enemy's works on our front evacuated; and we lay there inactive for about an hour. Soon after dinner we marched down the Masonboro Sound Road, and the colored troops took the military road, thus beginning our onward march for our objective point, Wilmington. We marched about six miles, meeting no opposition and seeing no enemy. Halted and bivouacked for the night. We were then said to have been about nine miles from the city. That nine miles might cost many a fellow his life; but traverse it we must, as we had no balloons.

A diary of the 20th says: "The Second Division crossed the river last night to reinforce us. We marched about two or three miles further on the Sound Road, and then crossed over to the Military Road, and marched in rear of the Second Division. The colored troops (in the advance) had a little encounter with the rebels' rear guard. About two miles more, and we halted and bivouacked in the woods. Our advance got shelled a little just before sunset." We were then within about three miles of the prize. Would we obtain it with, or without, bloodshed? Time alone would tell. Admiral Ammen's book says: "The rebels sent down the river tonight about 200 floating torpedoes, to destroy our gunboats." No record appears of any being blown up; therefore it is proper to say they all miraculously escaped destruction.

The 21st dawned upon us, pleasant but rather windy. We got news of the evacuation of Charleston. Didn't we cheer and shout, and didn't we dance about? Only those persons who were present and now alive can testify on that point. About 9 A.M. we were put forward into the trenches, which had been hastily constructed during the night at the extreme front, relieving the Second Division; and we staid there all day The Second Division on being relieved were sent to the left and across the river. Several of our regiment were sent out scouting to find the enemy. They found them and reported them alive and numerous. The few shots from their artillery settled the only remaining question, as to exact location.

In Virginia that day, they had a good time all along our lines, firing salutes, cheering, etc., over the victory at Charleston. The navy stretched fish nets across Cape Fear River to catch torpedoes.

The 22d, Washington's Birthday, arrived. Fitting day to capture Wilmington. At Concord, N. H., at the camp there, a salute of 34 guns was fired in honor of the restoration of the old flag to Sumter. Little did they know what was then transpiring in North Carolina, which would be worthy of another such salute. It was a day of value to every Third New Hampshire man, surely. The tale of the day's doings is of thrilling interest. The following, by Sergt.-Maj. Holt, is presented to the reader as being one of the best descriptions obtainable by the writer: —

Col. Randlett went out this morning, and came back with word that the enemy had evacuated. Fell in and marched to the front, the Third New Hampshire in advance. Marched without opposition over the nearer line of works around Wilmington. Assembled the skirmishers, and took the advance through the city. Halted an hour and then marched down the pike. Skirmished with the enemy about two miles, and ended the day's work by saving the pontoon over the North River. Was bivouacked inside our works within about four miles of the city, the morning of the 22d. At daylight, Col. Randlett (Lieut.-Col., commanding regiment) went out scouting, and we lay quietly inside the works preparing our breakfast. Soon the Colonel came back as fast as his horse would carry him, and reported that the enemy had gone, and ordered us to get ready to follow them. We left our breakfast and were soon on the trail. We marched over the first line of works, then deployed 40 men as skirmishers, and advanced without halting to a pond just outside their main line of works. We then marched by the left flank and crossed this pond, over a road, and then skirmished up to the works. Our colors were up and were soon floating

over this almost impregnable line of works. At this time Gen. Terry came up and ordered our skirmishers assembled, which was done; and led by Gen. Terry and Staff, were marched through the city of Wilmington, bearing the tattered colors, beneath which so many brave men have fallen.

The Third New Hampshire was the first to enter the city Many incidents occurred while marching through the city worthy of notice. A lady, on seeing our column approach, rushed into the house and brought out a new American flag [see plan. — D.E.], at the sight of which the regiment cheered, and each regiment in turn when nearly through the city [this point was really beyond the thickly settled portion of the city — really the suburbs; see plan. — D.E.], one of our escaped Union prisoners came rushing out of a cotton barn, having lain hidden in the cotton nearly two days . at this time we saw coming towards us Tom Entwistle of Co. D, who was captured at Drewry's Bluff, 16 May 1864. He also had escaped, and luckily fell in with his own regiment. The joy of these men was inexpressible. [See his story — D.E.]

After marching through the city and halting about an hour, firing commenced on the skirmish line, when we fell in and took up line of march our skirmishers had discovered the enemy's rear guard on a bridge [Smith's Creek. — D. E.] and attempting to burn it. They were driven off. We then rushed on the bridge to save it, and had to tear up burning planks, and crossed through the flames. The men then put out the fire with their tin cups. The bridge was of no small value. Had it been destroyed, considerable time would have been lost in constructing another.

We then went a quarter of a mile beyond and lay there two hours; and advanced, our regiment still in the skirmish line. Had advanced but a few rods when I, while carrying orders to the right of the line, fell in with five of our prisoners secreted in the swamp, where they had lain for two days, receiving rations from a negro who lived near by. These men would hardly believe they were once more with friends. I then went with them to the rear, with Gen. Terry. Returning to the regiment, found that the skirmish line had been relieved by the Sixth Connecticut and Seventh New Hampshire. Several rebel stragglers were picked up and a horse confiscated. About 8 miles from the city our skirmishers fell in with the enemy's rear guard, of about 50 cavalry. Fifteen men of Third New Hampshire were sent to reinforce the skirmish line. Our Spencers soon told on them, and we again advanced, skirmishing all the way for about two miles, when we succeeded in driving them across the North [East. — D.E.] River, and saving a new pontoon, which had, however, been cut loose from our side of the river and swung over to the other side [see plan], and tied there. Skirmishing was kept up till 9 P.M., when we bivouacked. Our loss [Third New Hampshire] today, one man wounded.

Tom Entwistle was known to everybody in the regiment. Some men are built that way: others are hardly known beyond the company to which they belong. Everybody knew Tom; and it is probably true that, in 1889, everybody in Portsmouth, N.H., knew this same Tom. When he and the regiment fell in sight of each other, after almost a year of separation, the scene immediately following cannot be fully described. The boys cried — actually cried ("weeping" is too tame a word and sounds too funereal) — and danced and fell on one another's necks, and all that sort of thing. The writer deemed it judicious to get Tom's story while he yet lived (the story of his captivity), and here it is: —

During the foggy morning of the 16th of May 1864, I was struck with a spent ball in my right leg, completely benumbing it, so I could not walk; and while being helped from the field by Hugh McGroty of my company, we were both captured by the enemy and taken to Richmond. We were placed in Libby Prison, after being searched. I had a nice pair of boots, having just returned from a veteran furlough. They took them, and I went

barefooted. We were kept there about three weeks, when they started about five or six hundred of us off for Andersonville, arriving there about the 18th of June. [He does n't mention McGroty again. — D.E.] Remained there about seven months. Our food consisted of a pint of corn meal each day. The water we had to cook with ran through the center of the stockade and was perfectly filthy. During the months of July and August there were between 30,000 and 40,000 prisoners in the pen, covering a 16-acre lot, with no shelter but the heavens; and the death rate was fearful. While there, a comrade of the Sixteenth Connecticut Band and one of the Twelfth New York and myself tunnelled out. We got about ten miles from the pen, when we were recaptured by the hounds and a few cavalry and returned to the old pen. We left Andersonville about the last of December, for purposes of exchange,— so the Johnnies told us, — and went to Florence, S. C. Staid there about six weeks, then started for Wilmington, N. C. On the way several of us jumped from the cars and escaped, taking to the woods. We were nearly naked and quite exhausted. We travelled altogether by night, invariably obtaining our food from the colored people, who proved to be our friends indeed.

Upon reaching Wilmington, three of us secreted ourselves under a barn with a couple of hogs, and there remained till the 22d February. A colored man came to feed the hogs. I spoke to him about something to eat. He secreted a large corn-cake for us, and I tell you it tasted good, having been without food for 24 hours. He told us the Yankees had been bombarding Fort Fisher, and they (the rebels) were going to retreat and leave the city This was joyful news to us. We remained secreted till our troops came into the city; and when we saw the Union troops marching up, we came out. Strange to say, the first regiment we met was my own regiment, the Third New Hampshire; and it seemed as if the boys would eat me.

THOS. ENTWISTLE.

The diary of Hospital Steward A. D. Scovell discloses a good story of the 22d and also furnishes additional items: —

Wednesday, 22 Feb. 1865.

The old Third skirmished up to outer works of Wilmington, and found the city was evacuated and the white flag hoisted. The Third headed the column through the city, colors flying and band playing. Found the government property all in ashes. The Third continued to advance as skirmishers, and found a small force of the enemy at a bridge which they attempted to burn; but the fire was soon extinguished and the bridge repaired, when the line of march again commenced, the Third New Hampshire in advance as skirmishers. No great resistance was made till about dark and ten miles out from the city, between the railroad and river. The enemy was driven across the river, when our boys intrenched themselves on this side. Only one man wounded in the Third, though we did the most of the fighting. Great praise is due Col. Randlett for his conduct of the skirmish line.

He adds, later, and without date, the following: —

A flag of truce was received — to exchange prisoners, which begun on the 26th: 10,000 in all. Their condition, treatment and suffering is beyond the power of man to picture, unless the pen be dipped in blood and written on parchment made of human flesh.

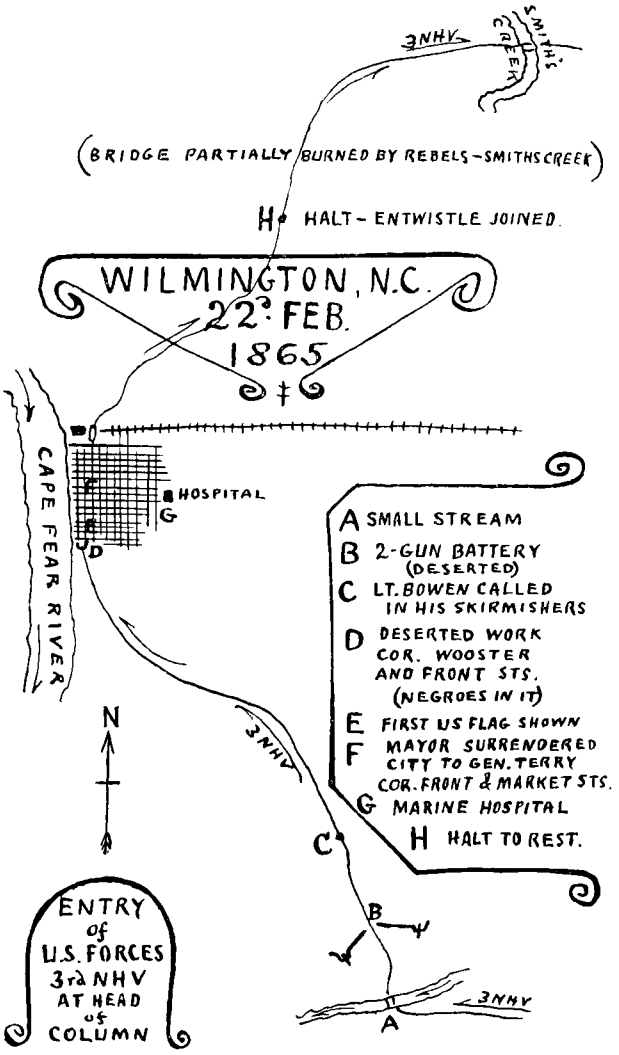
The diary of Drummer W H. Mills says: "As we marched into the city the Sixth Connecticut drum corps was playing. Our brigade were the first troops to enter the city, and the Third New Hampshire was at the head of the column."

Here is a rather frigid statement: "The Third New Hampshire occupied the city after it had been evacuated by the rebels. After passing through the city, had a running fight to North East Ferry, saving a bridge and capturing a pontoon ten miles from the city. Went into camp at North East Ferry." Surely there is no poetry in the man who wrote that.

Here is another with a little poetry and a few more details:

"Flag of truce by the Mayor and other citizens. Rebels left by opposite end of the city as the Federals marched in. Rebels set fire to a railroad bridge. Capt. Edgerly, with the Third New Hampshire, charged and saved it."

The writer, and Lieuts. Bowen and Parker, visited Wilmington in September 1892, and passed over the same ground that the regiment did in February 1865. The "pond" mentioned in Holt's diary was really a creek leading into the Cape Fear River. The battery he mentions next was (as it looked in 1892) a two-gun battery. The battery at entrance to the city was well filled at the time with negroes, mostly women, in a state bordering upon frenzy, and shouting the glad tidings of "Massa Linkum's sojers come!" The particular bridge over which the regiment crossed the railroad is now extinct. The city beyond, then very sparsely settled, is now covered with houses, so much so that the spot where the regiment halted to rest and Entwistle joined, could not be satisfactorily determined. We kept on as far as Smith's Creek (see plan), where we found a new iron bridge, very nearly in the same location as that saved from the fire by the regiment in 1865. The old abutments of the bridge of 1865 are by the side of the new one of 1892. The site of the old camp was found, including regimental headquarters, the old Marine Hospital and other places of interest. The writer made a few sketches and plans, which he hopes will not offend the reader by their inartistic qualities.



While in Wilmington the writer visited the reading-room of the ——— Historical Society on Market Street, and found a file of *The Wilmington Daily Journal*. An examination showed that the issuing of that sheet was cut off 22 February 1865, though the last paper issued was actually dated the 20th. It has this in pencil on its margin: "This was the last paper issued at the *Journal* office, on the morning of the evacuation of the city by our

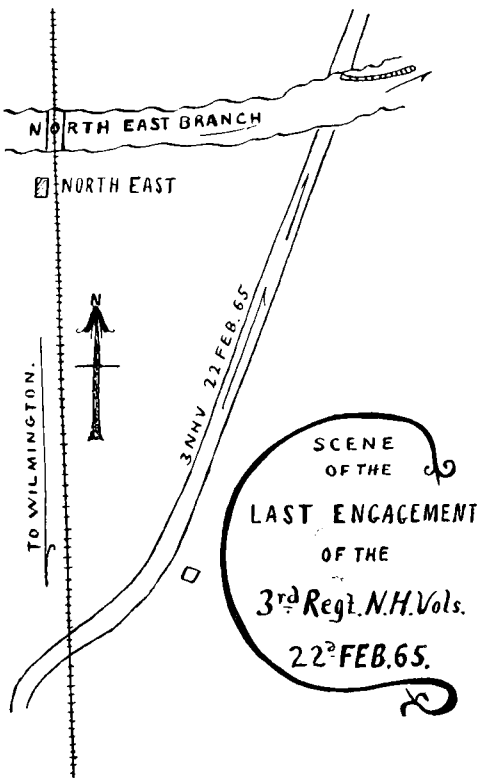
troops and the entrance of our enemies." It really required about two or three days to get out a paper in those troublous times. An editorial in the same paper said: "The circumstances under which we labor now renders it necessary that we should say as little as possible. Our readers will therefore excuse the lack of editorial matter in today's *Journal*."

The writer felt impelled to examine still farther, and did find a few more points worth inserting here. On 20 January 1865 the editor said: "The port of Wilmington is already gone. That has gone cheap. The Confederacy has lost its best port. The men of Wilmington must now defend their homes. We think they can do so. We think they will do so. Let us all try. The truth is, every tolerably decent white man who does not want to be a slave must take his position, willing to give up his life for the cause in which he is engaged ."

On 23 January 1865, the Mayor had an "ad." on the first page: "It is important that every place should be kept open at which provisions are for sale, as the urgent necessities of our citizens must be supplied.—JOHN DAWSON, Mayor."

The same paper said editorially: "We learn that news-boys get one dollar each for our paper: and it is an imposition. Fifty cents is the price until further orders." On 30 January 1865 the paper gives a complete list of the Confederate officers captured at Fort Fisher — 159 in all, noting those who were wounded.

The Wilmington Daily Journal resumed publication 28 September 1865.



The fleet off Charleston celebrated the Birthday of Washington by flying all their flags during the entire day and a fireworks display in the evening. They were doubly inspired, of course, by the recent event of so much importance in their immediate vicinity.

We arose from our beds (?) on the 23d somewhat refreshed; and no sooner had we got the breakfast dishes fairly cleaned up, when we were directed to intrench ourselves. That meant work. It meant pick and shovel, and much else — not expressed, but implied. We were near the river.

We were told that an extensive exchange of prisoners was to be effected at once; and the men were to come near us, and there were to be ten thousand. Ten thousand! just think for a moment what these two words meant. That number of men who have been in rebel hands, the Lord knows how long, were to be liberated — were to come back to their own again. By a diary the writer opines that our hospital was established in a convenient church, hard by.

The rebels came with a flag of truce from Gen. Bragg (23d) desiring to exchange prisoners. Gen. Terry declined. An hour later, a deserter came in and reported the rebels had left (see end of this month) Then some of our men went across in a boat, hitched a rope to the end of the pontoon and hauled it over to our side of the river and fixed it so our pickets could go over. This pontoon had been swung over to their side of the river; but all this was changed. The conditions, too, had changed.

A diary of the 25th says: "Policing camp. Guard mount. 135 gone on picket. Pontoon train arrived this afternoon, and a company of Engineers has gone across logging."

A diary of the 26th says: "The rebel cars fetched our prisoners (for parole) down from Goldsborough. They marched by our camp. The sick ones went down by steamer. They are in the most deplorable condition."

These men, who were exchanged or paroled, did not remain in our vicinity; for on the 27th a diary says: "Forty-five detailed to Wilmington with our released prisoners."

On the 24th and 25th it rained; and a diary says the rebels took advantage of it and increased the distance between the two lines.

On the 26th, the diary of Hospital Steward Scovell says: "Still storming. Received and fed sixteen hundred prisoners. They are objects of pity" He repeated the same next day: "1,500 men passed our camp today It was an almost heart-rending sight." On the 28th another diary says: "1,500 came in today, including two of our regiment, one of whom was Sergt. Albert Van Munster of Co. G, captured at Laurel Hill, Va., 7 Oct. last." It was the end of the month, and we were mustered for pay — six months (and one instalment of bounty, $50, for the veterans), and were mustered without rolls, there having having been no opportunity to make them.

Our Quartermaster, Bingham, entered in his diary, 28th: "Sent portion of baggage to the front and stowed the rest in a storehouse." This meant that he was in Wilmington, a few miles south of the regiment, attending to his part of the play. He had arrived the day previous, on the Steamer *Hancox*, from Federal Point.

PRISONERS AT WILMINGTON.

It appears the rebels had concentrated at Wilmington a large number (several thousands) of our men, transferring them from prison pens further south, on account of the advance of Sherman.

The rebels sent a flag of truce to Terry just before evacuation of Wilmington, offering to *exchange* a few hundred. Terry supposed it a *ruse* to gain time, not knowing there were any there; and, acting on that belief, he declined to negotiate.

On the advance of our forces, all who could walk were started further north, and the others (about 300) were in hospitals or cared for by citizens. Gen. Schofield made arrangements to exchange 10,000, and appealed to the Sanitary Commission and others North to prepare for them.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 16, of the 8th, amended Par. 158 of Art. 18 of the R. A. R., so as to require deserters to make good the time lost by desertion, unless discharged by competent authority.

General Order 18, of the 8th, forbade that hospital transports and boats be diverted to other purposes after being properly assigned to that service.

General Order 20, of the 11th (Resolution of Congress), thanked Gen. Sheridan for services in the Shenandoah Valley, and especially for Cedar River, 19 Oct.

General Order 22, of the 17th, promulgates the report of a Special Commission, convened by direction of the President, 6 Feb. 1865, to investigate and report on the alleged unfairness of the draft for the 300,000 call of 19 Dec. 1864. The commission reported that the draft was fairly levied and apportioned.

General Order 24, of the 21st, directed a national salute at noon (22d), in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 14, of the 7th, was an announcement by Gen. Foster, that he was obliged to relinquish the command of the Department for the present, owing to wounds, and thanked various officers for gallantry, etc., in actions 30 November (Honey Hill), 6 December (Devereaux Neck), 9 December (place not stated), and movements in connection with Sherman's movements.

General Order 15, of the 9th: Foster turned over the command to Gen. Gillmore.

General Order 16, of the 9th: Gillmore assumes command of the Department.

General Order 17, of the 9th: Gillmore's Staff announced (16 in all).

General Order 20, of the 14th, announced Gen. Saxton as Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service in the Department.

General Order 26, of the 24th, promulgated Sherman's order relating to commerce within the Department; and under that order authorized the establishment of trading stores at Beaufort, Hilton Head, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Jacksonville and Charleston. They might trade in all articles of food, clothing, groceries, ladies' and children's goods generally, and articles not contraband of war. Hilton Head (Port Royal) and Fernandina were relieved from the effects of the blockade.

The Department of the South Statistics for February, 1865, are: Total troops, 11,502; cases sick, 1,683; died, 12; cases wounded, 115; died, 1.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4 men,	7 officers.	
Co. A	27 "	1 "	
B	46 "	1 "	
C	33 "	2 "	
D	46 "	1 "	
E	49 "	3 "	
F	88 "	1 "	
G	41 "	1 "	
H	87 "	2 "	
I	80 "	1 "	
K	29 "	1 "	
Present aggregate	530	21	551
Aggregate last report	542	20	562

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	3	4	5	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	
Corporals	2	3	1	5	4	5	4	7	6	3	
Musicians	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Detached	3	1	1	2	2	6	0	4	4	2	25
Absent sick	12	14	16	21	27	20	28	21	15	11	185
Absent on furlough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Absent without leave	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Extra duty	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	0	14
For duty	6	25	15	19	16	55	8	53	54	12	263

Killed in action or died of wounds: B, 1; F, 1; K, 1. Died of disease: A, 1; C, 1. Discharged for disability: B, 1; I, 1 (both for wounds). Deserted, 6 (all in Co. I).

Gain from "missing in action": D, 2. One of these was Corpl. Entwistle, found to have been captured 16 May 1864; and he rejoined regiment 22 Feb. (see his statement) The other, Thos. Ridden, 13 Oct. 1864, was found to have been sick in hospital at Fort Monroe.

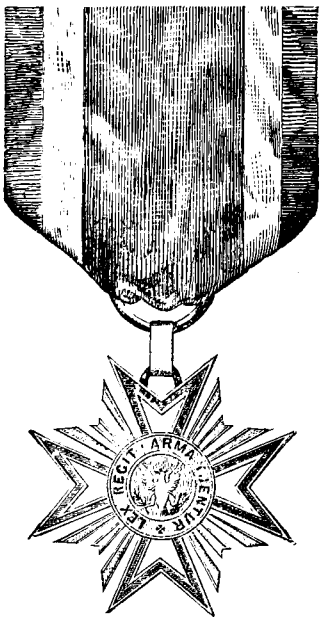
The following table will show the duties and whereabouts of the officers of the regiment: —

Col. Bedel	Paroled and now on leave.
Lieut.-Col. Randlett	Comdg. regiment.
Maj. Trickey	On duty
Dr. Buzzell	Detached as before.
Dr. Kimball	On duty.
Adjt. Jackman	On duty.
Quartermaster Bingham	On duty.
A. Capt. Dearborn	On duty.
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
B. Capt. Woodbury	Detached as before.
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
C. Capt. Ackerman	On duty.
1st Lieut. Donley	On duty.
No 2d Lieutenant.	

D.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. McCoy	Comdg. Co. H.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
E.	Capt. Wadlia	Absent wounded.
	1st Lieut. Eldredge	Absent wounded (really detached, Concord).
	2d Lieut. Atherton	Detached (G. C.-M., Alexandria).
F	Capt. Edgerly	On duty.
	No 1st Lieutenant.	
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
G.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. White	Absent wounded.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
H.	Capt. Kirwin	Absent sick.
	1st Lieut. James	Comdg. Co. D.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
I.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. Hitchcock	Absent sick (Wilmington).
	No 2d Lieutenant.	
K.	No Captain.	
	1st Lieut. Giddings	Comdg. Co. B.
	No 2d Lieutenant.	

The following were promoted: —

Capt. Wm. H. Trickey, C	Major.
1st Lieut. J. Ackerman, B	Captain, C.
2d Lieut. M. P. Donley, C	1st Lieutenant, C.
1st Lieut. R. W Woodbury, C	Captain, B.
Sergt. L. N. Jackman, F	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant.



BADGE OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight.
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,—
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner, Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footstep's pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave.
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
While the land of the free is the home of the brave.

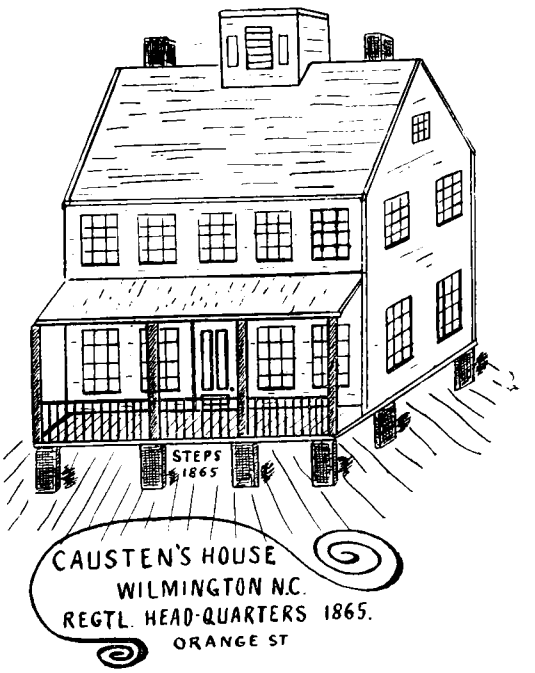
Oh, thus be it ever where freemen shall stand,
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heavens resound—
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
While the land of the free is the home of the brave.

When our land is illum'd with Liberty's smile,
If a foe from within strike a blow at her glory:
Down, down with the traitor that dares to defile
The flag of her stars and the page of her story.
By the millions unchained who our birthright have gained,
We will keep her bright blazon for ever unstained!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
While the land of the free is the home of the brave.

MARCH, 1865.

THE event of the first day was the arrival of about 600 officers, exchanged, among them our own Varnum H. Hill, formerly our Quartermaster-Sergeant, who was glad to find, among the first Union soldiers he had seen for months, his old comrades of the Third New Hampshire. The pleasure was a mutual one; and we turned out and cheered him, elevating his spirits, no doubt, as they had never been elevated before.

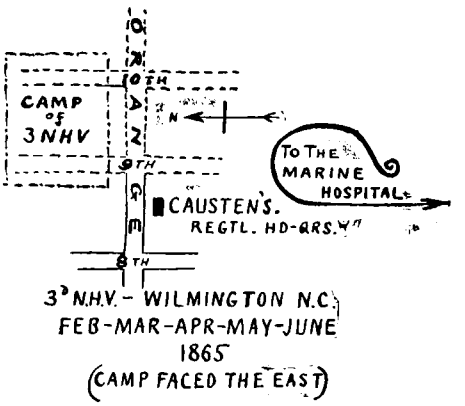
The balance of our baggage came up from Wilmington, and we got orders to be ready to go to that city. We heard sung today the since famous song, of Sherman's "March to the Sea," said to have been composed by the Adjutant of the Fifth Iowa. The country is indebted to the composer, be he black or white, bond or free, and will pay tribute to him for many, many years.



As indicated, we went to Wilmington on the 2d, arriving there about 11 A.M., pitching camp on the southeast side of the city. Our brigade was there; and judging from their several camping-grounds, in appearance it nearly surrounded the city, apparently for a purpose.

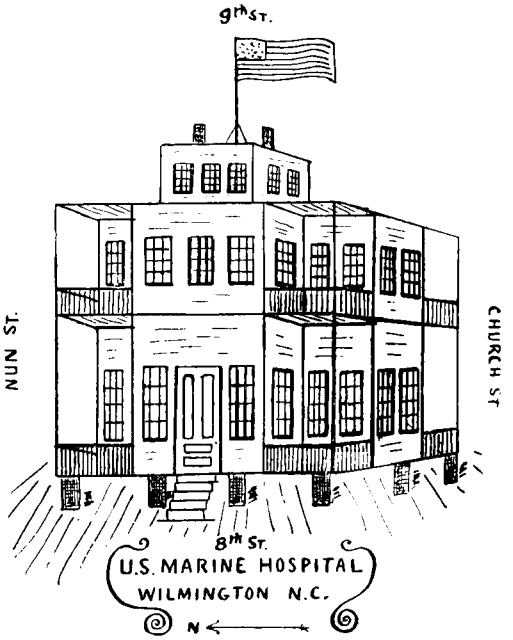
The events of the day included the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Randlett as Provost Marshal of Wilmington. About one-half of the regiment was detailed with him as provost guard, the balance being left under Maj. Trickey. About 100 recruits arrived. We were well satisfied with our camping-ground, and it seemed likely that we were to stay there.

Appearances indicated that the only fighting of any consequence would take place very soon, if at all, and would all be done by Sherman when he got his hand on the throat of Secession and slowly but surely strangled it: then there would be a little fighting, — a sort of death struggle, — and all would be over. We hoped and prayed that it might be so. We had no extreme desire to fight more, and would be content if we never fired our guns again, except to clean them preparatory to turning them in.



On the 3d, Capt. Edgerly was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal. As a regiment, we did not make much of a show, so far as numbers were concerned, with about half on provost duty, and several details for various purposes out of the remainder. The Twenty-third Corps moved from the city to the outskirts on the 5th, and their several duties devolved upon Terry's troops.

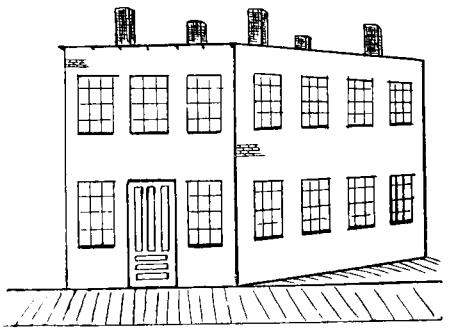
Our Hospital Steward, Scovell, was placed in charge, on the 6th, of his particular department in the Marine Hospital, now used as a General Hospital. This hospital was formerly the U S. Marine Hospital, and was a large and substantial brick building. Dr. Kimball of our regiment was in charge, having about six other surgeons assisting. Steward Scovell was Chief Hospital Steward. At one time during its occupation, the small-pox appeared there. The boys enjoyed their leisure in strolling about the city, on passes obtainable for the asking, and frequently attending the theatre in the evening. A soldier at the theatre! How, in time of war, in the actual midst of war, can a soldier and a theatre be in juxtaposition? They were, and we had a good time. Wilmington, N C., will long be remembered. To be sure there was a military guard present every night to see to things; but their presence was no damper on the boys' enthusiasm when they saw or heard a really good thing. In



case our enthusiasm should reach a point where there was liable to be a rush for the stage, to embrace the actors for some pleasant thing they had done, or to throttle one if he had n't been quite satisfactory — then the presence of a guard would have had a deterring effect. The Union people of the city were getting waked up; and on the evening of the 14th they held a mass meeting to discuss the situation. A large number of refugees came in same day from Fayetteville.

We were forcibly reminded of Sherman and his large army, on the 15th, by the passing through the city of an immense quantity of provisions *en route* to him.

The 17th of March, usually observed by our boys as St. Patrick's Day, came and passed; and no diary at hand records any notice of any fun on that day. Were the boys getting sedate, or were the attractions of a city too much for them? It is well here to note, by way of compliment, that certain diaries reveal the fact that some of the Third New Hampshire attended divine service quite regularly, sometimes a single individual attending three different churches on the same Sabbath!



OLD COURT HOUSE
WILMINGTON N.C.
(IN 1892 HAS TWO FRONT WINGS)

As a sort of "refresher," the writer here takes the liberty to record that on the 21st the play of "The Hidden Hand" was performed at the theatre, by Mr and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

Union refugees in large numbers came in on the 22d and 23d, from Sherman's Army.

There was firing up the river on the 24th; but whether it signified Sherman was near, or a sortie by one side or the other, we had no means of learning. Firing was so infrequent at this period, that it was noticeable when it did occur. We had firing of another kind about midnight, the city being wildly excited by a fire of considerable magnitude, principally upon and confined to the corner of Market and Front Streets. Such was the excitement, that we all turned out about 2 A.M. (25th), and permitted ourselves to be gradually drawn toward the spot. There were fears entertained that this fire was really an attempt to destroy the city. There was no proof of this ascertainable by the writer.

Two steamers laden with exchanged prisoners left Wilmington the 25th for the North; and on the 26th another steamer departed, with our own sick and wounded (some from Third New Hampshire on board).

A part of the Thirteenth Corps (of Sherman's Army) arrived from Hilton Head on the 27th, and immediately left for the interior, on their rebellion-crushing errand.

A sad occurrence — more sad than usual — took place in the evening of the 28th. Dr. Buzzell, our beloved, esteemed, respected

and talented surgeon, died of disease about 10 o'clock. It was a great loss (see his Personal, for particulars). The event cast a great gloom over the regiment. The month closes without further notable event.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 31, of the 8th (Resolution of Congress), provided that all persons of color who were enlisted and mustered by Gen. Hunter and Gen. Saxton, under authority of Secretary of War, 25th Aug. 1862, be paid, with their officers, same as other troops of same arm of service from date of enlistment.

General Order 35, of the 11th (Act of Congress), was a proclamation by the President, directing all deserters to return on or before 10 May and be pardoned, and serve out their terms and make good the time lost by desertion.

General Order 37, of the 15th, fixed commutation price of rations of prisoners of war at twenty-five cents while confined, and to be paid at any point where the account might be presented.

General Order 39, of the 15th, forbade the embalming or removal of bodies of deceased officers or soldiers except by permission of the Provost Marshal of the District. Permits to disinter to be restricted to proper seasons, and the Provost Marshal to fix prices and require bonds.

General Order 49, of the 27th: " all other troops in North Carolina not belonging to Corps in Gen. Sherman's Army will constitute the Tenth Army Corps, of which Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry is assigned to the command." (The Tenth Army Corps had lost its identity when merged with other troops to make up the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. This order revived the Tenth Army Corps.)

General Order 50, of the 27th, directed a public celebration at Fort Sumter, 14 April next at 12 noon, Gen. Anderson to be present and have the old flag in its place. The flag to be saluted by 100 guns from Sumter and a National salute from every rebel fort and battery that fired on Sumter in April, 1861. The celebration to be in charge of Gen. Sherman or (in his absence) Gen. Gillmore (the latter had charge) An address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

General Order 52, of the 30th, directed the Subsistence Department to issue tobacco at cost, not exceeding 16 oz. per month, to any officer or man, and price of same to be deducted from pay, same as clothing. [No such issue to Third New Hampshire. —D. E.]

IMPORTANT ORDERS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 31, of the 8th, fixed prices for travelling between Hilton Head and other points, on Government transports: Charleston, $3.50; Savannah, $2.50; Fernandina, $4.50; St. Augustine or Jacksonville, $5.50; Beaufort or Fort Pulaski, .75; St. Helena, .25. Free to Government employés on business, and Sanitary and Christian Commission, destitute refugees, etc.

The Department of the South Statistics for March are: Total troops, 10,033; cases sick, 1,622; died, 20; cases wounded, 63; died, 0.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4 men,	6 officers.	
Co. A	28 "	1 "	
B	43 "	1 "	
C	82 "	2 "	
D	45 "	0 "	
E	46 "	2 "	
F	85 "	1 "	
G	41 "	2 "	
H	82 "	2 "	
I	80 "	0 "	
K	50 "	1 "	
Unassigned recruits	3 "		
Present aggregate	589	18	607
Aggregate last report	530	21	551

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	3	4	5	5	3	5	3	5	5	4	
Corporals	3	3	4	5	5	8	4	7	8	6	
Musicians	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Recruits	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	4	23	82
Deserted	1	3	6	1	1	1	2	5	5	3	28
Term expired	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
For duty	8	27	51	19	19	52	10	38	52	28	304
Daily duty	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	19
Absent sick	11	12	20	19	19	20	23	21	12	12	169
Detached	4	1	6	4	3	6	1	7	7	4	43

Nearly all the "daily duty" were company cooks.

Discharged for disability: E, 1 (Chas. H. Westcott).

Four have "joined from desertion": A, 1; H, 1; I, 1; K, 1. Six have joined from "missing in action": A, 2; D, 1; G, 2; H, 1. They were all paroled prisoners, brought in at North East Ferry. Two had died of disease (D, 1; F, 1), and one (F) has died of wounds.

One recruit proved to be a deserter (Charles Gibson, Co. H) from Tenth New York Light Battery; and the Third New Hampshire lost this valuable (!) man in consequence. The long list of deserters was somewhat startling, the greatest number being from the camp of the regiment at Wilmington.

The return shows that George W Owen, reported in last return as a recruit for H, was so reported by error, as he is now reported in C. (This man was billed to start from Concord 19 Dec. 1864, but for some reason not apparent did not arrive at regiment until 2 March 1865.

The following table will show the duties and whereabouts of the officers of the regiment: —

Col. Bedel	Paroled, and on leave.
Lieut.-Col. Randlett	Detached (Provost Marshal, Wilmington.)
Maj. Trickey	Comdg. regiment.
Dr. Kimball	Sick at Marine Hosp., Wilmington.
Adjt. Jackman	On duty.
Quartermaster Bingham	On duty
A. Capt. Dearborn	Detached.
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
B. Capt. Woodbury	Detached.
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
C. Capt. Ackerman	Detached (Assistant Provost Marshal, Wilmington).
1st Lieut. Donley	Comdg. Co. E.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
D. No Captain.	
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No. 2d Lieutenant.	
E. No Captain.	
1st Lieut. Eldredge.	Detached (Commissary of Recruits. Concord, N. H.)
2d Lieut. Atherton	Detached (as before).
F Capt. Edgerly	Detached (Assistant Provost Marshal, Wilmington).
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
G. Capt. White	Detached (Gen. Terry s Staff).
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
H. Capt. McCoy	On duty.
1st Lieut. J. S. James	Comdg. Co. D.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
I. No Captain.	
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
K. Capt. Giddings	On duty.
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	

The following were promoted: —

1st Lieut. Giddings, K	Captain, K.
1st Lieut. McCoy, D	Captain, H.

Officers' loss: —

Dr Buzzell	Died of fever, at Wilmington, 28 Mar.
Capt. Wadlia	Discharged for disability (wounds).
Capt. Kirwin	Term expired.
1st Lieut. Hitchcock	Dismissed.

APRIL, 1865.

ALL Fools' Day again, the fourth we had seen since the birth of the regiment. The day was warm and pleasant. The arrivals were two "boat loads" of rebels and a generous and welcome mail. Hospital Steward Scovell was ordered North with (our) Dr. Kimball, who was sick; but the order was revoked before sunset. To show the reader that there were some things real, it will be confidentially stated that on this day the rebels had on hand the following realities: —

At Richmond	300,000 rations of bread and meat.
Danville	500,000 rations of bread, 1,500,000 rations of meat.
Lynchburg . .	180,000 rations of bread and meat.
Greensborough and vicinity	1,500,000 rations of bread and meat.

This was no joke, and it was hoped that those rations would be issued freely while the rebellion lasted.

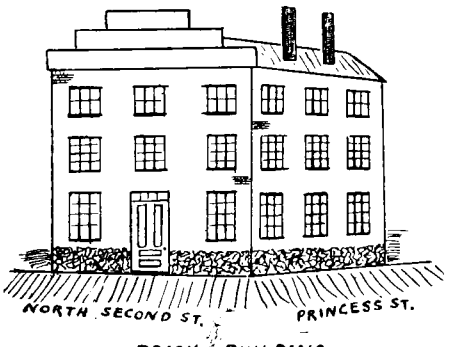
There was another arrival, on the 2d, of a portion of Sherman's Army, from Hilton Head. Like the previous arrival, it pushed out into the country at once. We were paid off on the 4th for four months, though our dear Uncle Sam was owing us for six. The usual result followed paying off, and perhaps a little intensified by our proximity to a city Of course the boys would n't drink river water to the health of our paymaster — indeed some were constitutionally averse to water for any sort of purpose except bathing and coffee. Did the boys kick up a row? Yes, they did; but we drop the curtain.

We received the glorious news on the 6th of the fall of Richmond; and salutes were fired, and all that went with it, to give vent to our jubilant spirits. Truly the war must be nearly if not quite over, argued we; but notwithstanding the argument and the fact of Richmond's fall, we were quite astonished on the next day (7th) to get an order to provide ourselves with three days' rations and be ready to move at early morning of the 8th. As if to harass us, this was countermanded during the forenoon of the 8th, the regiment being at the moment all ready to obey (By "the regiment" is really meant a very small body, hardly deserving the name.) In the afternoon, having in the meantime considered the summons for moving entirely "off," we were again roused into activity by a renewal of the order

to go. We went down to the cars; but only part of the regiment embarked, the rest returning to camp. A diary says: "All came back except 42 men." The men designated as "the rest of the regiment" started early on the 9th. It should be understood that at this time the regiment was cut up into details for various purposes, some of which were at stations or bridges on the lines of railway; and in many cases almost the entire regiment was thus away from its camp at Wilmington.

A salute of 100 guns was fired at Fort Fisher today in honor of the fall of Richmond. How it must have grieved the hearts of every rebel within hearing distance; for each must have known what it was for.

Col. Bedel and Lieut. Atherton arrived on the 11th, both having been in rebel prisons. Their personal sketches furnish interesting particulars. Same day, Gen. Schofield directed that on the 14th a salute of 100 guns be fired,—and from rebel guns, using rebel ammunition, too,—in honor of the restoration of the old flag to Sumter. Gen. Hawley, Commanding District, promulgated the order, detailing Capt. A. C. Harvey to carry it into execution.



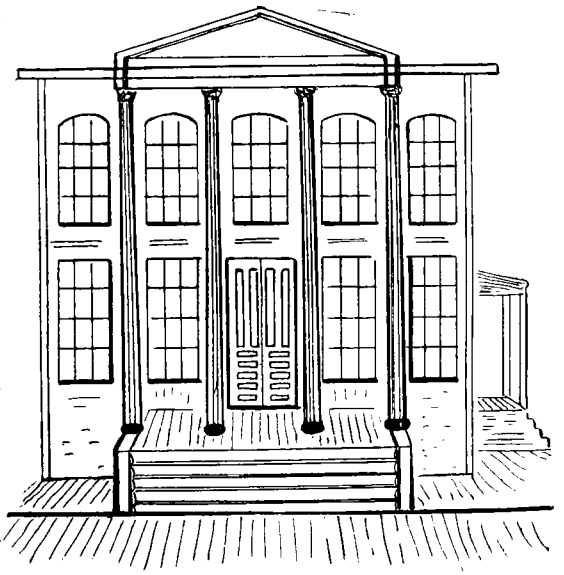
BRICK BUILDING
USED AS A JAIL 1865
WILMINGTON, N.C.

A general court-martial was ordered on the 12th, at Wilmington, by Gen. Hawley. Among the officers detailed were Col. Bedel, Maj. Trickey and Lieut. Atherton. The court was directed "to meet at the Court House, on the 14th, for the trial of Private John Harrington, Co. A, Third New Hampshire, and such other persons as may be brought before it." A benefit was given that evening in the theatre, in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The 14th was a day to be remembered, though we did not know at the time that so many important events were transpiring. It was the day for the old flag to be hoisted over Sumter, and salutes were fired. We heard of Lee's surrender. There was great rejoicing throughout the city and all through the various camps. Alas, one other thing happened during the evening, while we were rejoicing. Our beloved President, at Washington, the Capital of the Nation, while attending Ford's Theatre, was shot and mortally wounded by an assassin, who accomplished this fearful act before it was possible to prevent it. He escaped for the time being. The dying President was conveyed by tender hands to the White House; and while we at Wilmington were celebrating the glorious victories, the life-blood of the President was fast ebbing away. This assault on the President was but one of a series of assaults (really intended murders) upon several members of the Cabinet. It was a deep-laid plot. The assaults were made, but were only successful in the President's case. Wash-

ington was thrown into a fever of excitement bordering on frenzy. The telegraph quickly carried the news all over the country, and by morning light of the 15th the whole nation knew of it. (The news did not reach Wilmington till the afternoon of the 18th.) The murdered President died about 9 o'clock next morning. The writer was at Concord, N H., on duty at the Draft Rendezvous there.

Concord was, like all the rest of the country, terribly excited. It was known that it was a political murder; and woe be to the man who should talk Secession then. A large number of people assembled as if by one common impulse, right in the street. Strong men wept. There was much sorrow. The first pangs of grief over, and there came another feeling — of indignation; and men who had been known to be lukewarm or worse were called upon to come out and state their position. Others were forced to hang out the Stars and Stripes. A large party went down Main Street and called on ex-President Franklin Pierce; and he very kindly obliged them by coming right out into the open air and making a decidedly Union speech, full of sorrow, of course, at the sad, sad event. The reader will pardon the writer for digressing; but the remembrance of those days and those events sends the blood coursing through his veins with a speed far above the normal.



CITY HALL
WILMINGTON N C

We return to Wilmington in one stride. Another event of the day was the sitting of the court to try such men as had been naughty — perhaps wilfully misappropriated a beautifully-proportioned specimen of hen-fruit, or had knocked their brother soldier down — just in sport, you know

Many of our men returned on the 15th from up the railroad, whither they went on the 8th and 9th.

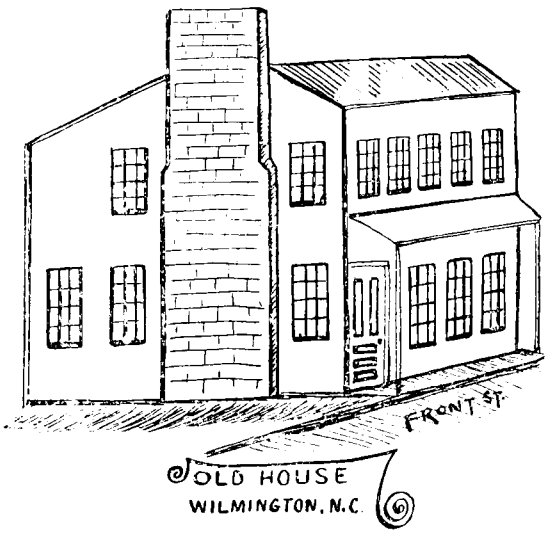
On the 16th we got news of the capture of Jeff. Davis, and that Hoke was disbanding his army, permitting them to go home. It did indeed seem to us that the war was about over. Gen. Ord was ordered that day to relieve Gen. Gillmore, in command of the Department of the South.

The sad news of the assassination of our beloved President reached us the 18th, in the afternoon, and cast a gloom like a pall over all of us.

The officer in command at Concord was instructed, 18th, by telegram from the War Department, to send no more men forward to regiments in the field. [This was countermanded, but only to permit the sending off of the odds and ends to clear up the camp and get it ready to receive returning troops. — D. E.]

News of cessation of hostilities between Sherman and Johnston reached us the 19th, and we greatly rejoiced.

We armed the remainder of the recruits on the 20th, and were thus able to get a little guard duty out of them. The citizens of Wilmington held a meeting on the 21st, to express their sympathy and sorrow at the death of President Lincoln. In the Department of the South the announcement of the assassination was made public by a General Order.



We were getting so much good news of late, and were so much elated thereat, it is possible the reader may infer that the boys had forgotten the murdered President; but not so: they talked of it every day, and it was scarcely out of their minds.

We were again elated on the 22d by receiving the *New York Herald* Extra, announcing the fall of Mobile. On that same day, Attorney-General Speed gave his opinion as to certain matters, requiring no comment by the writer: —

3d. Rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that such officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are but adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms. They have as much right to bear the traitor's flag through the streets of a loyal city, as to wear a traitor's garb. The stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such uniforms is an act of hostility against the Government.

We were cast down in our spirits, on the 24th, by hearing there was some hitch in the negotiations between Sherman and Johnston. The times were stirring, each succeeding day bringing some reminder of the approaching close of the unhappy struggle. On the 27th, the colored people of the city held obsequies and indulged in a procession, in memory of "Massa Lincoln," as they called him.

Gen. Schofield, on the 28th, issued an order declaring absolutely free all persons heretofore held as slaves: and this, he says, is "to remove all doubts in the minds of the people of North Carolina."

Gen. Sherman passed through Wilmington the 28th, and there was a great rush to see the hero. He simply came through to take passage for Charleston.

We were mustered on the 30th for four months' pay (and one instalment of bounty, $50, so a diary says). Sergt.-Maj. Holt had been commissioned; and Corpl. Smith, 2d, has been appointed to act in that capacity till further orders. Quartermaster-Sergt. James was also commissioned, and Corpl. Swallow of Co. F was promoted to the vacant place.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 58, of the 7th, required that all over $100 of Company Fund be turned over to the Subsistence Department. [The order fails to state whether for safe keeping or forfeited to the United States. — D.E.]

General Order 64, of the 13th, established the Headquarters of the Army at Washington, D. C.

General Order 65, of the 16th, directed Gen. E. O. C. Ord to relieve Gen. Gillmore in the Department of the South. (This was revoked by General Order 71.)

General Order 77, of the 28th, ordered the discharge of certain troops, and directed all Bureaus of the War Department to reduce expenses.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 40, of the 5th (by Gillmore), was about the celebration to take place the 14th, at Sumter, simply repeating in full General Order 50 of the War Department.

General Order 41, of the 10th, prescribed the details for the 14th, naming the particular forts (rebel) to fire National salutes. The order assumed that Gen. Anderson was to raise the identical flag which he pulled down in 1861

General Order 43, of the 13th, amended somewhat a previous order about levying a military tax on goods for sale.

General Order 44, of the 14th, announced that until further orders the Headquarters of the Department would be at Fort Sumter. The order was dated "On board U S. S. *Diamond*, off Charleston Bar."

Two days after (16), by General Order 45, the Headquarters was returned to Hilton Head.

General Order 46, of the 17th, assigned Gen. Vogdes to the District of Florida [the order fails to state whether he relieved any one. — D.E.]

General Order 47, of the 20th, promulgated a certain general court-martial case, and in it was developed the fact that the Judge Advocate-General of the Army had decided that a non-commissioned officer is not a "superior officer" within the meaning of the Articles of War.

General Order 48, of the 21st, announced the assassination of the President.

General Order 49, of the 28th, related to instructions for the Provost Marshal-General about bounties, and closes thus: "If men offer to enlist after receipt of this order, let them understand that they must do so without bounty."

General Order 50, of the 29th, republished the War Department Order (No. 66) about the death of the President, prescribing emblems of mourning, proper ceremonies, etc.

General Order 51, of the 29th, republished a War Department Order (no number), requring a salute in honor of surrender of the rebel Gen. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia (200 guns)

General Order 52, of the 30th, republished a Field Order of Gen. Sherman's (No. 65, of 27 April), announcing the surrender of the rebel Gen. Johnston, on 26th, near Durham's, N. C. Sherman's order directed that Gen. Schofield attend to all details of receiving arms, etc., in Department of North Carolina, and Gen. Gillmore to all in Department of the South. The order mentioned the rebels as our "hitherto enemy," and says mules, horses, wagons and vehicles are to be loaned to the inhabitants. Foraging must cease, except in case of necessity, and then be paid for or a value given.

The Department of the South Statistics for April, 1865, are: Total troops, 14,267; cases sick, 2,382; died, 19; cases wounded, 96; died, 4.

The Monthly Return shows: —

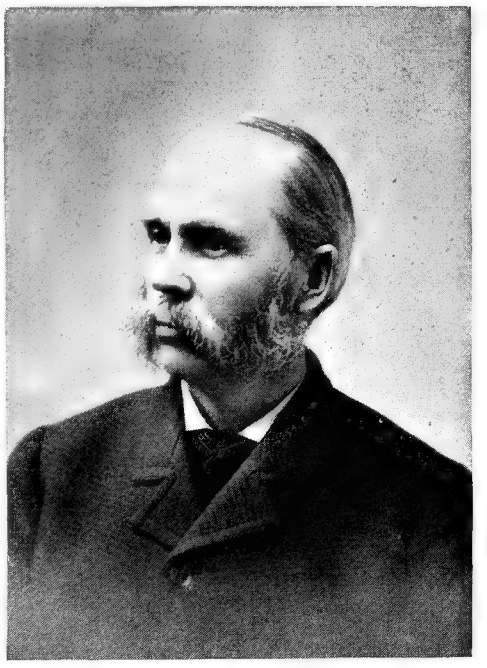
Field and Staff	4 men,	6 officers.	
Co. A	27 "	1 "	
B	43 "	1 "	
C	75 "	2 "	
D	43 "	1 "	
E	46 "	1 "	
F	83 "	3 "	
G	40 "	2 "	
H	81 "	3 "	
I	79 "	1 "	
K	59 "	1 "	
Unassigned recruits	2		
Present aggregate	582	22	604
Aggregate last report	589	18	607

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	3	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	
Corporals	3	4	4	5	5	6	4	7	7	6	
Musicians	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	
Wagoners	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	
For duty	9	23	48	17	16	55	13	44	52	33	310
Daily duty	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	19
Sick	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	13
Detached	2	4	8	3	3	6	1	7	6	4	44
Absent sick	12	12	17	20	19	16	21	20	13	13	163
Absent in arrest	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	8
Deserters	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	12
Recruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13

LIEUT. JOHN H. THOMPSON.

CAPT. ARLON S. ATHERTON.

LIEUT. EDWIN N. BOWEN.



LIEUT. JOHN M. PARKER.

The following were promoted: —

2d Lieut. Atherton, E	1st Lieutenant, G.
1st Sergt. Plaisted, D	1st Lieutenant, D.
1st Sergt. Tuttle, K	1st Lieutenant, F.
1st Sergt. Mellish, I	2d Lieutenant, F.
1st Sergt. Hammett, A	2d Lieutenant, H.
Q.M.-Sergt Geo. R. James	2d Lieutenant, I.
Corpl. Swallow, F	Quartermaster-Sergeant.

"Joined from desertion": C, 1 (James Welch).

One unassigned recruit (Joseph Dickett) has been transferred to Fourth New Hampshire.

One man died of wounds (J. W Perkins of D). Terms expired: F, 1; D, 1.

The 12 deserters were all reported as having deserted from the camp at Wilmington. [The temptations of a great city were probably too much. — D.E.]

The following table will show the duties and whereabouts of the officers of the regiment: —

Col. Bedel	Rejoined 11th.
Lieut.-Col. Randlett	Detached (as before).
Maj. Trickey	On duty.
Dr. Kimball	Absent sick (sent North).
Adjt. Jackman	On duty
Quartermaster Bingham	On duty.
A. Capt. Dearborn	Detached.
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
B. Capt. Woodbury	Detached.
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
C. Capt. Ackerman	Detached (as before).
1st Lieut. Donley	On duty.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
D. No Captain.	
1st Lieut. Plaisted	On duty.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
E. No Captain.	
1st Lieut. Eldredge	Detached (Commissary of Recruits, Concord, N.H.)
No 2d Lieutenant	
F. Capt. Edgerly	Detached (as before).
1st Lieut. Tuttle	On duty.
2d Lieut. Mellish	On duty.
G. Capt. White	Detached (as before).
1st Lieut. Atherton	On duty (joined 11th).
No 2d Lieutenant.	
H. Capt. McCoy	On duty.
1st Lieut. J. S. James	On duty.
2d Lieut. Hammett	On duty.
I. No Captain.	
No 1st Lieutenant.	
2d Lieut. G. R. James	On duty.
K. Capt. Giddings	On duty.
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	

MAY. 1865

WE were getting short of officers — shorter than ever before. In proof of this the following were ordered on the 3d to act as lieutenants: Sergt.-Maj. Holt (commissioned, but not yet mustered), 1st Sergt. Bryant of B and Sergt. Quinlan of C. Holt had earlier in the day assumed charge of Co. C; but this order directed him to F Almost everything in the property line of little or no real value, was condemned on the 4th by an officer specially charged with the duty And on the same day we had a fresh supply of shelter tents issued to us.

By an order of the 15th, it appeared we were in the "Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio." On that day Gen. Schofield republished Gen. Grant's order (No. 215) of 8th May, directing that paroled officers and men whose homes were at date of joining in States never in rebellion, and who were not excepted from the benefits of the President's Amnesty Proclamation (see 11 March), be permitted, on taking the oath of allegiance, to return to their former homes.

The same day (15th), at Concord, N.H., there was a general muster-out of whatever men were there. Several of the details of men on the railroads in the vicinity of Wilmington were relieved about that time. On the 20th, the camp at Concord was directed to be held in readiness to receive the mustered-out troops of the State. Orders were received at the regiment to grant furloughs. A letter dated Wilmington, 21 May, says: "very healthy fighting all over men sick in hospital are being discharged if able to go home Atherton is commanding G and E, and has been relieved from general court-martial just beginning to give furloughs in the regiment."

The 25th, Gen. Schofield promulgated a War Department order that troops ready to be mustered out rendezvous as follows: —

Military Division of the James	At Richmond and Old Point Comfort.
Department of North Carolina	At Newberne and Wilmington.
Department of the South	At Charleston and Savannah.

The following instructions as to details will be of value: Muster-out rolls and all other papers and records to be *boxed up* and placed in command of an officer, who shall attend the boxes to place of discharge at State rendezvous, and there deliver them to the mustering officer of that place.

The month passed away without further incident, the regiment being considerably decimated — so far as "present for duty" as a regiment was concerned — by the large demands upon it for provost and post guards and as safe guards on the railroad trains running between Wilmington, Goldsborough and other points.

SUPPLEMENT

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

By General Order 79, of the 1st, the President directed that resignations be received till 15th, of general, field and staff officers, and after that date the Adjutant-General to begin mustering out those unemployed or not needed.

General Order 82, of the 6th, directed the muster-out on the 15th of all company and staff officers of volunteer regiments then on leave (after return from captivity), if the leave was granted for disability.

General Order 84, of the 8th, defined what bounty was due at muster-out.

General Order 86, of the 9th, required a complete list of all officers of volunteers, for the use of the Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

General Order 88, of the 10th, fixed price of rations (commutation) at 25 cents while on furlough.

General Order 90, of the 11th, said all forces east of the Mississippi have surrendered, and directed that any one found in arms against the United States after 1 June be regarded as a guerrilla and punished with death.

General Order —, of the —, offered volunteers who enlisted in the Regular Army within ten days after discharge from volunteers, a 30 days' furlough.

General Order 94 (date uncertain), specified at what point the troops were to concentrate for final muster-out.

General Order 98, of the 29th, directed that all sentences of military tribunals to imprisonment during the war be remitted, and the prisoners be discharged.

General Order 101, of the 30th, directed that discharged soldiers (volunteers) may retain their arms and accoutrements by paying for them.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 56, of the 5th, apparently organized an Ambulance Corps in the Department, and Capt. F Bell, Veteran Reserve Corps, was assigned to its command. Lieut.-Col. M. Clymer was Medical Director of the Department.

General Order 57, of the 6th, referred to instructions from the Provost Marshal-General of the 29th April, in substance: Having directed the cessation of recruiting in the loyal States for the volunteer forces, now directs that all recruiting for volunteers, of all persons, including colored men in all States, be stopped.

General Order 61, of the 13th, consolidated the Districts of Hilton Head and Beaufort, to be called the District of Port Royal, and Gen. E. E. Potter was assigned to its command.

General Order 62, of the 15th, republished General Order 73 of the War Department, dated 24 April, in which we learn that three particular questions have been referred to the Attorney-General (James Speed), and by him answered. They are of great historic value and are here inserted: —

1. Whether rebel officers, who once resided in Washington, can now reside there under the terms of capitulation.

Answer: No: they have no homes in the loyal States.

2. Whether those in civil service of the rebellion, not officers or soldiers, have right to now reside in Washington.

Answer: No.

3. Whether the rebel officers have a right to wear their uniforms.

Answer [this is in full.—D. E.]: Rebel officers certainly have no right to wear their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that such officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are but adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms. They have as much right to bear the traitor's flag through the streets of a loyal city, as to wear a traitor's garb. The stipulations of surrender permit no such thing, and the wearing of such uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

General Order 63, of the 15th, declared null and void the proclamation of one A. G Magrath of May 2, styling himself the Governor of South Carolina; likewise of one Joseph E. Brown, styling himself the Governor of Georgia; likewise another, by one A. K. Allison, of 8th April, styling himself as Acting Governor of Florida. Magrath had directed that all Confederate subsistence stores be turned over to the State, for the use of the people. Brown had called an extra session of the General Assembly, for 22 May; and Allison had ordered an election to be held the 7th of June. The order (by Gillmore) went on to say that no attention must be paid to the proclamations, and ended by saying, "The black race are free citizens of the United States."

Department of the South Statistics for May are: Total troops, 10,641; cases sick, 2,157; died, 25; cases wounded, 71; died, 3.

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	4 men,	7 officers.	
Co. A	28 "	1 "	
B	41 "	1 "	
C	72 "	2 "	
D	43 "	2 "	
E	44 "	2 "	
F	82 "	3 "	
G	39 "	2 "	
H	77 "	3 "	
I	80 "	2 "	
K	62 "	2 "	
Unassigned recruits	1 "	"	
Present aggregate	573	27	600
Aggregate last report	582	22	604

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	3	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	
Corporals	3	4	4	5	5	8	4	5	8	5	
Musicians	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	
Wagoners	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Detached	2	12	8	6	4	10	1	7	7	7	64
Absent sick	11	11	19	20	17	18	17	23	16	16	168
Absent in arrest	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	8
Prisoners of war	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	9
Recruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
For duty	10	13	38	13	18	44	19	39	49	30	273

Two men have "joined from desertion": A, 1; K, 1. Gain from missing in action: A, 1 (Brelsford). He escaped from the rebels, being a prisoner of war. H gained 1 (dropped last return)

John Wilson, an unassigned recruit, has been transferred to the Fourth New Hampshire. David Pettengill of E, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Discharged for disability: E, 1; I, 1.

Died of wounds: A, 1; B, 1; G, 1 (the first, at Richmond). Died of disease: H, 3; I, 1. Deserted: C, 2; H, 1.

The following were promoted: —

1st Lieut. M. P Donley, C	Captain, E.
1st Lieut. J. S. James, H	Captain, D.
1st Sergt. J. S. Bryant, B	1st Lieutenant, B.
Sergt. James Quinlan, C	2d Lieutenant, F
1st Sergt. Jesse C. Pushee, F	1st Lieutenant, I.
1st Sergt. Edwin N. Bowen, I	1st Lieutenant, K.
Sergt.-Maj. Marquis L. Holt	1st Lieutenant, C.
Corpl. Thos. Smith, H	Sergeant-Major.
Dr. Kimball, Asst. Surgeon	Surgeon.
Geo. W. Manter	Asst. Surg. (*vice* Kimball).

(Dr. Manter appointed from civil life).

The following table will show the duties and whereabouts of the officers of the regiment: —

Col. Bedel	(Probably off duty; see Maj. T.)
Lieut.-Col. Randlett	Detached (as before).
Maj. Trickey	Comdg. regiment.
Dr. Kimball	Detached (now Surgeon, Post Hospital, Wilmington).
Dr. Geo. W Manter (Assistant Surgeon)	On duty.

Adjt. Jackman .	On duty.
Quartermaster Bingham	On duty.
A. Capt. Dearborn	Detached.
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
B. Capt. Woodbury	Detached.
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
C. Capt. Ackerman	Detached.
1st Lieut. Holt	On duty.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
D. Capt. J. S. James	Detached (City Jail Wilmington).
1st Lieut. Plaisted	On duty.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
E. Capt. Donley	On duty.
1st Lieut. Eldredge	Detached (Commissary of Recruits, Concord, N. H.)
No 2d Lieutenant.	
F. Capt. Edgerly	Detached.
1st Lieut. Tuttle	On duty
2d Lieut. Quinlan	On duty.
G. Capt. White	Detached.
1st Lieut. Atherton	On duty
No 2d Lieutenant.	
H. Capt. McCoy	On duty.
1st Lieut. Mellish	On duty.
2d Lieut. Hammett	On duty
I. No Captain.	
1st Lieut. Pushee	On duty.
2d Lieut. G. R. James	Detached (Military Prison).
K. Capt. Giddings	On duty.
1st Lieut. Bowen	On duty.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
1st Lieut. Bryant	Died 23 May, in camp, of cholera morbus.

A DAY OFF—UNDER A FLY.

JUNE, 1865.

THE first June item, notable or otherwise, found recorded was the making of the lists on the first day of all men whose terms were to expire before 30 Sept. following. The same day an order was received to at once muster out all of the men who enlisted in 1862.

The honored veteran, the Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, arrived at Wilmington on the 2d, receiving marked attention. Though really a valuable officer, yet there was a tendency to joke about him. Of course we landsmen did n't know anything about things afloat; but we did appreciate a current joke about Gideon, which runs something like this: A new and swift rebel privateer was discovered to be out on the raging deep, over which deep our own Gideon presided. "How swift is she?" said he, stroking his immense beard, and chuckling. "Twenty-four knots," was the reply; "and she's a regular flyer and an out 'n outer, sir." The redoubtable Secretary was silent a moment, and one could see with half an eye that he was making mathematical calculations. Suddenly brightening up, he said: "We have five swift and light gunboats, well armed, which can easily make six knots each; and I'll send them after the privateer at once."

The regiment was ordered to Goldsborough on the 3d (Saturday), and to go on Sunday morning; but that order was modified, and we started in the afternoon, leaving Wilmington by the railroad about 6 P.M. We arrived about midnight at Goldsborough, and marched to the camp of the Fifth United States Colored Troops, where we bivouacked till morning.

On the 5th, Gen. Schofield directed that all orders from Department of Virginia and North Carolina be superseded by his own from Department North Carolina, Army of the Ohio. In the same order he repeated the instructions of the Secretary of War, to the effect that all returned prisoners of war (enlisted men) who had endured the hardships of rebel prisons, be mustered out at once and be paid three months' extra pay.

As to our new camp,— the colored soldiers' old one,— a diary says: "We took the camp and began fixing up our tents. We had to tear down their tents. They had left in too much haste to take them."

We found Goldsborough in a very bad condition, so far as sanitary matters were concerned. In some cases dead horses had been left in door-yards for more than a week.

Col. Bedel was placed in command of the Post of Goldsborough, and Adjt. Jackman became Post Adjutant. Lieut. Holt was appointed Acting Adjutant of the regiment. Capt. Donley was made Provost Marshal of the Post; and (on the 6th) Lieut. Atherton was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal, to report to Capt. Donley.

The 1862 men were anxious to be off for home; and the men whose names had been handed in for furloughs were likewise anxious to go along with the 1862 men; but the machinery, they thought, moved terribly slow.

Large numbers of officers and men came up from Wilmington on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, having been relieved at that place from various duties. The remainder of what might have been called our brigade arrived from Wilmington during the dates named,— the Sixth Connecticut, Seventh Connecticut and Seventh New Hampshire.

With the arrival of Gen. Hawley, our brigade commander, on the 11th, Adjt. Jackman was relieved as Post Adjutant, and Lieut. Holt relieved as Acting Adjutant of the regiment. Our worthy Hospital Steward, Scovell, departed on a well-earned furlough on the 11th. Several furloughs were granted about that time.

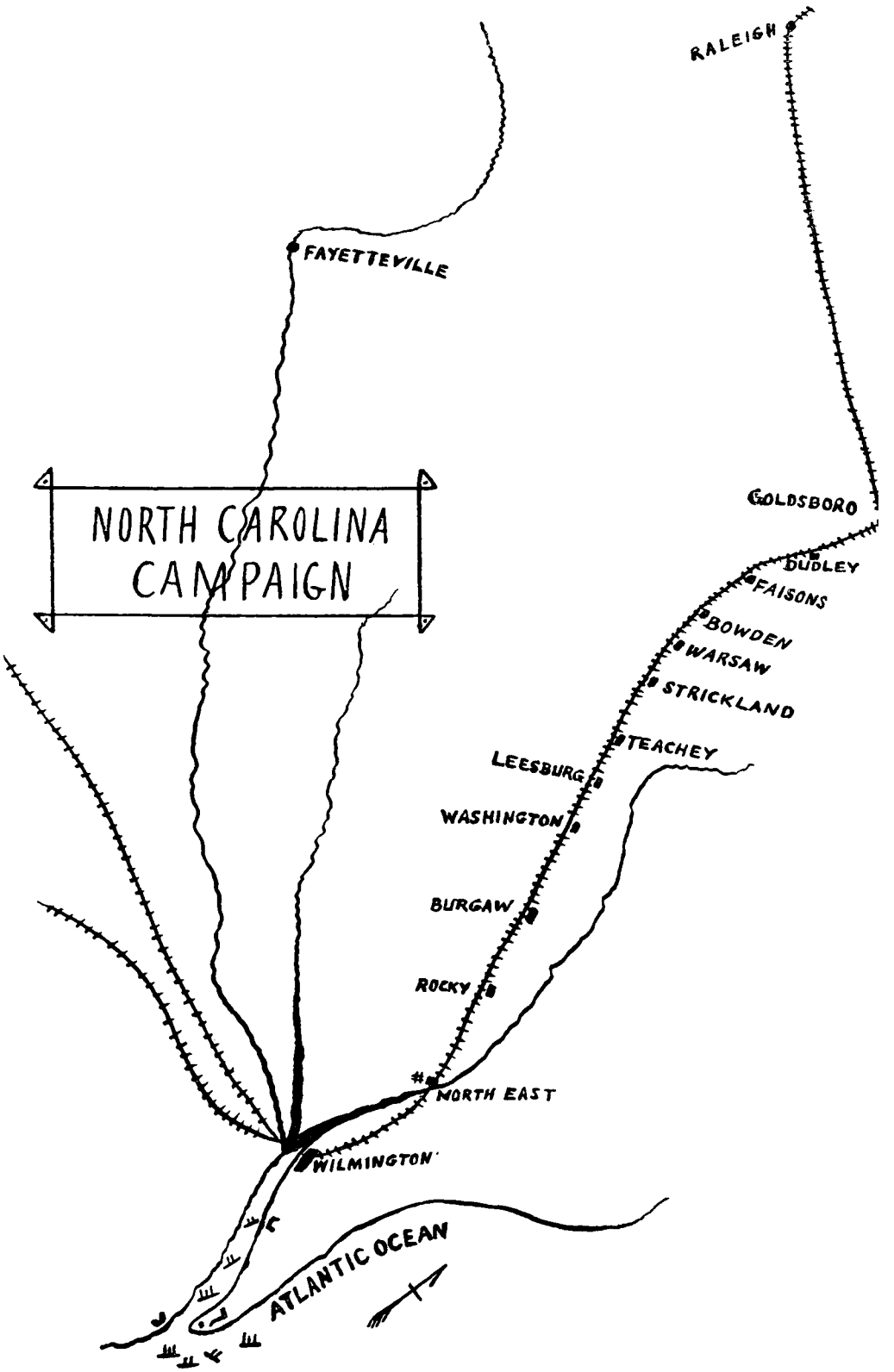
Private Geo. Beultner of Co. F was detailed to act as Hospital Steward on the 12th, till Scovell's return. Lieut. Holt was appointed a "military conductor" on the 13th, on the railroad trains between Goldsborough and Wilmington.

The 14th of June marked the day when a considerable quantity of the liquid called whiskey was stolen and completely hidden from view in a very short time. That is, the boys who had it had it internally, but with external manifestations. It was a gala day, and a few reductions to the ranks followed, where such a punishment fitted.

The duties about that time were not quite up to the true military standard. The fact was, the war was over, and we were going home; and what was the use of so much fuss and parade? Notwithstanding this, we went through the solemn farce of an inspection on the 16th; and on the 18th we performed that beautiful act called "dress parade."

The 1862 men were mustered out on the 20th. Some practical jokes fairly set us all by the ears by an apparently authentic rumor that we were to be consolidated with the Fourth and Seventh New Hampshire, and continue in the service for a while longer. On St. John's Day (24th) the Freemasons of Goldsborough had a big time and a still bigger dinner, several of our regiment participating. Our 1862 men left the regiment for home on the 25th, Adjt. Jackman accompanying them (in charge) They departed with our best wishes, and the injunction, "Don't hurry home, boys; perhaps we'll overtake you."

We had another lot of what a diary calls "stuff" arrive from Norfolk on the 28th; and it was probably some of the baggage sent to Norfolk early in May, 1864, when we were about to enter the


NORTH CAROLINA
CAMPAIGN
RALEIGH
FAYETTEVILLE
GOLDSBORO
DUDLEY
FAISONS
BOWDEN
WARSAW
STRICKLAND
TEACHEY
LEESBURG
WASHINGTON
BURGAW
ROCKY
NORTH EAST
WILMINGTON
ATLANTIC OCEAN

Virginia campaign. This was the second lot from there and probably all we would ever lay our eyes or hands upon; for the war was over, you know.

Lieut.-Col. Randlett returned to regiment on the 29th, from Wilmington, where he had been Provost Marshal. On the 30th he mustered us for six months' pay and a $50 instalment of bounty

SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

General Order 108, of the 2d, was a congratulatory address by Gen. Grant to the Army.

General Order 109, of the 6th, directed the discharge of all rebel prisoners of war, with but few exceptions.

General Order 114, of the 15th, permitted discharged soldiers to retain their knapsacks, haversacks and canteens without charge.

General Order 115, of the 15th, directed that all U. S. bounties cease on and after 1 July, in case of new enlistments.

General Order 116, of the 17th, referred wholly to muster-out of V R. C. men (see Veteran Reserve Corps).

General Order 118, of the 27th, made a new arrangement of Departments: Department of South Carolina (State of South Carolina), Gen. Gillmore, Headquarters at Hilton Head. Department of the East (the New England States, New York and New Jersey), General Hooker, Headquarters at New York.

General Order 120, of the 29th, ordered a discontinuance of the whiskey ration, and all on hand was ordered to be sold at once.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order 88, of the 9th, promulgated General Order 93 of the War Department, requiring that tents, clothing, hospital furniture and all other stores used in the treatment of contagious diseases, be burned, and in no instance be turned into store or sold.

General Order 94, of the 16th, promulgated telegrams and orders from the War Department on various subjects connected with the changes occurring in the army. One directed that all prisoners of war then returned, who had been at Andersonville, Florence, Salisbury and other prisons, be mustered out at once and given three months' extra pay (enlisted men only). All enlisted men of the volunteers, who wish to enlist in the Regular Army, under War Department Order 99, to be mustered out at once and not wait till their terms expire. All men who have been prisoners of war to be paid for commutation of rations at once.

General Order 95, of the 19th, relieved from duty every officer and man in the Department on recruiting service.

General Order 99, of the 25th, provided for an elaborate celebration on the coming Fourth of July.

General Order 101, of the 26th, reported General Order 111, of the War Department, referring to opinion of Attorney-General about bounties, the most important of which was that all bounty due at "end of term" or "close of war" were due and payable when any were mustered out because their services were no longer required, which really meant "end of term" or "close of war" so far as they were concerned.

General Order 102, of the 27th, directed that the Districts of the Department be divided into sub-districts, each of one or more counties, parishes or Congressional districts. Each to have an officer with a suitable force, an Assistant Provost Marshal and an Assistant Provost Judge, and establish a permanent Provost Guard. The order went on to provide for courts, judges, trials, appeals, etc., as a whole establishing a semi-military and semi-civil government.

[NOTE. — This is the latest General Order of the Department of the South which has come into my possession or been seen by me. — D.E.]

Department of the South Statistics for June, 1865: Total troops, 18,906; cases sick, 3,873; died, 4; cases wounded, 134; died, 5. [This is the latest date of such statistics found by me.— D.E.]

The Monthly Return shows: —

Field and Staff	3 men,	7 officers.	
Co. A	24 "	2 "	
B	30 "	1 "	
C	56 "	2 "	
D	35 "	2 "	
E	37 "	2 "	
F	62 "	3 "	
G	37 "	2 "	
H	65 "	3 "	
I	70 "	2 "	
K	51 "	2 "	
Present aggregate	471	28	499
Aggregate last report	573	27	600

(The 471 men include one unassigned recruit omitted in the column by error. This was John Dougherty, absent sick. No further data concerning him is at hand.)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Totals.
Sergeants	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	
Corporals	2	4	4	3	3	7	2	8	8	5	
Musicians	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	
Wagoners	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Detached	5	2	7	2	3	4	2	6	7	3	41
Absent sick	9	9	9	13	13	9	16	16	15	14	123
Absent in arrest	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	1	10
Daily duty	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	19
For duty	5	17	32	18	15	37	15	33	39	26	237

No recruits received this month.

Discharged: A, 2; B, 9; C, 2; D, 3; E, 6; F, 8; G, 1; H, 0; I, 7 These were almost wholly discharged under Provisional Order No. 73, from Headquarters District of North Carolina. There may also

be added one of D (Hugh McGroty), discharged at Concord by expiration of term, in March, but not dropped till this month. Also add Quartermaster-Sergt. Swallow.

Discharged for disability: B, 2; C, 3; D, 4; E, 1; H, 7; K, 6: total, 23.

Promoted: 1st Sergt. Dustin Marshall, C, to 1st Lieutenant of A.

Transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps: A, 1; I, 1: total 2. Died of disease: A, 1; D, 1; F, 1; G, 1: total, 4. Deserted: B, 1; C, 9; F, 10; G, 1; H, 4; I, 3; K, 6: total, 34. A large proportion of these deserters never saw the regiment.

Gain from "missing in action": B, 1 (A. French). Joined from desertion: D, 1; I, 1; K, 1.

The following table will show the duties and whereabouts of the officers of the regiment: —

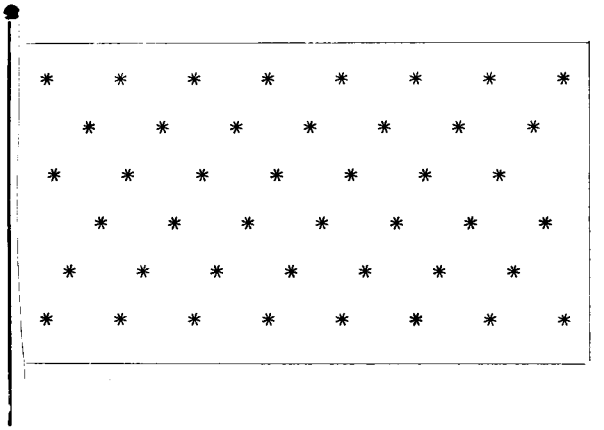
Col. Bedel	Detached (Comdg. Post of Goldsborough).
Lieut.-Col. Randlett	Comdg. regiment.
Maj. Trickey	On duty
Dr. Kimball	Detached (Marine Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.)
Dr. Manter	On duty
Adjt. Jackman	Detached (sent home with discharged men).
Quartermaster Bingham	Absent on leave.
A. Capt. Dearborn	Detached.
1st Lieut. Marshall	On duty.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
B. Capt. Woodbury	Detached (on leave).
No 1st Lieutenant.	
No 2d Lieutenant.	
C. Capt. Ackerman	On duty.
1st Lieut. Holt	Acting Adjutant.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
D. Capt. J. S. James	Absent on leave.
1st Lieut. Plaisted	On duty.
No 2d Lieutenant.	
E. Capt. Donley	On duty.
1st Lieut. Eldredge	Detached (Concord, N.H.) [NOTE.— D.E. had actually been discharged, to accept appointment in Veteran Reserve Corps; but notice had not been received.]
No 2d Lieutenant.	
F. Capt. Edgerly	Detached.
1st Lieut. Tuttle	Detached (Asst. Commissary of Musters).
2d Lieut. Quinlan	On duty.
G. Capt. White	Detached.
1st Lieut. Atherton	Detached (Asst. Provost Marshal, Goldsborough).
No 2d Lieutenant.	
H. Capt. McCoy	On duty.
1st Lieut. Mellish	On duty.
2d Lieut. Hammett	On duty.
I. No Captain.	
1st Lieut. Pushee	On duty.
2d Lieut. G. R. James	On duty.
K. Capt. Giddings	On duty.
1st Lieut. Bowen	On duty.
No 2d Lieutenant.	

NOTE.— This is the last Monthly Return made by the regiment.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE STARS

IN THE "FIELD" OF "OLD GLORY,"

1892–3.



States.	Admitted.	States.	Admitted.
1. *Delaware*	7 Dec. 1787	23. Maine	15 Mar. 1820
2. *Pennsylvania*	12 Dec. 1787	24. Missouri	10 Aug. 1821
3. *New Jersey*	18 Dec. 1787	25. Arkansas	15 June 1836
4. *Georgia*	2 Jan. 1788	26. Michigan	26 Jan. 1837
5. *Connecticut*	9 Jan. 1788	27 Florida	3 Mar. 1845
6. *Massachusetts*	16 Feb. 1788	28. Texas	29 Dec. 1845
7. *Maryland*	28 Apr. 1788	29. Iowa	28 Dec. 1846
8. *South Carolina*	23 May 1788	30. Wisconsin	29 May 1848
9. *New Hampshire*	21 June 1788	31. California	9 Sept. 1850
10. *Virginia*	25 June 1788	32. Minnesota	11 May 1858
11. *New York*	26 July 1788	33. Oregon	14 Feb. 1859
12. *North Carolina*	21 Nov 1789	34. Kansas	29 Jan. 1861
13. *Rhode Island*	29 May 1790	35. West Virginia	19 June 1863
14. Vermont	4 Mar. 1791	36. Nevada	31 Oct. 1864
15. Kentucky	1 June 1792	37. Nebraska	1 Mar. 1867
16. Tennessee	1 June 1796	38. Colorado	1 Aug. 1876
17. Ohio	29 Nov. 1802	39. North Dakota	3 Nov. 1889
18. Louisiana	30 Apr. 1812	40. South Dakota	3 Nov 1889
19. Indiana	11 Dec. 1816	41. Montana	8 Nov 1889
20. Mississippi	10 Dec. 1817	42. Washington	11 Nov. 1889
21. Illinois	3 Dec. 1818	43. Idaho	3 July 1890
22. Alabama	14 Dec. 1819	44. Wyoming	11 July 1890

NOTE. — The Thirteen Original States are in italics.

JULY, 1865.

WE were nearing the end of our military life, and therefore the end of this story, which has already, perhaps, become too lengthy A sad event of the first day of this summer month, was the amputation of the leg of Lieut. Dustin Marshall (see his Personal Sketch)

On the 2d and 3d there were several promotions to fill vacancies caused by the discharge of the 1862 men, chief among which was that of Sergt. John Clark of Co. F to Quartermaster-Sergeant, *vice* Swallow, discharged. The boys got very much elated on the night of the 3d by a riot and fire in Goldsborough, the church occupied by the colored people being burned by the rioters.

The glorious Fourth, the fourth we have passed in the army, dawned upon us. The excitement of the previous night had not passed away. There was no formal celebration by us, though we had a few fireworks in the evening.

Capt. Edgerly returned on the 5th from Wilmington, where he had been Assistant Provost Marshal.

Gen. Abbott, and Staff, arrived and assumed command same day (5th); and we were thrown into joyful convulsions at a rumor that all hands were to be discharged at once. The arrival of Gen. Abbott relieved our Col. Bedel from command of the post (Goldsborough), and he assumed command of the regiment, relieving Lieut.-Col. Randlett (6th).

We were nearly transfixed on the 6th by an order for battalion drill twice a day! Having "freed the country," as some of the boys expressed it, what the deuce should we drill for: the next war, or what?

We had on the 6th what we had n't had for a long time, *i. e.*, three field officers on duty with the regiment: Col. Bedel, Lieut.-Col. Randlett and Maj. Trickey.

The preparations went steadily on for mustering out; but that did n't prevent a series of battalion drills, beginning on the 7th and ending on the 19th. We had an order read to us on the 8th, stating the order in which the various regiments were to be mustered out.

That distasteful battalion drill still went on: 5 to 6 A.M., and 5.30 to 6.30 P.M.

All the clerical force of the regiment was taxed to its utmost on the rolls, and the rest of us looked on with anxious eyes as the work progressed. There was vastly more "red tape" to get a man out of the service, than to get him in. Our anxious hearts were set in a flutter on the 15th by the arrival of Nixon's Circus; and for the day, at least, we forgot all about muster-out — and, in fact, those who were permitted to attend forgot themselves, yielding an entire surrender to the occasion.

It was duly announced to us on the 17th that the rolls had been completed; and on the 18th we were told that the rolls and the prepared discharges had all been examined by the proper authorities and had been officially approved. Surely that battalion drill ought to cease now, thought we; but it didn't give up its ghost till the 19th.

Capt. White returned to us on the 17th from staff duty with Gen. Terry (Commissary).

That last battalion drill of the 19th was a farcical farce of the most pronounced type. As there had been none on the 18th, some of the boys entered in their diaries, "Had our last battalion drill yesterday;" but the monster was not dead, only stunned a little. It aroused sufficiently to give an expiring kick on the 19th, and then and there ignominiously died. The boys had no heart in it. Their bodies were there, to be sure; and as the commands fell upon the unwilling ear, they were simply telegraphed to the various anatomical stations, and they moved our bodies about in a mechanical manner. We were mere automatons.

The 20th of July — the day that marked the mustering out of what was then left of the gallant old Third New Hampshire — duly arrived. It was a gala one, and lingers in our memories. That 20th day of July 1865 is indelibly fixed on our minds; and that date will more readily be given than almost any other, save that of our enlistment or birth.

The day was occupied in mustering out, in taking down our cloth homes ("two towels buttoned together," one has it), and turning in to our dear Uncle Sam, through his representatives on the spot, all the property belonging to him which he had so kindly permitted us the use of. It was said that in the haste which naturally occurred in connection with turning in our tents, etc., that one man couldn't find his tent, even after he had "struck" it. It was discovered on the way home that he had inadvertently put it in his pocket, as his 'kerchief, on the false assumption that it was a piece of his dirty linen and he'd probably get a chance somewhere on the way North to wash it, so as to enter New Hampshire with a clean bill of health. The opportunity to wash it was also the opportunity to find what had become of the missing tent.

After our muster-out, which occurred in the afternoon, we paraded, and for the last time in Secessia. Good bye, drill and dress parade; good bye, tent and gun; adieu, ye knapsack and ye canteen, ye cartridge and ye cracker; farewell, ye shining brass and ye polished steel!

"A most affectionate adieu
We say to all of you.

For I'll go on my way,
And no rebel bold shall hinder me;
For I'm journeying to Concord,
To a land of liberty."

At noon on the 21st we made the start which landed us in Concord. By cars to Raleigh, arriving there at dark, and marched over to the Gaston depot, where we bivouacked in a field near it. We there remained all night of the 21st and all day of the 22d. There was at this point an apparent hitch in matter of transportation. The *Army and Navy Journal* of the 22d gives an item in which we were all interested. It says, in substance: Gen. Terry's Headquarters are at Richmond. Foster's First Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps has been reduced to two brigades, commanded by Osborne and Dandy. Osborne's brigade consists of Second New Hampshire, Fifth Maryland, Nineteenth Wisconsin and Ninety-sixth New York; Dandy's brigade: Eleventh Connecticut, Eighty-first New York, Ninety-eighth New York, Eighth Connecticut, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania. It further says that by reductions in North Carolina, the force will be reduced to twenty-three regiments, or about 13,000 men, and will probably comprise the following: Tenth Army Corps, including Third, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York, Fourth New Hampshire, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania and Thirteenth Indiana; Twenty-third Army Corps, including Twenty-eighth Michigan, One Hundred and Twentieth, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth New York, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Seventh, and One Hundred and Thirtieth United States Colored Troops.

We were off at 5.30 A.M. on the 23d, and arrived at Gaston about noon, where we crossed the Roanoke River in flat-boats, taking the cars again on the other side about 7 P.M. These cars were remarkably poor, being old, dirty and in bad condition otherwise. A poor train as a whole, for we had to "fall to" and cut wood for the locomotive. Willing hands we had, for were not we on our way home? We were soon off for Petersburg. We had tried heretofore to go there, and more than once; but how changed the conditions!

We arrived at Reams' Station about 4 A.M. of the 24th. The rails had been torn up between this point and Petersburg, and we must "frog it." It was only a matter of 15 miles or more. From Reams' we marched to Petersburg, arriving at the line of the main works (of the rebels) about 10 A.M., where we stopped and rested for an hour and speculated and philosophized and prospected.

We arrived at Petersburg about noon, and went direct to the northern depot and bivouacked for the night. It rained all the time we were marching through the city, so we did not see much of it. The evidences of war were, however, plenty and conspicuous.

We were conveyed by cars on the 25th to City Point, after a run of about an hour, arriving there at 9, and were at once put on board the Steamer *Lady Lang*, and thence without delay down the river, arriving off Fortress Monroe about 4.30 P.M. Here we laid for about an hour, and then up the Chesapeake to Baltimore.

As we lay at Fortress Monroe, and as we steamed up the Chesapeake, our thoughts were backward turned to the events of October, 1861, when the fleet was concentrated at Fortress Monroe for the Port Royal expedition. We had time now for calm reflection. We look now backward upon it. Then we were a part of it, and did not view matters so calmly. We have experienced much since that beautiful October morning, when the great fleet set sail for the unknown port — alas! 'twas an unknown port for many a poor sailor during that terrible storm.

We were *en route* for home, and must forget the past in the pleasure of the present.

Baltimore was reached at 9 A.M. 26th; and we landed and were marched to the Soldier's Rest, where we breakfasted. This was Baltimore. How changed. In September, 1861, nearly four years ago, we passed through this city with loaded guns and nerved up to do something rash if required. Now we pass through without much notice, excited by no other feelings than those incident to a person who has been absent a long time and is now going back to the old homestead. We ate our pork and beans with serenity, *sans* ceremony and *sans* dignity. At 11 A.M. we took cars for Philadelphia, arriving there about 4.30 P.M., and were marched to the Union Refreshment Saloon, that noted food dispensary, where we were well served with supper. Many of our boys were observed to be very busy in Philadelphia, and when questioned said they were looking for those dear girls who gave them pincushions, courtplaster, kisses and "God bless yous" in September, 1861. They did not materialize. The war was over, and those little Quaker ladies — God bless them — had done their work, and had done it well. Can anyone say that the presence of those demure, yet beautiful, Quaker girls, with their words of cheer, on that bright September Sunday morning in 1861, as we stood in the streets of Philadelphia at stacked arms, did not yield good results? We trow not. Peace to their ashes, if any of those dear creatures have been cremated. After supper, we tried our level best to entertain our entertainers by melodious songs, such as "John Brown's Body Lies," "We'll Hang Jeff. Davis," "Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Dear Mother, I've come Home to Eat," etc. We had great confidence in our ability to entertain. We had the elements of success within ourselves. Supper had been eaten. We were returning from the war. We had among us a plentiful sprinkling of bassos and tenors, of dulcets and sopranos, of baritones and semi-tones, of accelerators and retardos, and we had the champion "bar-soap-pro-fundo" of the old brigade. We dispensed the music, giving ourselves wholly up to the occasion. It was at once soul-stirring and heart-rending. The result was not so apparent as to render a description of it practicable.

About 10 P.M. we bade adieu to the good people of the truly good city, and took the ferry across the river, and thence by cars at midnight for New York *via* South Amboy, N. J., at which latter place we were delayed from about 3.30 A.M. (27th) till 8, when we took steamer to New York, arriving there about 11 o'clock. Went at once to the barracks, at the lower end of the city, near Bowling Green and the Battery. There we got dinner. Adjt. Jackman joined us at this point, having been home with the 1862 men and was on his return trip.

Left New York at 5.30 P.M. by the Norwich Line, on Steamer *City of Norwich*. Arrived at Norwich at daylight of the 28th, and took cars at once for Concord, *via* Worcester and Nashua, arriving about noon.

Here we were, on the very spot where we first embarked for the war. Here was the spot where the "thousand strong" bade adieu to their Concord admirers. We were here, but few in numbers. The war is over — our work is done, and we have returned to receive the salutation "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," etc.

On our arrival at Concord, we found that our coming had been heralded, and there were many people at the depot to receive us. We at once went to the hotels (having a sort of free entry everywhere) and cleaned up a little and had our dinner promptly at 3, after which we formed in line and marched to the State House, where we were formally received and welcomed by Governor Frederick Smyth and Adjt.-Gen. Head, State Treasurer Sanborn, and other State officials; also by Brig.-Gen. M. T Donohoe (our old Capt. Donohue).

Being formed in line in a formal manner, probably for the last time, let us examine the rolls to find out how many and who have reached the State Capital as representing the gallant old Third. The muster-out rolls show as follows: —

Field and Staff: Col. John Bedel, Lieut.-Col. James F. Randlett, Maj. Wm. H. Trickey, Adjt. Lemuel N. Jackman, Surgeon Franklin B. Kimball, Asst. Surg. Geo. W Manter, Quartermaster Geo. B. Bingham, Sergt.-Maj. Thos. Smith, Com.-Sergt. Chas. H. Berry, Hospital Steward A. D. Scovell, Quartermaster-Sergt. John Clark (lacking, 1 assistant surgeon and 1 chaplain).

Co. A: Capt. (none), 1st Lieut. Dustin Marshall, 2d Lieut. (none), 1st Sergt. Wm. H. Bigley, Sergts. John M. Evans and Wm. Coffee, Corpls. James G. Furnald and A. D. Abbott, Musician Matthew Storin, Wagoner Geo. H. Webster, 15 privates.

Co. B: Capt. R. W Woodbury, 1st Lieut. (none), 2d Lieut. (none), 1st Sergt. J. W Leavett, Sergts. T. H. B. James, Andrew Jackson and W B. Perkins. Corpls. A. C. Moody, John McClusky, Lewis Army and Wm. Bennet, Wagoner Wm. West, 20 privates.

Co. C: Capt. J. Ackerman, 1st Lieut. M. L. Holt, 2d Lieut. (none), 1st Sergt. J. Sullivan. Sergts. James Theney, James Wilson and Patrick Morrisey Corpls. David Moore, John Curran, Thos. Haggerty and David Keefe. Musician B. Quinn, 46 privates.

Co. D: Capt. John S. James, 1st Lieut. J. W Plaisted, 2d Lieut. (none), 1st Sergt. G. W Odiorne, Sergts. G. T. Crane, Robert Williams, Nath'l Shorey and Thos. Entwistle, Corpls. W R. Knowles, G. A. Whittaker and G. E. Watson, Musicians F E. Gerald and G. H. Mills, Wagoner John A. Tucker, 24 privates.

Co. E: Capt. M. P. Donley, 1st Lieut. (none), 2d Lieut. (none), 1st Sergt. A. York, Sergts. R. Scales, Jr., H. G. Brown, H. J. Pettigrew and R. W. Burdick, Corpls. Samuel Small, J. M. Dickey and Alfred E. Frydenland, Musicians C. H. Gove and J. A. Flanders, Wagoner D. W. Shaw, 25 privates.

Co. F: Capt. J. Homer Edgerly, 1st Lieut. Fred H. Tuttle, 2d Lieut. James Quinlan, 1st Sergt. Thos. Price, Sergts. J. E. Day, P Courtney, James Davis and C. Armstrong, Corpls. J. D. Butler, J. Gleeson, J. O'Brien, H. McTavish, A. J. Austin, J. Reilly, H. Ingram and J. Jones, Musicians J. B. F. Towns and R. Bernasconi, Wagoner F. J. Grimes, 42 privates.

Co. G: Capt. Chas. A. White, 1st Lieut. A. S. Atherton, 2d Lieut. (none), 1st Sergt. W H. Burbank, Sergts. Albert Van Munster, J. F. Brown and J. H. Cameron, Corpls. W H. Emery and W J. McCaffrey, Wagoner H. Joslin, 30 privates.

Co. H: Capt. James E. McCoy, 1st Lieut. Walter H. Mellish, 2d Lieut. Wm. Hammett, 1st Sergt. Walter J. Richards, Sergts. L. McDuffee, D. A. Page, J. Real and G. R. Clifton, Corpls. J. Roberts, David N. Bush, Donald Smith, Wm. Hern, F Thomas, James Norton, James Weed and D. N. Atwood, Musicians J. H. Griggs and Wm. Gracey, Wagoner Lanson Blake, 48 privates.

Co. I: Capt. (none), 1st Lieut. J. C. Pushee, 2d Lieut. Geo. R. James, 1st Sergt. H. P. Murphy, Sergts. G. H. Davis, W H. Wright, D. S. Rice and A. Hammond, Corpls. Geo. French, Wm. Williams, E. F Hall, A. A. Lewis, D. McLeod, James Smith and Otis J. Ricker, Musician E. W. Richardson, Wagoner D. G. Blaisdell, 54 privates.

Co. K: Capt. Geo. H. Giddings, 1st Lieut. E. N. Bowen, 2d Lieut. (none), 1st Sergt. Geo. H. Way, Sergts. Woodbury Blye, Chas. Gammon, C. W Moulton and C. J. Parker, Corpls. Edgar Clifford, Edwin Brackett, E. T. Rooney, Thos. Smith, E. W Newbold and Jeremiah Hall, Musician C. W Fanton, Wagoner Wm. Brock, 36 privates.

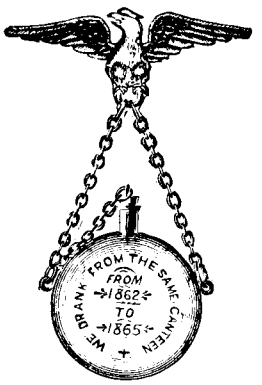
Co. F is the only company with full complement of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and wagoner. All the companies save C have a wagoner. As to musicians, A, C, I and K have only one each, and B and G none. Only F and H have three officers, while Cos. A, B and E have only one each, and the others (C, D, G, I and K) have two each. Co. I has the largest number of privates (54), and Co. A boasts of the smallest number (15). The average number of privates to a company is exactly 34. Having examined the rolls for muster-out, which includes all who were to be mustered out, we find that several of the men were absent for various reasons, and were therefore not present to be mustered out, but were mustered out wherever they chanced to be, whether in hospital, or on detached service or otherwise. Therefore it follows that our investigation reveals the fact that the actual number present for muster-out was far less than the number borne upon the rolls, probably by 10 to 15 per cent.

Speeches were made, the flags turned over to the State, and there was much rejoicing and congratulating. As we were the first to arrive, of the returning troops, it is fair to assume that we received fully as much attention as any subsequent arrivals. Col. Bedel and Lieut.-Col. Randlett responded to the speeches for the regiment, and did themselves and the regiment great credit, both in the manner of delivery and the matter of which their responses were composed.

Our rolls and records and all that pertained to the recorded history of the regiment, by companies or otherwise, were duly turned over to Maj. A. B. Thompson, U. S. A., Mustering Officer, by Capt.

C. A. White, who had special charge of them from time of leaving North Carolina to place of final discharge. A small guard had the boxes in charge all the way home. We then marched to the Draft Rendezvous camp at the south end of the city, where we were to nominally stay till final discharge. Here we deposited what little baggage we didn't wish to encumber ourselves with in the barracks, and were then given permission (verbal) to go home. "Go home!" Could it be true we were so near and yet so far? Why, some of the boys actually dropped a silent tear as they departed from the camp, and no grass grew beneath their feet ere the depot was reached; and the several departing trains of that afternoon conveyed the boys — none too rapidly, however — to their various homes.

The Third New Hampshire had arrived, and it had gone — none knew whither. All this was on Friday, 28 July 1865. By Monday, the 31st, the men began to return to Concord; but the Paymaster was not quite ready to pay us off.



COMMANDERS UNITED STATES ARMY

NAME.	TIME OF SERVICE.		RANK.
Geo. Washington,	1775 to	1783	Major-General.
Henry Knox,	1783	1784	Major-General.
Josiah Harner,*	Sept. 1788	4 March 1791	Lieut.-Col. Infantry.
Arthur St. Clair,	4 March 1791	5 March 1792	Major-General.
Anthony Wayne,	5 March 1792	15 Dec. 1796	Major-General.
James Wilkinson,	15 Dec. 1796	3 July 1798	Brigadier-General.
Geo. Washington,	3 July 1798	14 Dec. 1799	Lieut.-Gen. and Gen.
James Wilkinson,	15 June 1800	27 Jan. 1812	Brigadier-General.
Henry Dearborn,	27 Jan. 1812	15 June 1815	Major-General.
Jacob Brown,	15 June 1815	24 Feb. 1828	Major-General.
Alexr. Macomb,	24 May 1828	25 June 1841	Major-General.
Winfield Scott,	25 June 1841	1 Nov. 1861	Major-General.
Geo. B. McClellan,	1 Nov. 1861	11 March 1862	Major-General.
Henry W. Halleck,	11 July 1862	12 March 1864	Major-General.
Ulysses S. Grant,	12 March 1864	4 March 1869	Lieut.-Gen. and Gen.
Wm. T. Sherman,	4 March 1869	8 Feb. 1884	General.
Philip H. Sheridan,	8 Feb. 1884	5 Aug. 1888	Lieut.-Gen. and Gen.
John M. Schofield,	1888 (present incumbent)		Major-General.

* Was General-in-Chief by brevet.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, 1892.

	OFFICERS.	ENLISTED MEN.	AGGREGATE.
10 Cavalry Regiments	428	5,645	6,073
5 Artillery "	287	3,310	3,597
25 Infantry "	867	11,356	12,223
Engineer Batalion, recruiting parties, Ordnance Department, Hospital Service, Indian Scouts, West Point, Signal Department, and general service	557	4,399	4,956
Totals	2,139	24,710	26,849

AUGUST, 1865

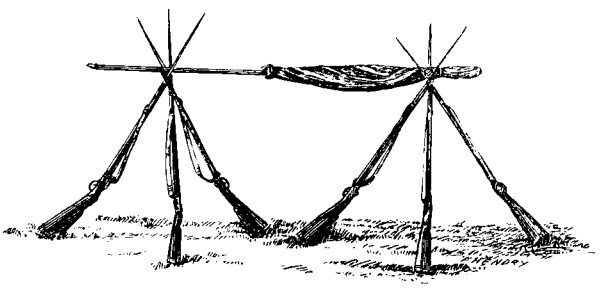
WE were yet nominally in the service, though mustered out the 20th of the previous month, and were waiting for our final discharge and payment. We had not been paid for a long time, and there was considerable money due us, not only of our pay proper, but the final instalment of bounty.

On Wednesday, the 2d day of August, the men had all returned. The paying off was begun on that day at about 11.30 A.M., at the office of Paymaster Maj. C. O. Benedict, on Main Street, and continued all day and on the 3d, and was finished, so far as the men were concerned, shortly before noon. Each departed his way (first having his discharge delivered to him), but not without grasping his comrades' hands in farewell. The payment of the officers began about 3 P.M. and was completed same day.

The Third New Hampshire: where is it? Scattered to the four winds of heaven, residing in every quarter of the globe — largely in New England, however. Very many are located in the towns and cities in the State they went to represent, assimilated to the walks and methods of peace. The many strong friendships formed at the front will continue on and on, till the great Captain shall sever them, so far as earthly friendships go, in a final muster-out.

The story of the Third New Hampshire is told — not in eloquent language, not with pathos, not with the language of the silver-tongued orator, but in a simple, modest manner, which it is earnestly hoped will inspire the reader with patriotic impulses, and engage his attention from cover to cover.

Third New Hampshire, and reader, adieu!



WEST POINT GENERALS

(UNION AND CONFEDERATE).

1822.
David Hunter.

1823.
Lorenzo Thomas.

1825.
§ Robert Anderson.

1826.
Silas Casey

1828.
Jeff. Davis.

1829.
Robt. E. Lee.
J. E. Johnston.
O. M. Mitchel.

1830.
W. N. Pendleton.
J. B. Magruder.

1831.
Henry Clay, Jr.
A. A. Humphrey.
W H. Emory.

1833.
J. G. Barnard.

1835.
Geo. G. Meade.

1836.
M. C Meigs.
* Thos. W. Sherman.

1837
H. W Benham.
Braxton Bragg.
E. D. Townsend.
Jubal A. Early.
Jos. Hooker.

1838.
P. G. T. Beauregard.
I. McDowell.

1839.
* Isaac I. Stevens.
H. W. Halleck.
E. O. C. Ord.
E. R. S. Canby

1840.
Wm. T. Sherman.
Geo. H. Thomas.

1841.
H. G. Wright.
Jas. Totten.
D. C. Buell.
W T. H. Brooks.

1842.
W S. Rosecrans.
§ Abner Doubleday.
Jas. Longstreet.

1843.
W B. Franklin.
J. J. Reynolds.
C. C. Augur.
U. S. Grant.
Rufus Ingalls.
Egbert L. Viele.

1844.
W S. Hancock.
Alexr. Hayes.

1845.
† Wm. F. Smith.
Gordon Granger.

1846.
Geo. B. McClellan.
§ John G. Foster.
Jesse L. Reno.
‡ Thos. J. Jackson.

1847
Jas. B. Fry.
A. E. Burnside.

1849.
§ Q. A. Gillmore.
John G. Parke.
Rufus Saxton, Jr.

* Port Royal Exp. † "Baldy." ‡ "Stonewall." § Fort Sumter.

NOTE.— The above list is not a complete one.

CALENDAR, 1865.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	....	....	....	....
FEB....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	....	....	....	....
MARCH	..	....	....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	....
APRIL	....	....	..	....	....	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	....	....		....	....	....
MAY...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	....	....	....
JUNE ..	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	....

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY...	..	....	....	. ..	....	....	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31		....	....	..	....
AUG. ..	....	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	. ..	....
SEPT. .	. ..	....	....	..	....	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	. ..	....	....	....
NOV. ..	....		....	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	....
DEC. ..	....	....	.	....	. ..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	.	....	.	....		....

1865

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

(NAMES ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.)

HENRY H. AYER.

Henry H. Ayer was a character in the Third New Hampshire. He was active in getting matters into shape, enlisting eleven men at Fisherville (now Penacook), and bringing them early to camp. Commissioned as Lieutenant in Co. B. with Capt. Wilbur and 2d Lieut. Fogg. He was not only peculiar, but eccentric; and his eccentricity showed itself in numerous ways, and largely in individuality There could be but one Ayer, and that was Henry H., Third New Hampshire. He was punctilious, exacting; and to one not thoroughly acquainted with him, he appeared cruel and overbearing. These latter disappeared as one became better acquainted with him; and the nearer one got to him the more he was liked. He did not suffer many to approach closely: *i.e.*, he did not take a promiscuous lot into his confidence. He boasted — not unseemly — of his previous service; and this gave him more or less prestige in the regiment. His bravery, his honesty, and his patriotism, were never questioned. Whenever he got in earnest, — and these occasions were not infrequent, — he would begin thus: "Simply — by the gods, man: what are you doing?"

He was, like other lieutenants, sent from one company to another as occasion required. On the Steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. Wilbur being sick almost the entire voyage, Lieut. Ayer was in command of Co. B. He did efficient service in the unloading of vessels and in the building of our fortifications, as he had more influence over a squad of men than many a younger officer, because of his age, firmness and sternness, with all that goes therewith. He was ordered to Co. D, 13 Jan. 1862, Capt. Dunbar being detached temporarily and Lieut. Cornelius being sick. On 12 Feb. he was sent to Co. I, and on 18 March back to his own company (Capt. Wilbur was then in arrest for some naughtiness). On 5 April (regiment going to Edisto) he was relieved from command of B and apparently sick: for on 19 May, Sergt. Head, of his company, wrote a letter saying that "Lieut. Ayer was attacked last Tuesday with pleurisy, and today went to regimental hospital." The 27th May finds him there at Bailey's Wharf, Edisto, and also Sergeant Head, both sick. The hospital had been moved to this point, preparatory to removing altogether from Edisto to James Island. Ayer continued sick, and got leave of absence for 40 days by S. O. 116, D. S. He returned from leave 30 July, by *Star of the South*.

On 26 Aug. he was assigned to the command of Co. H. This was immediately after it had been decimated at Pinckney Island by the gobbling process. He took especial pride, on parade and drill and inspection, in being the observed of all observers; for he had but a mere handful of men in line — a squad, in fact.

On the Pocotaligo expedition he had command of Co. B, and presumably H, too, as the regiment was arranged in six companies while at the fight, and Co. H was very small (reduced by capture of many). To show evidence

of his punctiliousness, he, on the eve of going to Pocotaligo, with no knowledge of where we were going or what for, but that we were going forth to battle, wrote this letter: —

HILTON HEAD, 20 Oct. 1862.

Chaplain HILL.

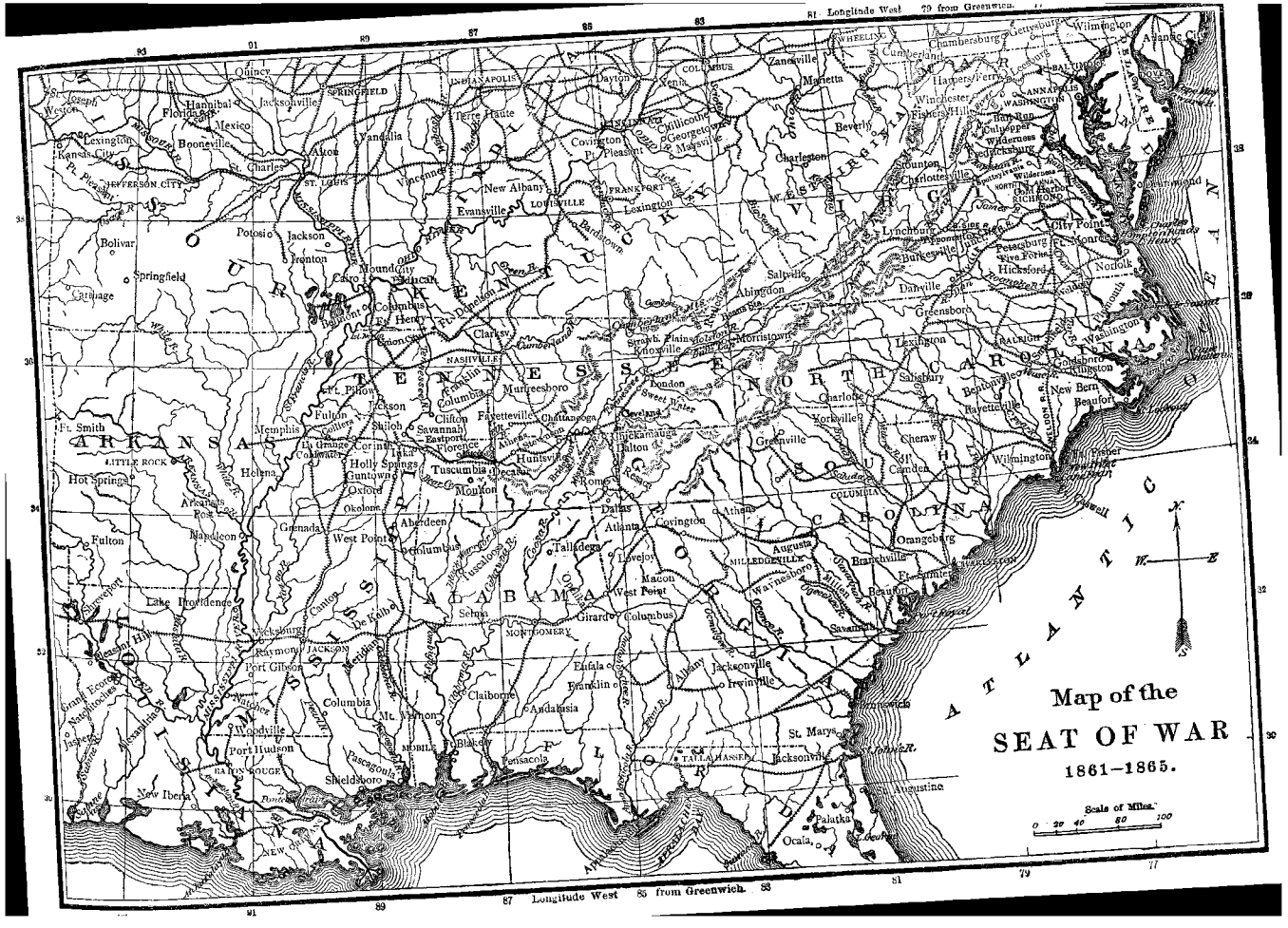
Dear Sir: This envelope contains $135.00, $114.18 of which belongs to my company as its Company Fund; $4.75 belongs to the heirs of Frank Halliday, late of Co. H; and the balance, $16.07 belongs to me. If I should not return, I want you to send to Mrs. Jane B. Ayer, Medfield, Mass., my two trunks, containing all my effects. Subtract the pay for your trouble from money enclosed. H. H. AYER.

The writer will here remark that Ayer was a good and faithful correspondent, as his letters will show. He made up his budget of items, keeping the letters unsealed to add a postscript if necessary, as a final act before consigning it to the mail, just prior to some (really every) movement. Many of these letters were kindly loaned to the writer. As to the battle of Pocotaligo, and to show how scrupulously honest our hero was, it may be here related that sometime after the battle he learned that Capt. Wilbur had "sworn off" several rifles on that battle. It roused his ire: for he could not "endure" such people; and he at once (17 Jan. 1863) wrote to the War Department, asking for certified copies of Wilbur's returns to be sent him, that he might see whether the rumors were true, and stating in language plain: "Wilbur was n't there, and no rifles were lost from his company; because I commanded it, and know whereof I assert." Whether the War Department sent certified copies is not known. A letter of his shows that he was on the Steamer *Burnside* while sick (June — July), as he wrote 7 Nov 1862, thanking Capt. Wilcox for his great kindness while on board.

In February, 1863, when a squad of Co. H (captured previous August) returned, exchanged, Capt. Ayer had quite a circus with some of them, because they did n't come down handsomely to the regulation discipline. Since their capture, they had done no duty whatever and had been having a free and easy time generally; and Capt. Ayer had hard work to induce the proper authorities to order them back to their company. "But now you are here," says Capt. Ayer, "you must come down." Coercion had to be resorted to in some cases; but this is not an opportune place to minutely detail all the little annoyances to which our friend Ayer was subjected to. After the first brush, those men would have died for Capt. Ayer. When the regiment was separated, immediately after, Cos. G and H were left on the old camp-ground; and when that famous night alarm came, these two companies fell in, and formed upon another regiment encamped to their left, and stood there in line long after we at Pinckney Island (the forefront) had turned in. When the regiment reunited in April, and went to Edisto Inlet, finally landing at Botany Bay Island, Ayer was on hand. He participated in the lumber expeditions from that point inland, notably all over Edisto Island, and did valiant service in the matter of producing lumber, etc., even borrowing lighters from Capt. Hutchins, Quartermaster of another brigade across the river, to transport it upon.

It was at Botany Bay that something happened to our hero; and though the writer has been unable to obtain the particulars, he is satisfied it was a frivolous case that brought Capt. Ayer into temporary trouble. Somebody complained of something to the Colonel Commanding, and Ayer was the party complained of. The shape it took left the commanding officer where he could not evade his duty; and he directed the Adjutant to take Capt. Ayer's sword. This was humiliating; but Capt Ayer never flinched. Four officers were detailed at once to investigate; and they did so, reporting that a gentle reprimand was sufficient to satisfy all parties. The Colonel gave him the reprimand and his sword at the same time; and the whole occupied not much more time than is required to write it.

About this time, Capt. Ayer resigned; but there is no apparent connection between that and the reprimand. It was not accepted. He wrote, 5 May 1863, prior to the case noted, to his wife, saying: "I am glad you


Map of the
SEAT OF WAR
1861–1865.
Scale of Miles.
0 20 40 60 100
Longitude West 85 from Greenwich.

take a common-sense view of the matter of my resigning. I shall not resign at present if my health continues good; but if I am sick I may be obliged to in order to get home."

On 11 June (from St. Helena), he wrote he had been defeated in his attempts to resign, but did n't care very much about it, for his health was improving.

On 23 June, at St. Helena Island, he entertained some of the officers of the *Weehawken* (monitor). When the regiment was on board at St. Helena, morning of 4 July, for Folly Island, Capt. Ayer ventured ashore to look after his company property, and got left behind. Those who know him can imagine how excited he must have been at seeing the steamer move off. He succeeded in getting on board the *Cossack*, with the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and finally reached the regiment about 11 P.M., 5 July, finding Lieut. Place in charge and everything all right.

Capt. Ayer did good service at the taking of Morris Island, and in the charge and subsequent operations, up to date of his ugly wound. In the charge on Wagner, 18 July, he was struck with a spent ball. He says he and his company succeeded in reaching the inner works of the fort (he was mistaken); and in a letter he describes going over a small work close to the fort: which probably means that he descended to the moat or ditch.

On 26 Aug., while the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts was making its grand sortie, supported by the Third New Hampshire, and while Capt. Ayer was in the trenches, in passing a loop-hole a bullet (probably from a sharpshooter) came whizzing through and struck Capt. Ayer in the side of the neck, passing completely through. An inch, or perhaps half an inch, variation would probably have ended his career. He was at first thought to be killed; but was carried back tenderly to the rear, and every attention shown him by the surgeons and his comrades. Capt. Ayer did n't propose to die then, and so stated it, and in his emphatic way, too. The bullet passed near the spinal cord and below the base of the brain. He went to the regimental hospital till 3 Sept., and then back to his company. On the 19th he went North on the *Fulton*, on leave of absence, per S. O. 534, D. S., after turning over the company to 2d Lieut. Morrill.

On 10 Sept. his company made up a purse and bought a sword and belt for their gallant Captain ($80.00). It is related that on the Steamer *Fulton* were several rebel prisoners, taken at Morris Island, going North. One day, when they were out for an airing, Capt. Ayer strode among them, as only Capt. Ayer could stride, and said with a fierce look before which they quailed, "Which of you d——d rascals was it shot me?" The answers were all negative. He returned to his company 9 Nov., relieving Lieut. Edgerly, who had taken the company from Lieut. Morrill, the 10th.

About the first of December, when the regiment was paid off, Capt. Ayer received another wound; but this time it affected his pocket-book: for by some unaccountable mistake of omission or otherwise, the pay-roll was n't satisfactory to the paymaster, and he declined to lavish any of the desirable Treasury notes on our friend Ayer. As a sequel to this, the following letter is found from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Commanding Officer, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, dated 27 Feb. 1864: "The proceedings of a Military Commission, instituted by S. O. 550, D. S., in case of Capt. H. H. Ayer, have been approved by the Secretary of War, and removes the bar to his pay." There is no doubt that this apparent embargo on his pay was caused by a technical violation of his leave of absence — in overstaying.

Capt. Ayer, on the return of the regiment to Hilton Head, went with it, and was one of the active participants in the beautiful movements which transformed the men into "mounted infantry." He went to Jacksonville in April, 1864, and, with his company, to Palatka (four companies).

On arriving in Virginia (28 April), Capt. Ayer was sick, very sick; and when the troops started, early in May, he was left behind, at a house say one and one-half miles from Gloucester Point (*i.e.*, the landing and fort). There he remained three nights, when he got alarmed and took quarters with the Provost Marshal at the landing.

About the 6th of May, he took the Steamer *Fanny* for Fort Monroe; but before reaching there, and near the Rip Raps, was run into by the iron Steamer *Cambria*; and the *Fanny* sunk in about ten minutes. This was about 9 P.M., and dark. "The crash," says Capt. Ayer, "was terrible." The *Cambria* had army stores and officers' baggage of many regiments, also about 200 men, mostly Thirteenth New Hampshire. Prof. Grant, the inventor of the calcium light, was on board: and he and Capt. Ayer rescued Col. J. D. Rust of the Eighth Maine, who was on his way to Chesapeake Hospital, sick. Capt. Ayer was put on shore by a naval officer, near Fort Monroe, and took quarters in the Chief Quartermaster's office, on the floor He took passage next day, by a steamer going up the river, and walked to the regiment, say eight or nine miles.

He went to meet his death. On 16 May 1864 he was mortally wounded, and died soon after. He had been in the fight of the 13th, and the movements of the 14th and 15th; but the 16th marked the end of his existence. Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, who was in command, wrote a letter to the bereaved wife, and extracts are made from it: " . an artery being cut, he died in about an hour, from loss of blood . . was immediately taken to the hospital, but reached there too late to save his life he is buried about six miles outside our lines, and his grave marked."

Further particulars are found in Dr. Buzzell's letter; and it is such a beautiful, though sad letter, it is given below nearly in full.

[Dr. Buzzell to Mrs. Ayer.]

You have doubtless been informed of the death of your husband, late Henry H. Ayer, Captain, of the Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. On Monday May 16th, this officer was wounded while on duty with his regiment near the first line of intrenchments near Drewry's Bluff. About 8 o'clock in the morning of this date, he received a wound in the fleshy part of the thigh (wounding the femoral artery), and walked to the rear, where temporary dressing was applied; and he was immediately sent to the Corps Hospital in an ambulance, at which place I first saw him. I spoke to him, and he grasped me by the hand and implored me in a feeble voice to give him some opiate. I found him very weak, and ordered stimulants, but without effect, as he died about 10 o'clock A.M., less than thirty minutes after his arrival. The large number of wounded on our hands at the time of our hasty retreat forbade removing his body to the rear. Many of the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy, and the bodies of officers were left upon the ground, as we retired so hurriedly. But it gives me satisfaction to inform you that amid the hurry and confusion and excitement of the hour, I was privileged to have a grave dug, and the remains deposited beside a landmark. The respect and love borne this truly brave officer led me, with three of my hospital attendants, to convey hastily the body of one endeared to a family far away, and rolled in a rubber blanket, consigned it to a rude grave on the sunny slope of a hill beneath the shade of youthful and thrifty forest trees. The thought of leaving the body unburied . . . was intolerable; and although it might be considered at the expense of the living sufferers, the time was afforded for this sad duty. .

A. J. H. BUZZELL,
Surgeon, Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

His body was afterward exhumed and brought North, and buried at Fisherville (now Penacook), N. H. This service was performed by Geo. Murdough, Co. H, of Manchester, N. H., who was a nurse in our regimental hospital during his term of service.

Of Capt. Ayer's services in the Mexican War, the records at Washington disclose nothing. This must not be set against him, but against the imperfect system of records of that period. He went out on the *Vandalia* (say they who knew him), but in what capacity is uncertain; and this vessel did blockade duty, probably at Vera Cruz. The writer's informant, a thoroughly reliable citizen of Dedham, Mass., and a relative by marriage, says he distinctly remembers that Ayer told him of going ashore many times

after water. Whatever part he took in that particular war, no Third New Hampshire man, at least, will believe that he did a whit less than his whole duty, whatever that may have been.

Concerning his militia service, in 1847-49: Certain it is, that at that period he was distinctively military; for the writer has had the pleasure of seeing four appointments, as follows (all in New Hampshire):—

First, 31 Aug. 1847	Ensign First Co., Eleventh Regiment State Militia.
Second, 13 Sept. 1847	2d Lieutenant same.
Third, 20 July 1848	Drill Master, Third Brigade (rank of Major).
Fourth, 7 July 1849	Reappointment same.

He also appears to have been temporarily in the Second Massachusetts immediately prior to his service in Third New Hampshire.

J. WARREN AKERMAN.

He was, substantially, our first Color Bearer, and as such will be well remembered. His position in his company (D) was 5th Sergeant (original). He carried the colors till we reached Washington (September, 1861), at which place he was taken sick; and being actually unable to carry them further, he was relieved by Jonathan N. Dow of Co. D. In January, 1862, he was sent North on recruiting service, rejoining with the party 4 May. He was made 1st Sergeant 1 Aug., *vice* J. C. Dunbar, discharged. On 20 Dec., he was ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant, by S. O. 47, R. Hdqrs.

In January, 1863, when the detachment (under Capt. Maxwell) was sent to Florida after lumber, Akerman went with it, Acting 2d Lieut. Co. D. A commission as 2d Lieutenant arrived for him 30 March, at Pinckney Island. He went to Hilton Head 1 April, and was mustered that day as of that day, the commission being dated 7 March: *vice* J. J. Donohoe, promoted and assigned to D.

His health was none of the best. He was granted a leave of absence in April, returning therefrom in June. Later we find him sick on Folly Island, 7 and 8 July. He was discharged for disability, 28 July 1863, by S. O. 442, D. S.

Born in Kensington, N. H., 12 Nov 1840; died 4 July 1892, at Haverhill, Mass., aged 51 years, 8 months. Left a widow, residing at 5 Elm Place, Haverhill, but no children. Buried 7 July, at Hampton, N. H. Services at Congregational Church. Among the comrades present were nine members of Third New Hampshire, including the writer.

ROBERT H. ALLEN.

Comrade Allen took an active part in the formation of Co. C, and was its original 1st Lieutenant, finally becoming its Captain. His commission was actually written "*2d Lieutenant*," and Cody's "*1st Lieutenant*"; but these were reversed because of dissatisfaction, the commissions themselves being actually amended. He never served with any other company than his own. He was wounded at the battle of Secessionville (16 June 1862), in the right hand, while engaged with his company. This troubles him somewhat to this day (1890). In consequence of this wound, he was sent with others to the General Hospital at Hilton Head, and while there was given leave of absence to go North. During this leave, at Manchester, N. H., he, without orders, but under general authority, recruited eight or nine men, all for his own company His original leave was probably for 20 or 30 days; but he obtained the usual extensions and remained for 60 days.

On his return trip he was, as a matter of military convenience, placed in charge of squads of recruits for the Third, Fourth and Seventh New Hampshire regiments, all in the Department of the South. On arrival at New York, there was no steamer about to sail; and the recruits were sent to Fort Hamilton, in the harbor, to wait. A small squad of recruits also arrived for the Third New Hampshire, and joined the squads at Fort

Hamilton. The lack of transportation was said to have been caused by McClellan's movements on the Peninsula. The Third New Hampshire squads finally got off on the steamer *Geo. C. Collins*, arriving at Hilton Head on the night of 11 Sept. 1862. Allen had, prior to leaving New Hampshire, received a captain's commission, *vice* Donohoe, same company. During the voyage to Hilton Head, one of the recruits died, and was taken ashore in North Carolina and buried. An account of this will be found elsewhere.

While at Pinckney Island, Capt. Allen accidentally shot himself in the left leg with his own revolver. This was 2 April 1863. The bullet was removed by Dr. Buzzell about two months later. Capt. Allen was at this time at Hilton Head, occupying his own tent, on the old camp-ground in rear of the General Hospital. He had not sufficiently recovered to be able to be with his company, but visited it while it was at Botany Bay Island, and joined it on the reassembling of the regiment (eight companies from Botany Bay, and two from Bay Point) at St. Helena Island. He accompanied to Folly Island, and ventured to go with his company and participate in the capture of Morris Island, 10 July, though this, apparently, was more than his condition warranted. He did not participate in the assault on Wagner (18 July), but viewed the beautiful sight from the sand hills, being on crutches at the time. Immediately following this he obtained a leave of absence and went home, returning therefrom about 1 Oct., to Morris Island, after the evacuation of Wagner and Gregg.

When Cos. A, C and K were sent to Broad Island in December, 1863, to cut fire-wood for the troops, Capt. Allen, by virtue of his rank, commanded the Post, and 1st Lieut. Kirwin the company. The three companies, after cutting all the available wood on Broad Island, removed to Small Island, on same duty, Capt. Allen remaining in command. This service ended 29 Feb. 1864 (see main story). At Jacksonville, Fla., Capt. Allen was on the drum-head court-martial (Miller case: executed).

In Virginia, he participated in the various engagements creditably. He was appointed Chief of the Ambulance Corps of the Tenth Army Corps (Gen. Brooks) 29 June 1864, but did not accept, as he had tendered his resignation, by advice of Dr. Buzzell. He was discharged as of that date, for disability, by S. O. 176, D. Va. and N. C.

Since the war, Capt. Allen was for several years (and is now, 1890) at Rockford, Ill. From 1864 to 1870 he was engaged in the clothing business. From that time and up to within a few years he was a large manufacturer of churns. He attended the reunions at Weirs in 1889 and 1890. Capt. (then Lieut.) Allen advertised in the *Manchester Mirror* in August, 1861, when he was assisting in getting up Co. C, that "$100 in money and 160 acres of land at discharge" (in large type, too) awaited the patriot who would enlist in his company. This has not been fulfilled; but it is not probable that any survivor of Co. C (original) will ever begin suit for obtaining recruits under false pretences.

Allen's dog "Ned" deserves notice, as they were almost inseparable. He was with the regiment from its organization to his demise. Everybody knew him. Those of us who were able to be on deck during the great storm of November, 1861, will not soon forget that Ned was sick, like unto us. He was a remarkable dog, and his owner was not obtuse in this direction. It was his delight to place Ned on exhibition, just to show how much he knew, you know. It is related that on one occasion, when Ned's master was entertaining several ladies and gentlemen at his quarters at Hilton Head, he directed Ned to go for his slippers. Ned went. Ned returned. But what was it he was dragging along so majestically, but with apparent effort? It was no less than the conventional demijohn; and its ragged handle showed how frequently it had been thus dragged on prior occasions. Ned's master, mastering himself with a masterly effort — surrendered to the occasion; and before the guests departed, the demijohn had become so lightened that Ned returned it to its accustomed repository with great ease. Ned was among the honorably wounded 16 June, 1862, though he was not in the forefront of the battle, but hovering around the outskirts of it with Allen's orderly. A cruel bullet hit his fore-leg. This noble canine departed this life in June, 1863, at St. Helena Island, and was buried without ceremony in the middle of the company street.

ARLON S. ATHERTON.

He enlisted in the usual way and went into the service as a private in Co. I, under Capt. Carlton. In June, 1862, soon after the battle of James Island, S. C., he was promoted to Corporal; and in September, 1863, directly after evacuation of Wagner, was made a Sergeant. The casualties were so numerous that on 21 Nov. 1863 we find him ordered to act as 1st Sergeant. He became infected, early in 1864, with the re-enlistment fever, and succumbed, going home in March with the veterans, on furlough. By the death of Robinson, 2 June 1864, of wounds, Atherton was made 1st Sergeant, serving as such a short time only. During the following month he received a 2d Lieutenant's commission, dated 7 July, and was mustered 16 July, as of 12th, and attached to Co. E. Was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in November, 1864, but not mustered till 30 April 1865, as of 1 April.

In the terrible conflict of 16 Aug. 1864, he was by many thought to have been mortally wounded, and by some said to have been left dead on the field. Both these statements proved false. Letters were written home, giving particulars of his decease. It is related of one who was thus writing, and another who was assisting to furnish the harrowing details, that the former hesitated slightly as he was about closing the letter, and said to the latter: "You are quite sure about it?" The latter at once inferred that his veracity was in question, and, instantly rising to his feet, said: "Good heavens! do you wish me to hold up my right hand and swear, before you believe me?" This is related to show a certain phase not often met. The letters from the regiment and from Lieut. Atherton himself reached home almost simultaneously, so that the suffering caused was of short duration, and was suddenly changed to rejoicing.

His own story is as follows: "I was shot through the right lung, and left for dead [this was a little after mid-day. — D.E.] After lying on the ground till evening of the 18th, I was taken as prisoner to Libby Prison, but had nothing done for my wound, as I was told I could not live till morning. I so far recovered, however, as to be able to be paroled on the morning of 12 Sept., with 33 other officers from the same hospital ward. Steamed down the James River, picking our way through the many obstructions, and arrived at the place of exchange about noon, and were soon transferred to our own steamer. There we found the agents of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions ready to receive us, with food in abundance, which had a very tempting look, but of which we were only allowed to eat very sparingly. They told us 'twas sure death to eat all we desired. Arriving at Annapolis on the morning of 14 Sept., we were at once conveyed to the hospital in the Naval Academy buildings." (The writer was there and saw him same day.)

By the 24th. Lieut. Atherton was able to travel, and received a leave of absence (was entitled to it, as a paroled prisoner) for 30 days, going home to his relatives and friends. His physical condition was such that by special medical examination and report he obtained extension of leave. The legal limit of such was reached, and he returned to the Naval Academy hospital on 26 Nov., and at once asked to be sent to his regiment. This was refused, on basis of inability to perform military duty. In a fortnight more he repeated his request, and this time got ordered on court-martial duty at Alexandria (near Washington). He remained on this duty from 19 Dec. till the following April, when, after repeated requests to be relieved, he was ordered to his regiment, then at Wilmington, N. C. He fortunately fell in with Col. Bedel, then on his way, and they proceeded to the regiment together, reaching it on 11 April 1865. Upon arrival, he was at once ordered on duty upon a court-martial, and also placed in charge of Co. G.

While at Alexandria, he had a ten days' leave of absence to go home to vote (March, 1865). In June, he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal of Goldsborough, N C., and was placed in charge of the City Jail. He held this appointment till final muster-out. He was commissioned as Captain of Co. I (his orignal company) late in the war, too late for muster-in; but that injustice has been rectified since the war by a special order of the

War Department (1888), and he stands now upon the records as Captain, dating back. In addition to the duties of Assistant Provost Marshal, he had charge of Cos. G and E.

Atherton was in every engagement of the regiment up to the time of his terrible wound, which troubles him very much to this day (1890). He was a genial, whole-souled fellow, who had the happy faculty of making friends. Since the war he has thrice been a member of the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, one year representing the Franklin district and two years from the enterprising town of Wakefield, where he now (1890) resides and carries on a general grocery trade. The town has honored him several times with offices of various kinds.

JOSEPH ACKERMAN.

He was an original man of Co. F (Capt. Randlett's Nashua company), and at muster-in was made 4th Corporal. Promoted to Sergeant, 17 Oct. 1862. Re-enlisted (13 Feb. 1864) and went with that happy body of men called veterans on furlough. After his return to regiment at Gloucester Point, Va., 28 April, he entered upon the Virginia campaign, and continued through the whole of it. On 30 May he was mustered as 2d Lieutenant, as of 6 June, *vice* Dodge, promoted. In July we find him with Co. F; and in August he was sent to Co. G, and commanded it till end of the month. Was slightly wounded 16 Aug., but did not leave the regiment. He remained in command of G till 17 Nov., and on the 18th returned to F. On 24, 25 and 26 Sept. he served on a Board of Survey (with Stearns and Parker). On 28 Nov. he was mustered as 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, as of 17 Nov. Though he belonged to F as a 2d Lieutenant, he was in command of G by the exigencies of the service. At the end of December we find him "sick in quarters." From 3 Jan. to 1 March 1865, he was with G, and from that date to muster-out was Captain of Co. C. During a part of January he acted as Adjutant. On 24 Feb. his commission arrived as Captain of Co. C, *vice* Trickey, promoted to Major. [In justice to himself the writer will here explain that this commission was issued in place of the one he himself declined in January. See his Personal.] On 3 March he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal of Wilmington (under Lieut.-Col. Randlett), and continued on that duty till relieved in June, when he returned to regiment for muster-out. The saddest part is yet to be told. A memorandum says: "J. Ackerman of Nashua shot himself accidentally and died same day." This was at his place of business in Nashua, N. H., 21 July 1879.

WILLIAM H. BURBANK.

He was the original 7th Corporal of Co. G, Capt. Wiggin. His warrant promotions were as follows: To Sergeant, 11 Dec. 1861; to 1st Sergeant, July, 1863. He re-enlisted in January, 1864. He was wounded at Drewry's Bluff, Va., in May, 1864, and was sent to hospital at Point Lookout. While there he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, dating 24 May, and was mustered into that grade 4 Oct., at the hospital. His muster appears to have been wholly unauthorized: *i.e.*, it was in violation of existing orders, which forbade the muster of any officer unfit at the time for field service; and Burbank appears to have clearly come under that order. The muster was promptly revoked by the War Department. This proceeding and order may not have been poetic justice; but law and justice are not always synonymous terms. Meantime Burbank had been dropped from the company rolls (18 Nov.), as having been commissioned 2d Lieutenant in Co. D. Orders from the War Department compelled the commander of the company to take up Burbank on the rolls, and he became again the 1st Sergeant of Co. G, and held that rank at the final muster-out of the regiment. He did not rejoin the regiment until its final discharge at Concord.

JOHN BEDEL.

John Bedel was said to have descended from good military stock, his grandfather and father having participated in the War of 1812. Was a private, and afterwards a 1st Sergeant, in Co. H of the Ninth United States Infantry, during the Mexican War; but (possibly fortunately for him) the climate was detrimental to his health, and he was discharged before the more important Mexican battles were fought (see Note 4). The *North Bend*, after a long and stormy voyage, landed the men of Co. H at Vera Cruz 21 June 1847. The troops went into camp about two miles outside the city; but the dreaded and dreadful disease known as vomito raged in the city, and extended to the troops; and though the writer has no positive information as to whether John Bedel suffered from this particular disease, it is fair to presume that he did. We may be sure that a sick man will leave an unhealthy country at first opportunity.

In 1849 he resumed his study of law and also acted as pension claim agent for Mexican War soldiers. From 1853 to 61 he was employed at Washington in one of the sub-departments of the Treasury. This brought him to the opening of the Civil War and to the birth of the Third New Hampshire, in which John Bedel performed a conspicuous part.

At the formation of the regiment, John Bedel was made its Major; and though afterwards promoted, the boys all called him Major, as if no other title would fit him. He was of a peculiar temperament; and having decided to do a thing, it was next to if not quite impossible to change his mind. Of all the officers in the regiment, it may be truly said of Maj. Bedel, that he tried to make himself solid (*i.e.*, popular) with the men; and he succeeded tolerably well in his efforts. At Hilton Head, it was his usual custom to mount a barrel on the parade ground and read aloud to the men the latest war news. At one of those times, when the excitement consequent upon unusually good news ran very high, and the Major was about ready to fly, and his audience ready to ascend with him, an order came to fall in. This was a little too much for the Major; and without the slightest hesitation he shouted, "Whoever that order comes from, I countermand it!" The audience cheered and cheered; but a little reflection on the Major's part and on the part of the men showed the futility of any attempt to subvert military discipline, and they "fell in," and so did the Major. This incident is only given for one purpose, viz.: to show the impetuosity of the man: and "no criminality is attached thereto." At another time, when change was very scarce in the Department, feeling that something might be done to relieve the distress, and having been employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, he conceived the idea of sending directly to the Treasury Department for a thousand gold dollars. He at once did so, probably without other thought or desire than to do good. This letter was of such a singular character, that it was referred through various channels back to Gen. Sherman, for an explanation as to why such a state of affairs existed in his Department without information being sent the authorities at Washington. Rumor says a madder man was never seen than Gen. Sherman. He was almost beside himself; and until he became calmed by reflection and by the friends of Bedel, he insisted that our Major should be court-martialed forthwith. After awhile, through the efforts of Col. Fellows and Lieut.-Col. Jackson, this blew over. The thousand gold dollars didn't come, and the Department moved on as before, with the trifling exception that Gen. Sherman conceived a dislike for the Major, which time did not wholly efface. This is a good example of how an innocent man may suffer by his motives being misconstrued.

About 31 Dec. 1861, the Forty-seventh New York and other troops were sent to Port Royal Ferry on a reconnoissance; and the Forty-seventh, having but one field officer on duty, Maj. Bedel was sent with that regiment. The skirmish they had during the few days they were away from Hilton Head was not of a serious nature.

Upon our arrival at Legareville, in June, 1862, the Major covered himself with glory by shooting an enraged bull, which had been furiously running through the village, threatening injury to the unwary.

On James Island, the Major did efficient service, not only with the regiment on its first baptism of blood (on 16 June 1862, an account of which will be found in its proper place), but on other occasions with reconnoitring parties composed of detachments from various regiments. The resignation and discharge of Col. Fellows raised John Bedel to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; but the commission was not received until about the middle of October. John Bedel served on a court-martial at Hilton Head during the winter of 1861 and early spring of 1862.

At one time, when there was a great scarcity of money, caused by the long intervals between the paymaster's appearances, he very kindly and generously provided the men with tobacco, and patiently waited till the following pay-day for his money. Though, strictly speaking, this was in violation of the Army Regulations, yet it would have been difficult to impanel a jury that would convict him further than of a technical violation of the Army Regulations.

Nothing of note happened to our hero till the morning of 10 July 1863, after our troops had captured the lower part of Morris Island. We had advanced considerably towards Wagner, and they were firing solid shot, one of which, nearly spent, trundled along, striking him on the side of his calf, contusing but not disabling. He, however, went back with other wounded to Folly Island, from which place he reached the regiment in time to participate in the assault of 18 July, at which time he was taken prisoner. To show the uncertainty in such cases, it need only be mentioned that, on the following day, a letter written in regard to the casualities did not even so much as mention his disappearance, it probably being considered that he had possibly been wounded and would be heard from during the day, located in some hospital near by.

The circumstances attending his capture are not necessarily material to this history; yet there have been so many versions that at least one description will be expected herein. He was taken to and confined in the Penitentiary at Columbia, S. C., with other prisoners. At the time, when it was threatened that captured Union officers should be set up in Charleston where Gillmore's guns could reach them, Bedel was told that he was one of the favored (?) ones. Tradition says he swore some terrible oaths, but did n't absolutely decline the favor. Speaking of profanity, leads us to remark that the Major occasionally indulged in the forbidden language, whenever occasion in his judgment required its use. He probably used a maximum quantity when pulled out of the creek. While a prisoner at Columbia, it is said that Bob Toombs, a Confederate General, with whom Maj. Bedel had been acquainted in Washington before the war, called at the prison, having heard that his friend Bedel occupied a room there. He taunted Bedel with his loyalty, etc., and tradition steps in again and says Bedel cursed him roundly — so roundly that he got put on bread and water diet and had closer confinement for a limited period.

Col. Bedel's own story. as related in letter to Capt. Emmons, 4 March 1869, is as follows: —

"I will explain how I was captured soon after we passed the enemy's rifle-pits we came to a creek or the incoming tide from the left; and at that time Jackson ordered me to go forward to see if the creek was passable. I obeyed orders and passed the creek; but, on turning to hail the regiment, it was nowhere to be seen. The tide was rising and the bullets were flying pretty thick. I had no disposition to retreat, and seeing some troops to my right hurrying for the fort, I thought that perhaps the regiment had obliqued to the right and passed around the water, instead of coming through it, or at all events it was some portion of our attacking column making straight for a good place to enter the fort and capture a gun; and I hastened to join them. When near enough to distinguish persons, I found that these troops were rebels running into the fort instead of Yankees. I immediately endeavored to avoid them. When they discovered this they commenced firing upon me, as did also the rebels on the parapet; and I was literally driven into the creek. When they thought they had killed me, or fired enough to do it, they came down and captured me in the

water and took me into the fort, and threatened to kill me as a "d—d nigger officer," as I was taken in front of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment.

There you have the whole of it. What others said about me I care not. The rebels gave me credit in their next morning paper for being captured while endeavoring to reach and spike a gun."

S. O. 458 W D., 20 Dec. 1864, mustered him out as a Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from 5 April 1864, and in as a Colonel, to date 6 April 1864.

At one time a fresh arrival of prisoners at the place brought in our old Quartermaster-Sergeant, Varnum H. Hill, then a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, captured while with some Western troops, to which he had been assigned after promotion. Varnum — as the boys always called him — was very kindly given the privilege of quartering under the stairs in the corridor, the building being crowded. Varnum relates that the next day he heard some one using profanity in larger quantities than is usual or customary; and for want of something more interesting to do, he listened to find the cause, if possible. He suddenly thought the method or style of the sentences were familiar, and paying strict attention resulted in deciding it must be the Major. He called the guard and interrogated him. The guard did n't know the profane prisoner's name, but said in substance that he was a "d——d Yankee Major from New Hampshire." That settled it. "Can I see him?" said Varnum. The guard obtained permission, and the result cannot be described in words. They embraced, they cried, they laughed hysterically, and then repeated. Result: they roomed together during their stay

Upon being paroled, the Major steered his bark for New Hampshire and his family, not forgetting to call on "Uncle Abe," to lay before him the facts in relation to the manner our men were being treated while prisoners. He was a sort of Committee-in-Chief for that purpose, fully empowered by his comrades in prison; and he promised them faithfully that before he saw his family even, their cases and his should be laid before the President. He faithfully executed this trust, and wore the old straw hat previously mentioned; but before returning to New Hampshire he laid aside all evidence of rebeldom, and went home with a brand new uniform and, as the boys put it, "a biled shirt."

He remained at home with his family a part of the time and a part of the time at Camp Parole, until he was declared exchanged. He then rejoined the regiment, reaching it at Wilmington, N. C., on 11 April 1865 (accompanied by Capt. Atherton, who also had been a prisoner), after the capture of Fort Fisher and after the regiment had fought its last fight. He found the regiment in command of Maj. Trickey. Although Bedel (then Colonel) assumed nominal command of the regiment, Maj. Trickey practically remained in command, Lieut.-Col. Randlett being Provost Marshal. At Goldsborough, Col. Bedel was in command of the Post. His parole was dated 10 Dec. 1864, nearly eighteen months after his capture. His commission as Colonel dates 6 April 1864. He was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services (to date 13 March 1865).

After rejoining the regiment, Col. Bedel busied himself with inquiring into the history of the regiment, particularly that relating to statistics, and, as will be seen elsewhere, made notes of all he learned.

After being mustered out he returned to Bath, where he resided until his decease, 26 Feb. 1875. In 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, representing his town. He was buried there, and his widow, with the three surviving children of the seven born to them, still (1889) resides there.

†8 The Adjutant-General's Report (N. H.) of 1868 says, in reference to Mexican services: Sergt. John Bedel was of Bath, N. H., the son of Gen. Moody Bedel. He was born in the Indian Stream Territory (now Pittsburgh) 8 July 1822. Educated at Newbury Seminary, Vermont, and read law with Hon. Harry Hibbard of Bath. Admitted to the bar in 1850. Enlisted as private in the Ninth U. S. Infantry, 25 March 1847. Joined Co.

H and was made 1st Sergeant July, 1847. Discharged for disability at Vera Cruz, 8 Aug. 1847. Was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry 30 Dec. 1847. Discharged in August, 1848.

NOTE 1.— In the interim between discharge and appointment, it is said he returned to his home and taught school. He was a clerk in one of the departments at Washington for some years subsequent to the Mexican War.

NOTE 2.— He did not accompany the regiment on the Bluffton reconnoissance, but remained in charge of the camp at Hilton Head. This was in March, 1862. He was in the reconnoissance up the Savannah River, also in March, and at the Pocotaligo affair, in October, accounts of which appear in their proper places.

NOTE 3.— He was Post Commander at Goldsborough only during the temporary absence of Gen. Abbott to attend the funeral of his wife. On 6 July he resumed command of the regiment (Lieut.-Col. Randlett and Maj. Trickey being there and on duty).

NOTE 4.— In October and November, 1862, at Hilton Head, Lieut.-Col. Bedel served on a general court-martial, as president of the court. The order, as printed at the time, read "*Col.* J. H. Bedel," by error. He was also on a general court-martial in January of the same year, at Hilton Head.

NOTE 5.— He was sick upon the arrival of the *North Bend* at Vera Cruz, and was almost immediately placed in hospital, from which he was soon after discharged for disability.

CHARLES F. BRAINARD.

Brainard was the original Quartermaster-Sergeant, and served efficiently in that capacity till his promotion to 2d Lieutenant, 19 Jan. 1863, as of 17 Nov 1862 (G. O. 3). Again, at St. Helena Island, a commission as 1st Lieutenant arrived, bearing his name, 26 June 1863; and he was duly mustered into his new grade 29 June, as of 23 June, *vice* T. M. Jackson, promoted to Captain. The commission was dated 13 May. He resigned in August, and his discharge was by S. O. 471, D. S., 10 Aug. 1863, for disability.

Since the war his whereabouts has been uncertain. At one time he was in Richmond, Va.; at another at Washington, D. C. (clerk in the Treasury Building), in 1872; and later in the West. He was born in Elizabethtown, N. Y., 11 Sept. 1829; died at Washington, D. C., 13 May 1881, of Bright's disease. Left a wife only, Cornelia A. (1632 Rhode Island Avenue).

JOHN S. BRYANT.

Bryant began his military life as a Corporal in Co. B. He was made Sergeant in December, 1862, and 1st Sergeant about 1 June 1864. From that grade was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, though he did not get mustered into his new grade till 23 May 1865, as of 26 April (his commission bearing date 6 April), *vice* J. Ackerman, promoted. He was ordered to act as Lieutenant 3 May (R. O. 23), and with his own company (B).

It was at Wilmington, N. C., that Bryant fell sick; and he died on the evening of Tuesday, 23 May 1865, in his own tent, of malarial fever. The body was sent home and was buried at Exeter, N. H.

It will be noted that his muster-in as an officer and his death were of the same date. The last act of this soldier on earth, was the raising of his almost powerless right hand toward heaven and taking a solemn oath to defend his country's flag. And almost immediately his light went out.

WELBEE J. BUTTERFIELD.

He was born at Topsham, Vt., 18 April 1828. His experience of several years with the militia, in Vermont, both in infantry and artillery, was of considerable value to him at the outset; for he assisted largely in organizing and drilling Co. K, at Dover, in which he received a 1st Lieutenant's com-

mission. He performed his duties faithfully and acceptably. He was not in the best of health when the regiment reached the South Carolina coast; and little by little he grew worse, though on duty the most of the time.

On the discharge of Capt. Littlefield, he was placed in command of Co. K, 2 April 1862. It was his fortune, by a combination of circumstances, to be spared the dangers of the battle of 16 June 1862. He was Officer of the Day the day and night previous, and Lieut. Scruton was Officer of the Guard; but one of the two was required to go on picket the night of the 15th, leaving the other to fill both positions. Lieut. Scruton chose to go on picket; and it proved a fatal choice, for the pickets (four companies) joined the regiment on its way to the fight.

When Co. K was at upper end of Pinckney Island, about 10 Aug. 1862, his health had become so much impaired that he left the company and went to the regimental hospital, then at Graham's Plantation, where he remained about a week. Feeling somewhat improved, he returned to Pinckney Island, but not for duty. The company soon after left this post for Jenkins Island, practically a part of Hilton Head, and Capt. Butterfield (he had received a Captain's commission, dated 22 June) about the same time went home on a sick leave. He returned 2 Oct., by Steamer *Star of the South*, not much improved, and again took command of Co. K, relieving Lieut. S. M. Smith.

He resigned in March, 1863, after being fully satisfied that to continue longer in the climate would do him permanent injury; and he was honorably discharged by S. O. 128, D. S., 6 March. His company parted with him with regret, and his brother officers all remember him with pleasure. It was the writer's fortune, while he himself was sick, to be called upon for clerical work occasionally by Welbee J. Butterfield, which service brought him into close relationship with his superior officer; and he remembers him as a kind-hearted man, a gentleman and an officer, with all that those terms imply.

He has, since the war, resided mostly in Vermont; but in 1887 was at Dover, N. H.

NOTE.—Capt. Butterfield died at Dover, N. H., Saturday, 28 Nov. 1891, at the residence of his married daughter, Eliza B. George, on St. John Street. The funeral took place Tuesday, 1 Dec. 1891, at the residence of his daughter. Present: Maj. Trickey, who conducted the services, Comrades Hanlon, Richardson, Estes and Eldredge. The four latter (all of Co. K) acted as bearers. The interment was at Pine Hill Cemetery, Dover. Capt. Butterfield's wife died at Boston, Mass., in February, 1887, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was buried in the Pine Hill Cemetery. A son, George F., resides in Dover.

EDWIN N. BOWEN.

He was an original man of Co. I (Capt. Carlton), and went out as a private. At his first fight (16 June 1862) he was wounded slightly in one of his ribs. In August, while his company was on outpost, he was promoted to Corporal. We find him sick at Folly Island (and in hospital), and unable to participate in the 10 and 18 July 1863 fights. He rejoined his company some time in the latter part of that month. After the evacuation of Forts Wagner and Gregg, Bowen received a furlough (with others) for good conduct during the siege.

He re-enlisted, and went home again, returning therefrom in latter part of April, 1864. Meantime he had been successively promoted to Sergeant and to 1st Sergeant. At re-enlistment he was a Sergeant. He participated in all the actions in the Virginia campaign where the regiment took part. On 1 Sept. (front of Petersburg), he wrote in substance that he had been promoted to 1st Sergeant. Was then in command of the company and had been so for a week. The 2d Lieutenant had recently got back, but was sick most of the time. There were 55 men in the company — about 30 fit for duty. When the regiment went to Fort Fisher (January, 1865), Bowen, on landing, was, with others (Lieut. Hitchcock in command), put

on picket; and the detail was kept there three days and nights, till after the capture of the fort. When Lieut.-Col. Randlett joined (17 Feb. 1865), with a detachment left behind in Virginia, Bowen was the recipient of a 1st Lieutenant's commission in Co. K, to which he immediately went on duty. He did not get mustered till 6 May (as of 17 Feb.), and his commission was dated 4 Jan. 1865.

On 2 May, we find him on duty at Rose Hill (railroad duty) with about 40 men. Rose Hill is about five miles west of Magnolia. About one-half of the detail was stationed at a trestle two miles nearer Magnolia, under Bowen. He was at this place about six weeks. This substantially ends his service, so far as anything deserving of separate mention. The only important engagements he was not in were 10 and 18 July 1863, and 15 Jan. 1865.

He was born in Richmond, N. H., 14 Nov. 1843. Since the war he has resided at Fitzwilliam, N. H., where he is (1890) engaged in manufacturing. He attends the reunions quite regularly.

NOTE. — In September, 1892, Bowen (with Lieut. Parker and the writer) made a Southern trip, embracing the battle-fields of the regiment. Bowen, on 9 June 1864, when the regiment was near Petersburg, was the scout to survey the rebel line on behalf of the Third New Hampshire. He did so, advancing stealthily to and into an open field, where he crept up to a point from which he could see the rebel battery; and returning, reported to Lieut.-Col. Plimpton that he could see a strong work on very high ground, with five guns in sight. Ever since that time Bowen has had a great desire to stand again upon the same spot and see whether his report had been correct and whether his judgment as to the rebel battery's strength and position was based upon facts. He and the writer walked the parapet of the battery in September, 1892, and the writer made a plan (which see); and they also walked over much of the same ground that the regiment traversed on that day. Bowen is perfectly satisfied that his report and judgment were correct.

ANDREW J. H. BUZZELL.

Dr. Buzzell was born in New York City, 3 March 1831, but passed his boyhood days in Norfolk, Va. We next find him studying medicine, at Dover, N. H., with Dr. L. G. Hill, and graduating at Hanover in 1854. He soon afterward established himself in Dover, and became favorably known, both as an adept in the medical line and as a Christian gentleman.

He came to us in September, 1862, having been appointed to fill a vacancy (see Hospital Department). He was well received at the regiment — indeed, would have been so received anywhere; for in his presence, one felt at once that the Doctor was a superior man — and had plenty to do.

Our Surgeon (Moulton) was absent on sick leave, with indications that he would probably never return, and Dr. Eaton, Assistant Surgeon, was well-nigh worn out. Changes soon occurred by which Dr. Buzzell was made Surgeon of the regiment, ere he had been with us two months — in fact had obtained the position asked for by him (of Gov. Berry) before the Third New Hampshire had assumed shape.

His skill soon became known beyond the limits of our regiment; and if any case requiring consultation occurred, he was sent for, and actually did much service outside of the regiment, as will be seen later on. He was at Pocotaligo (October, 1862), and went to Florida with the lumber expedition (January, 1863). Early in June, 1863, he was appointed a member of a Medical Board (see G. O. 43, D. S.), and did good service upon it.

Upon our arrival at St. Helena, in June, 1863, where Strong's brigade was organized, Dr. Buzzell was appointed Medical Inspector for all the troops there.

In July, 1863, when the troops (Third New Hampshire included) went over to Morris Island, the Doctor was left at Folly Island with the sick (of all the troops). After matters got into shape there, he joined the regiment at Morris Island. Soon after the charge on Wagner, Dr. Buzzell was made Brigade Surgeon. Following closely upon this, he was made Chief Medical Officer of our Brigade (practically same as Brigade Surgeon) under Col. Guss.

Under the multiplicity of his cares and duties, and the unhealthy climate, Dr. Buzzell's health became considerably impaired, and a sick leave was granted him in September, 1863, from Morris Island. This was after the evacuation of Wagner. Previous to this, he had had special and almost sole charge of Gen. Gillmore, through a brief sickness, having one of our own hospital nurses (Murdough) to assist him. The Doctor accompanied the boat expedition to Gregg (5 Sept. 1863), and in fact was in great demand.

Having returned from his leave, we find him next prominent at the execution of Kendall of Co. G, on Morris Island, in December. Early in 1864 we find him busily engaged, in addition to his other duties, in examining those who re-enlisted. He accompanied the regiment to Florida in April, 1864; and with it he went to Virginia. Here his well-known skill was sought for, and he was, as before, in great demand, often having charge of the entire medical department of our corps. At one time he had charge of the Flying Hospital, and was the chief operator. Indeed, at one time during this campaign, he had charge of a hospital where the surgeons under him were his seniors in rank.

In August we find him a Hospital Inspector. Following closely upon the heels of this, we find him ordered North (started 12 Aug. 1864) to inspect the soldiers in hospitals, and order to the front such as in his judgment were fit for field service. While on this service, he made it convenient to meet the original men in Concord, whose terms expired in August, 1864. The meeting was mutually agreeable, for everybody loved the Doctor.

During some portions of the autumn he was Brigade Surgeon as well as Medical Director of the Corps.

Late in September we find him again at the front; and in October he was appointed Medical Inspector of the Tenth Army Corps. This position he continued to hold until the reorganization of the Corps (in December), when he was appointed Medical Inspector of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. Upon the illness of Gen Birney, Dr. Buzzell was selected to accompany him to his home in Philadelphia, where the General soon died.

It may be inferred that the duties of these outside positions entirely deprived the Third New Hampshire of his services; but this was not the fact. He found frequent opportunities to visit the regiment and consult with our surgeons and officers. When the second expedition to Fort Fisher was gotten up, in January, 1865, the Doctor was assigned to an important place, in charge of the hospital ship of the expedition. The campaign proved to be too arduous, however; for at Wilmington, N. C., he succumbed, dying at the residence of a Mrs. Walker, 28 March, of typho-malarial fever.

A letter from a lady who was with him during his last illness says: "For ten days he lay on his couch of illness; and from the first he felt that the end would be as it is. He was perfectly resigned. Day after day I took my Bible, at his request, and read to him some of his favorite Psalms."

An officer thus wrote: "Associated with him in the army for a considerable time, I had learned to love him dearly; and when I witnessed his noble, self-sacrificing charity in devoting his energies so earnestly to the welfare of the suffering prisoners who were then upon our hands at this place (Wilmington), I could not help feeling how good a man he was. It was in the discharge of his professional duties that he himself was taken sick. Suffice it to say, at present, that from the first he exhibited the sweetest and most holy trustfulness in God; and although it was painful, yet I could not help thinking how beautiful it was to see the strong man resting with such childlike confidence upon the bosom of his Heavenly Father."

Dr. Buzzell was yet a young man — only 34; and to pass away in the midst of his usefulness — to pass away when honors were actually being thrust upon him; to die when administering to others that they might live — was indeed sad. Our regiment mourned deep and long. His remains were sent to his home in Dover, N. H., where a Masonic funeral was held on 4 April, the ceremonies being very imposing, and the outburst of grief very general. By some singular but untoward circumstance no notice of the Doctor's demise preceded the arrival of the remains.

A fitting tribute to his worth was the conferring of a brevet, as Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, to rank from 13 March 1865 (Act of Congress).

The writer feels impressed to record one other phase of the Doctor's character. Upon the death of a soldier or officer, it frequently fell to the lot of the surgeon to communicate with the relatives of the deceased. Many a widow will have occasion to remember his letters to them, couched in the most beautiful language, and conveying a degree of sympathy and Christian consolation only such as he could thus convey.

EUGENE J. BUTTON.

He started as the 2d Corporal in Co. F. We find him promoted to Sergeant in July, 1862; and to 1st Sergeant 17 Oct., *vice* Stearns, commissioned. In anticipation of the receipt of his commission as 2d Lieutenant, to which he had been recommended, we find him acting as 2d Lieutenant and in charge of the guard, 1 June 1863, at Botany Bay Island. His commission arrived 26 June, at St. Helena; and he was mustered on the 29th, as of 24th, and assigned to his own company (F).

In the charge on Wagner, 18 July 1863, he received a severe wound in the hand. This wound was at the hands of some Regular artillerymen, while they were vainly attempting to prevent a retreat. He served through the siege, and in a creditable manner. On 25 Nov. he was appointed Boarding Officer in Light-House Inlet by the then Provost Marshal of Morris Island (Capt. Randlett, of our regiment). In January, 1864, he was again promoted, being mustered as 1st Lieutenant 20 Jan., and assigned to Co. I. He commanded Co. I while Capt. Houghton was at home with the re-enlisted men in March and April.

In the Virginia campaign, he was killed outright, during the terrible scenes of 16 May At that time he had succeeded Capt. Ayer in command of Co. H (Ayer killed) and had only been with the company a short time (some say less than an hour) when he met his fate. (The writer succeeded Button in temporary command of Co. H that day.)

When Button went to war he left a wife (Sarah J.) and infant daughter (Cora L., born 20 May 1860). The widow yet survives, residing at 10 St. Charles street, Boston, Mass. The daughter, an invalid all her life, died 12 May 1880. (See main story, August, 1864, for resolutions on death of Ayer, Ela and Button.)

CHARLES S. BURNHAM.

He was the original 1st Lieutenant of Co. F (the Nashua company), with Capt. Randlett and Lieut. Marsh. He served with credit at James Island, 16 June 1862. About the middle of July, when Cos. E and I were doing provost duty at Hilton Head, he was sent to take command of the last-named company (Capt. Carlton killed; 1st Lieut. Thompson, Commissary; 2d Lieut. H. S. Dow being alone). Later, Lieut. Dow was ordered home on recruiting service. Burnham continued in command of Co. I till his commission arrived, say 16 Oct.; and luckily it was as Captain of Co. I: so he did not have to be shifted about. (No muster then required.) He continued as Captain of Co. I, and served with no other company during his service. He went with the expedition to Pocotaligo, 21 Oct. 1862, and also with the lumber expedition to Florida, in January, 1863. In March we find his company on outpost duty at Pope's Plantation (not Dr. Pope's), on Hilton Head; and the quartermaster and commissary stores were there. In May we find his company (with E) at Bay Point, under Maj. Plimpton. (Balance of regiment at Botany Bay Island.) He was detailed 1 July for general court-martial, to assemble the 3d, at St. Helena; but as the troops left the 4th, it is presumable the general court-martial didn't assemble at all.

Capt. Burnham was lucky enough to obtain a sick leave about this time, and left us 4 July for home, on the *Arago*. (Gen. Hunter and ex-Capt. Wilbur on board.) In this way he escaped the fighting on Morris Island and the siege of Wagner. He arrived back 6 Sept., the very day when the final preparations were made for the forlorn hope of next morning; but his health was such he was not able to go in the line for the expected assault, luckily averted by evacuation.

He resigned soon after this event (say 10 Sept.), though it was not accepted until December; and data shows he received his discharge 6 Dec., per S. O. 633, D. S. His departure from the regiment was regretted by all; for he was popular with officers and men. He has since the war located at Waltham, Mass., and holds an important position in the watch factory there. Capt. Burnham (as Lieutenant) commanded Co. D in the James Island fight (Capt. Dunbar sick), and he thinks he served with Co. F at Daufuskie, Bluffton and Pocotaligo.

CHARLES A. BURNHAM.

Dr. Burnham was an addition to our regiment and to its medical department. He was appointed from without the regiment, and under the W. D. order authorizing two assistant surgeons. We find he was a medical student at Harvard Medical College for two years prior to 1861. He was mustered 5 Nov. 1861, in the Second New Hampshire, as a recruit, and was assigned to Co. C; but was detailed at once for duty in the regimental hospital, where he served till latter part of December, 1862 (after battle of Fredericksburg, 13 Dec.) He was discharged from the Second soon after his appointment in the Third. His appointment dates 18 Nov; and he was mustered as Assistant Surgeon, Third New Hampshire, 9 Jan. 1863, as of 6 Jan.

Dr. Burnham came to us in February 1863, arriving at Hilton Head on the *Arago* on the 4th and reaching the regiment next day. (Maj. Randlett and the exchanged men of Co. H on same steamer.) He did efficient service at Morris Island throughout the siege, and accompanied the regiment to Florida in April, 1864. In the Virginia campaign, we find him much broken in health, though generally on duty; and he had plenty to do, as Dr Buzzell was detached. He was at Chesapeake Hospital, sick, during the Drewry's Bluff battles; but was with us on 16 June. He went from camp 12 May, assisted by the Chaplain, to the landing. He had congestive chills and malarial fever. While at Chesapeake Hospital, Randlett, Copp and others arrived, wounded. On 16 June, though quite ill, he felt the importance of being with the regiment, and went; but did not go on the 9th and 25th. In the early part of July, however, he succumbed to the inevitable, and obtained a sick leave, going home on the 8th. On 15 Aug., at Dover, Dr. Burnham met Dr. Buzzell (on detached duty), and on same day started for the regiment, reaching it at midnight, 16th, after our bloody battle of that day. Dr. Burnham did all that could be done at that time, though all the more seriously wounded had been sent away to the hospitals. His health seemed broken,—at least there seemed no apparent gain in health; and though doing some duty, he was not considered on duty, but "sick in quarters." This state of things continued till the latter part of September, when the Doctor yielded to the advice of friends and requested to be discharged for disability. This was done by S. O. 261, Div. Hdqrs., 22 Sept. 1864, and came to hand next day.

The regiment lost a valuable man when Dr. Burnham left it. Though the connection was officially severed, yet the Doctor has been of great service to the boys since the war, in assisting them to obtain pensions. He has a remarkable memory, and with a few leading incidents as a basis he can recall almost every case of disease or wounds that came under his treatment or observation. This has been made use of in numberless instances; and in many cases where the evidence was supposed to be lost (*i.e.*, beyond proof), the Doctor has readily and cheerfully furnished the requisite link in the chain of evidence desired and required by the Pension Department. Many a pensioner of the Third New Hampshire will have good cause to long remember the genial doctor and his kindly and valuable service, both during and since the war.

Dr. Burnham was born in Pembroke, N. H., 30 March 1830.

He is now a practicing physician in Boston, Mass., and attended Col. Jackson in his last sickness, against which there was no remedy.

NOTE.—When the regiment left St. Helena for Folly, 4 July 1863, Dr. Burnham remained in charge of the sick of our regiment and of other regiments, and did not rejoin till after the charge on Wagner.

GEORGE B. BINGHAM.

Was a volunteer recruit of 1862, joining the regiment in September. He was at once detached as clerk in the General Hospital at Hilton Head and there remained till October, 1863 (regiment then on Morris Island). He was a nurse for part of the time named. He seemed particularly fitted for both positions. On his return to the regiment he was again detailed, and as clerk to the Provost Marshal, Capt. J. F. Randlett, of his own company (F). He continued on this duty till January, 1864, when he went on furlough. On his return he was made clerk at Regimental Headquarters (Maj. Plimpton then in command), and continued same till July, 1864.

When the 1861 men were mustered out (23 Aug.), he was made Commissary Sergeant, *vice* George H. Miner, though, as a matter of fact, Miner was not actually then discharged, but merely dropped from the rolls. Bingham was not long in the line of promotion ere he was commissioned, taking the place of Quartermaster Hynes, who had received an appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. Though Hynes left in September. Bingham was not mustered on his commission until 30 Nov., as of 16th, and his commission was dated 9 Nov. He continued in this position to the end.

In June, 1865, he had leave of absence by S. O. 84, D. N. C. This was probably about the middle of June, as we find that soon after the arrival of the regiment at Goldsborough (about 4 June 1865) he was appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of the Post of Goldsborough (Col. Bedel, Comdg. Post).

Bingham returned from his leave (Scovell with him) 13 July 1865, and was with regiment thenceforward to the end. His whereabouts since the war is unknown, though in the fall of 1866 he was in Boston, with a watch company. He was born in Dunstable (now Nashua) 29 July 1837, and died 28 Jan. 1870, at Lowell, Mass. He left a wife, since re-married to Wm. Fish and (1890) residing at Athol, Mass.

D. ARTHUR BROWN.

Comrade Brown was born in Attleboro', Mass., 14 May 1839. Very early in life he evinced a decided love of music. At the time of his enlistment was Leader of the Fisherville Cornet Band, and with his band furnished the music at several war meetings. At an unusually enthusiastic meeting, addressed by the late Hon. A. S. Marshall, Brown decided to enlist, and did so next day. He was closely followed by six others of his band: H. F Brown, S. F. Brown, J. C. Linehan (now Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire), J. C. Mitchell, G. E. Flanders and Carl Krebs. These all became part and parcel of the Third New Hampshire Band.

In the formation of the band for the regiment, he was selected as the Second Leader, the commission reading: " appoint you, the said David Arthur Brown, Second Leader of the Band in the Third Regiment of Volunteers." The commission was dated 2 Oct. 1861 (see note). He performed excellent service and was very popular.

After the discharge of the band, 1 Sept. 1862, he became the Leader of Brown's Band, and continued in that position for about fifteen years. This band was the finest in the State, and furnished music for New Hampshire Day at the Centennial (Phila., 1876), and for the Governor and Legislature of New Hampshire at the Bennington celebration, in 1877, and on other notable occasions.

In 1864 Brown became a partner in the firm of A. B. Winn & Co., iron founders and machinists. This was changed in 1865 to "D. Arthur Brown & Co ," and continued under that name to 1880, when a corporation was formed under the style of "The Concord Axle Co." Brown was made treasurer, and has so remained to the present time. The office held embraced the general management of the business. The "Concord Axle" is known all over the world. Brown travels among the purchasers of axles all over the United States, and is personally known to the trade from Maine to California. He is a member of the Carriage Builders' National Association.

From 1885 to the present time, Brown has faithfully served the veterans of the old Third Regiment as their secretary and treasurer at the Weirs. He is also the secretary of the First Veteran Band Association (since 1883). When the time seemed ripe for the erection of a building at the Weirs wherein the boys could gather comfortably year by year (instead of in tents), Brown was at the fore-front, acting as secretary and treasurer of the Building Committee. He not only induced others to contribute, but contributed liberally of his own substance. The building, of which Brown is also custodian, was dedicated 26 Aug. 1885. He has faithfully served the veterans: and a reunion without Brown's genial face would cause much comment. He resides in Penacook, formerly Fisherville.

NOTE. — His commission was not issued till after the issue of corresponding ones.

MICHAEL J. CONNOLLY.

He was the original 2d Sergeant of Co. C (Capt. Donohoe's company, Manchester). He was promoted to 1st Sergeant in August, 1863, when Sergt. John Kirwin was promoted to 2d Lieutenant. Early in August, 1863, we find him acting as 2d Lieutenant. He was an active participant throughout the siege of Wagner. In February, 1864, he received a 2d Lieutenant's commission, and was mustered into that grade on the 3d, as of 20 Jan. 1864, and to Co. B. In March, 1864, we find him with Co. C, though reported in B. This continued apparently through April (Florida campaign). At end of May he still appears on the rolls of B. He was in the Drewry's Bluff battles At the end of July, we find him commanding Co. C, and near the close of August he is reported sick in quarters.

The probability is that the fight of 16 Aug., and the attending exposures, had been too much for his health, though we find him on duty again in and at end of September was commanding Co. C. Apparently he was not engaged in the Laurel Hill fight of 7 Oct.

He was discharged 19 Oct., at his own request, as of 16th, for expiration of (original) term by S. O. 153, C. Hdqrs., and started for home 20th (with Dodge). His failing health would not warrant his continuing in the service. He died at Manchester, N. H., 17 May 1876. He received a Gillmore Medal.

JAMES M. CHASE.

Chase was an original private in Co. B (Capt. Wilbur's company). Was afterward promoted to Corporal and as such re-enlisted for another three years, receiving the usual furlough. On the muster-out of the 1861 men he was made Sergeant.

He was fortunate in receiving a commission as 2d Lieutenant late in the war; but unfortunate as to time; for musters had ceased, the war being over. The commission was dated 15 May, in Co. I. He was discharged 7 July, at Goldsborough, N. C., for disability (epilepsy). He received a Gillmore Medal.

At this writing (1890) he is a resident of Manchester, N. H. He was born in New London, N. H., 19 Feb. 1837

ELBRIDGE J. COPP.

Was an original private in Co. F, and was apparently one of the youngest in the regiment. In fact his face indicated less years than the registry of his birth. This peculiarity — a happy one, by the way — still follows him. We find him clerking for Adjt. Hill, from Concord to the promotion of Sergt.-Maj. Jackson to 2d Lieutenant, when he was made Sergeant-Major, having learned the duties while clerking. This was in the latter part of January, 1862. In January, 1863, he was promoted to 2d Lieutenant

of B, Dodge of D taking his place. In May we find him Acting Adjutant under Lieut.-Col. Bedel, at Botany Bay Island (Col. Jackson being in command of the Post, and Adjt. Libby, Post Adjutant). On the reuniting of the regiment at St. Helena, he was again Acting Adjutant, *vice* Libby, on Gen. Strong's Staff.

On 2 July 1863 he appears as attached to Co. H, but Acting Adjutant of the regiment; and he continued as such until August, when he was commissioned Adjutant (*vice* Libby, killed 18 July), except at such times as he was too ill to attend to his duties. These were more or less frequent, as his health seemed at this time (*i.e.*, during the summer) almost broken. He was with the regiment, 10 July, at capture of Morris Island, and also on the day of the charge on Fort Wagner, 18 July. On this latter occasion, however, he ought to have been in his tent or at the hospital. He decided to go as long as his legs did not refuse; and he stayed with the regiment that day, behind the sand hills, up to about the middle or latter part of the afternoon, and an hour or two prior to the order to "forward." At this time he "gave out" entirely, and by leave of Col. Jackson returned to the camp, assisted by Woodbury Berry of Co. B; and the regiment, so far as is known, went into this remarkable fight without an adjutant or one acting in that capacity, except that it may be said that Sergt.-Maj. Dodge filled the bill. Copp was brave, plucky and iron-willed; but he had to succumb. He did the very best that any man could do, and got as near the fight of that night as his condition would admit. It may be well to here insert that no one casts the slightest reflection on Copp for that night; for his fighting qualities had been previously determined. Copp continued sick, but did not go to hospital or leave the island all through July

He got his commission as Adjutant about 21 Aug., and was mustered as of 20 July. He still continued sick; and on 1 Oct. obtained a 20 days' leave, within the Department, and went to St. Augustine, Fla., whither all officers and soldiers were then to go for health. From this leave he returned 19 Oct., reassuming his duties the 21st.

When the re-enlisted men went North on their furloughs, Adjt. Copp was one of the lucky officers to be ordered North with them. From this duty (!) he rejoined at Gloucester Point, Va., 28 April 1864, just prior to the inauguration of the Virginia campaign. At Alexandria, Va., on the way back with the re-enlisted men, Copp was made Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on Col. Louis Bell's Provisional Brigade Staff, temporarily formed there. Copp got hurt the very first day (13 May) of the Drewry's Bluff fights, and was conveyed from the field (Maj. Randlett with him) in an ambulance, driven by a colored man (see Randlett's Personal). He reached Chesapeake Hospital on the 15th, and arrived back 24 June, having had leave of absence 30 days from hospital. He was, apparently, not wholly recovered from his wounds; for at the end of July he was again reported sick in quarters. Copp was again wounded at Flussel's Mills, 16 Aug. (when so many officers were wounded), and was again conveyed to Chesapeake Hospital (Capt. Wadlia, Lieut. White and the writer were there). From the hospital he was granted leave of absence, and while at home received his discharge, for expiration of (original) term, 21 Nov., by S. O. 409, W D., as of 16 Oct.

Copp is credited with "gallantry" at Bluffton, in that he was of the small party that captured the rebel pickets; and, being a little in advance of his comrades, he shouted the glad tidings of arrival in the words "Halt! Surrender!" It appears that the rebels at first decided to fire and had brought their pieces to their shoulders. Copp was persistent, and even went so far as to aim his revolver at them; and Copp's comrades having raised their pieces, too, in a few minutes they surrendered, without firing a gun. The revolver proved afterwards to have been wet and consequently worthless.

His wound of 16 Aug. 1864 was caused by a ruthless bullet, breaking two of his lower ribs and thence passing through the upper part of his liver and continuing through the lining of the intestines, reaching the open air quite near the back-bone. Copp lay in the hospital tent, on the bank of the James River, among the fatal cases, supposably not worth removing to

hospital. In three days, however, at the solicitation of Capt. Randlett and others, through Gen. Terry, Copp was sent to the Chesapeake Hospital at Fort Monroe, reaching there 20 Aug.

He was born in Warren, N. H., 22 July 1844; and so well has he retained his youth, that a stranger seeing him in 1890 would hardly believe it possible that he "fit in the war."

At the very close of the war, he was tendered a 1st Lieutenant's commission in Hancock's corps of veterans, notice of the same coming to hand on the particular day that Lee surrendered. It was, of course, declined.

Since the war, Adjt. Copp has taken an active interest in the State Militia, and has been (1890) for ten years actively connected with it, being Colonel of the Second Regiment for five years. Since 1879 he has held the office of Register of Probate for Hillsboro' County, and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He serves in all these positions with dignity and credit.

RUFUS F. CLARK.

Was born in Dover, N. H., 23 Sept. 1831. When a young man he was attached to the Dover Artillery. There he got his first taste of military life. On removing, later, to Manchester, N. H., he joined the old City Guard, in which he was for several years a Sergeant.

The opening of the war found Clark a mechanical engineer of repute — in fact, he had just returned from China, whither he had been on a special mission. The excitement of the period had its effect, and he enlisted in the Second New Hampshire for three months and was made 1st Sergeant. He went to Portsmouth with the Manchester recruits, say about one hundred. Soon after arrival there, the Second was changed from a three months to a three years regiment; and each of the men already enlisted was given the option, either to enlist for three years or serve out the three months at Portsmouth (presumably at Fort Constitution). Clark decided not to go forward on the three years basis, because the opportunities were at hand for something a little more flattering. Through Gov. Berry, Clark and others were discharged, and Clark returned to Manchester and proceeded to settle his business affairs and to recruit for the Third New Hampshire. On his return from Portsmouth he found the first Abbott Guards had already left for the Second New Hampshire, under Capt. Bailey; and a second Abbott Guards had been formed by John Bixby The captaincy of the new military company was offered to Clark, and accepted by him; but on the basis, on both parts, that the company was intended for war and at once. There were about 60 in all. Capt. Clark secured a large majority of them as recruits for the Third New Hampshire; and these became Co. A.

He was a happy man when, on that bright day in August, 1861 (the 13th), he reported at the State House, to Gov. Berry, with a full company. "Here we are, Governor. What would 'st thou?" said he, or words to that effect. Well might he be proud; for no other full company thus reported. The company was full then, but never afterward (*i.e.*, in number); though in the vulgar sense of the word it was full many times. In this essential particular it did not differ to any appreciable degree from other companies.

In his great desire to advance the cause and fill up his company, he, like many another recruiting officer of that period, promised more than could be fulfilled, and more than any law warranted. The *Manchester Mirror* of 10 Aug. 1861 contained a flaming advertisement, to which was appended the name of Capt. Rufus F. Clark, offering "160 acres of land and $100 in money" to recruits! This was simply mistaken zeal, or zeal mistaken. The Captain has long since been forgiven, and also has been absolved from the promise. He was at muster-in made second in rank among the captains, gracefully giving way to Plimpton, who was his senior in years. Having been mustered in, we find the act closely followed (24 Aug.) by the presentation to him of a sword, belt and sash, by his company. This was a pleasant surprise and duly appreciated.

We next note Capt. Clark at Annapolis, where he was appointed Harbor Master by Gen. Sherman in his own handwriting, 14 Oct. The transport fleet was assembling, and it was necessary to coal, etc., for the voyage (duration, destination, purpose, etc., unknown to ordinary mortals). Capt. Clark was assigned one of the smaller steamers as a "flag-ship"; and he steamed hither and thither among the various transports, giving instructions, etc. "This is all very well," thought some of those old salted sons of salted seas; but "we do n't take orders from a land lubber." Land lubber, indeed! Capt. Clark's spirit was up in arms at once. Being duly appointed by a real general, and the precious document in his pocket, he did n't propose to arrange for terms. It must be a complete surrender, or nothing. The captain of the —— (transport) was one of the demurrers. Capt. Clark concluded he 'd see Gen. Sherman, just for a moment, to see how strong a backing could be relied on. Gen. Sherman, with several of his peculiarly arranged oaths as prefixes, said in substance: "Wait a moment, Captain: I'll scratch off a bit of a line to be shown to these sons of Neptune, and bring him [or them] ashore in irons, if they do n't then surrender." Capt. Clark steamed away again; and, presenting the letter and the dread alternative as a couplet, the desired result was reached. It appears that the Quartermaster of the Expedition, Capt. Saxton, was absent in New York for the time being, and those captains did n't like to take orders from any one else, he having chartered the vessels.

We do not hear from him again till after the regiment was duly installed in its new Southern camp at Hilton Head. There we find (about 16 Dec. 1861) that Co. A again presented Capt. Clark with a sword, the presentation being by Private H. W Banfill, who was discharged for disability about that date.

On 2 Jan., Capt. Clark was (with others) ordered North on recruiting service, and turned over the company and its property to 1st Lieut. A. H. Libby on that date. The party sailed next day on the *Arago*. Inasmuch as it is the object of the writer to give the reader a slight insight into the various branches of service, the occasion will be made use of to give data concerning the Recruiting Service.

Capt. Clark and party arrived at Concord, 9 Jan. 1862, reporting to Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman (who had mustered in the regiment), First U. S. Infantry, Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for New Hampshire. Capt. Clark was at once (same day) ordered to proceed to Laconia, N. H., and open a recruiting office; and Sergt. Morrill and Corpl. Goodwin were ordered to go with him. On 4 Feb. he was ordered to discontinue recruiting for other regiments, but refuse none who offered themselves. On 1 March he was ordered to break up his office at Laconia (it not proving a good field) and proceed to Manchester and open an office there. 3 March, was ordered to recruit no more under 18 years of age, not even for musicians. 3 April, ordered to discontinue enlistments and break up, turning over flag and halliards to Quartermaster at Concord, and report with party and recruits at Concord. 15 April, the party apparently arrived at Concord, as the flags, etc., were turned in on that day. 4 May, the party arrived at the regiment (at Edisto), with 16 recruits (see main story).

Capt. Clark at once relieved Lieut. Maxwell, who had been temporarily in command of Co. A for a few days (since 1st Lieut. Libby went on leave), and received the company's property from 2d Lieut. Hynes, who had had it since Libby's departure.

During Capt. Clark's absence, the regiment had been to Elba and Daufuskie Islands, to Bluffton and to Jehossee Island. When the regiment left Edisto for James Island, 1 June, Capt. Clark was left behind with the other sick (Ayer, T. M. Jackson and others). Lieut. Maxwell was with the company in crossing John's Island. 10 June, Capt. Clark arrived at James Island (with others) from Edisto.

On 15 June (day before battle), he is mentioned in diaries as on picket with four companies, acting as Major. He was in the fight of next morning, in command of his own company, and had 1st Lieut. Hynes with him. He acquitted himself well in his first engagement.

He was ordered on general court-martial duty 24 June, by Gen. Wright's S. O. 27. At Pocotaligo (22 Oct.), he was present with his company and regiment.

At Hilton Head, 7 Jan. 1863, he was ordered on general court-martial duty by Gen. Terry, Commanding Post (S. O. 122), in place of Capt. Randlett, who had, several days prior, gone on leave. From this he was relieved 15 Feb. by the dissolution of the court (S. O. 188, Terry). During January, he served on a Board of Claims (apparently sutlers' cases). The most noted of the cases "tried" was that of Schooner *Jessie A. Woodhouse*, and is worthy of mention here. It appears that this schooner arrived at Port Royal 13 May 1862, and was seized (reason not apparent, but possibly because it was a pirate!) about 29 May. The sales at that time were about $500 per day, and at a profit of from 100 to 200 per cent. The contestant was — Atwood; and he wanted damages. Result of contest unknown, and not material to this history. When the seven companies were on outpost at Pinckney Island, Spring of 1863, Capt. Clark's wife came to visit him. Indeed, there were several officers' wives about at the same time (see main story).

Capt. Clark went, on 15 March, from Pinckney Island in command of detachments of A and F, in boats, on a reconnoissance up May River. This was probably in search of information. No casualties.

At Botany Bay Island, latter part of May (eight companies there), Capt. Clark engineered the building of a wharf. He occasionally drilled the regiment and occasionally was in command of it temporarily, being the ranking captain. He was with his company in the actions of 10 July 1863 (taking lower end of Morris Island), and in the memorable charge of 18 July, on Wagner. In the latter action, the gallant Captain, while in the thick of the fight, was struck on his belt or belt plate diagonally, facing him about in "one time and one motion."

It is said that he swore some; but the air was so sulphurous and noisy that night, the recording angel could not have distinguished it. A more or less severe pain in his diaphramic region was the result (lucky dog that he was, to not get killed outright!) Immediately following this, the call for special detail of officers and men to go North for the to-be-conscripted conscripts was made, and Capt. Clark was selected to be one of the party from the regiment (see main story for list). This was 23 July 1863. The party reached Concord about 28 July. As soon as matters were gotten into shape (*i. e.*, the new camp completed), he was placed in command of the various detachments from New Hampshire regiments, called for convenience "Garrison Co. D," and composed principally of sergeants and corporals. The officers of the details were not considered as belonging to this *quasi* company. Capt. Clark had to do for these men just the same as for a regularly organized company in the field. They had to be fed, clothed, armed, paid, tented. The first issue to these men (from Third, Fourth, Seventh, Tenth and Fourteenth regiments), appears to have been on 21 Aug. In August, 1863, he drew 100 rounds of buck and ball cartridges — to pepper the "bounty jumpers" who should have the temerity to climb the high, surrounding fence of law and order and thereby appear to be trying to defraud the government they had sworn to defend.

On 4 Nov. Gen. Hincks, commanding the Rendezvous, by S. O. 75, ordered Capt. Clark, with an officer, two sergeants, two corporals and a guard of 30 men and 20 officers, to proceed at 9 A.M. on the morrow, with 160 recruits for the Seventh New Hampshire, in the Department of the South, *via* Long Island, Boston Harbor, thence by water, etc., and then to return to Concord. Though ordered to return to Concord, he did not do so, and for the following reason: The three detachments of recruits, for Third, Fourth and Seventh New Hampshire, arrived in the Department together (as one), under Col. Donohoe of the Tenth New Hampshire. No sooner did it appear that certain officers were in the Department, belonging to it, than Gen. Gillmore seized (!) them and forbade their return to the North. He contended that he was short of officers, and his action a military necessity. Capt. Clark thereupon took command of Co. A.

When Col. Donohoe (see main story) was relieved of the command of the regiment (28 Nov.), Capt. Clark, being the ranking Captain (not only present but in the regiment), assumed the command (*i.e.*, six companies, the others on provost duty under Capt. Randlett), and he thus remained in command till 14 Dec., when he resigned. He was honorably discharged by Maj.-Gen. Gillmore's S. O. 648, D. S. He left the regiment soon after, going home on the *Arago* or *Fulton*.

It would appear that when he went North in July, 1863, there was not sufficient time to turn over the company property to his successor; and he himself had to make returns for the whole period. It also appears that whoever had the actual command of the company during at least a portion of the time was not quite satisfied with that arrangement; and a Board of Survey was ordered, 22 Oct., to make an inventory of the company property, as found to be on hand; and this was used for a basis for "returns" by the actual commander of the company. Thus there were two sets of returns for the same company for a certain period. (This is given to create sympathy for the overworked clerks and auditors at Washington.) This complexity prevented Capt. Clark from receiving, promptly, final pay; and it was not till March or April, 1864, that the Department at Washington became satisfied and removed the embargo.

After the war, Capt. Clark was for the greater part of the time in Boston, Mass. He died at Roxbury, Mass., 19 Oct. 1892, at 8 Elmore Street; and the funeral services were held at that place. The body was sent to Sandwich, N. H., for interment. He left a widow, but no children. The widow resides at 290 Dudley street, Roxbury, Mass. Capt. Clark was a member of Lafayette Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Dahlgren Post 2, G. A. R. of Boston.

WALTER CODY.

He was the original 2d Lieutenant of Co. C, of Manchester. A printed order issued in August, 1861, at Concord, placed him as 1st Lieutenant (see Robt. H. Allen's Personal Sketch). At the battle of Secessionville, 16 June, he served temporarily with Co. G, and was wounded in left thigh. This ended his service with the regiment. He never saw it more. He was sent to Hilton Head, to General Hospital, and a few days later went North, to Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor. Soon as able, he was sent home on sick leave, and there remained till discharge.

He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in September, 1862, and was assigned to Co. C, though yet absent (wounded). He entered the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment, 2 Dec. 1862, and was discharged therefrom 14 March 1863. During his stay there in December, 1862, he received his discharge from the service, by S. O. 369, W. D., 29 Nov., to date 15 Nov. (as 1st Lieutenant).

In 1864 we find him as 1st Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. This was organized at Washington, D. C., 12 Jan. 1864, by consolidating the 74th, 91st, 122d, 126th, 130th, 134th, 175th, 183d, 184th and 192d companies of the First Battalion. He was transferred from this to the 82d Co. of the Second Battalion, 26 March. This company was formerly known as Co. G, Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and was organized at Washington, D. C., in August, 1863, and was consolidated with the 86th Co. of the Second Battalion on 29 July 1865. Cody was transferred, on 4 May 1864, to the 149th Co. of the Second Battalion. This company was organized 26 Jan. 1864; and the enlisted men were mustered out 30 June 1865 and 29 July 1865. Cody resigned 30 Nov. 1864 (as 1st Lieutenant).

These details are given for a purpose — in the main, to show the vicissitudes of the Veteran Reserve Corps. Walter Cody was beloved and respected by his fellow officers and the men of his company. Cody served in the Veteran Reserve Corps: at Cleffbourn Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va.; Nashville, Tenn.

Since the war he has resided at Manchester, N. H., and the larger part of the time in business as a dealer in clothing. He was born in Ireland, 24 Dec. 1837.

WILLIAM H. CORNELIUS.

He started as 1st Lieutenant of Co. D, having earned the position by assisting largely in getting up the company. During parts of March and April, 1862, he had charge of a special detail of men at Seabrook, Hilton Head Island, teaching them the use of boats and how to handle them. The entire detail was relieved 3 April 1862. He participated in the battle of James Island, 16 June 1862, and in a creditable manner. Shortly after, he was sent North with a detail on recruiting service (see Recruiting Service). We find him at his recruiting duties at Claremont, N. H., during August, 1862. On 24 Dec. 1862, he started to return to the regiment (Lieut. Place with him) reaching it 9 Jan. 1863, by Steamer *Star of the South*. His health had, however, been very poor all this time, and he did not tarry long, being discharged 14 March 1863, by S. O. 143, D. S. He had made many friends and was missed. We find him as 1st Lieutenant in the Nineteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, which was organized at Washington, D. C., 12 Jan. 1864, by the consolidation of the 58th, 72d, 79th, 85th, 108th, 115th, 194th, 196th, 197th and 198th companies of the First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps. The enlisted men of this regiment were mustered out at different dates, from 13 July to 16 Nov. 1865. Cornelius (1st Lieutenant) was transferred, 12 April 1864, to the Twenty-third Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. The 23d was organized 12 Jan. 1864, by consolidating the 77th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 121st, 125th, 143d, 155th, 162d and 191st companies of the First Battalion. The enlisted men were mustered out at different dates, 1 July to 5 Dec. 1865. His appointment was 23 Oct. 1863. He died in the service as 1st Lieutenant, of disease, at New Orleans, La., 13 Sept. 1867. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., 21 Aug. 1825. A daughter lives (1890) in that city.

JOHN CLARK.

He was a substitute recruit, arriving at regiment, at Laurel Hill, 1 Jan. 1865. He was assigned to Co. F, and was one of the very few of his class receiving promotions. A Sergeant's warrant was bestowed on him 15 Feb. 1865: so it is to be presumed he was doing well as a soldier. Again, when Swallow, the Quartermaster-Sergeant, was mustered out in June, 1865, Clark was promoted to his place, dating 1 July 1865. This position he held to the end. Whereabouts since war is unknown.

RALPH CARLTON.

He was the first Captain of Co. I,— a fine-looking fellow, with flowing, black beard, clear, black eyes, and black hair. He was about 30 years of age when he entered the army, and was from Farmington, N. H., where he recruited some 25 or more men for the regiment. He was a popular man, not only at home, but in the regiment as well. Was the leader of the Farmington Cornet Band when he left for the war. His military career was short, as will be seen. His 1st Lieutenant (Thompson) did no duty whatever in the company, being detailed to issue the rations to the regiment. The duties of the officers all devolved upon two — Capt. Carlton and 2d Lieut. Smith.

In March, 1862, Capt. Carlton, having become sick, obtained a 60 days' leave (Sherman's S. O. 123, 14 March). He turned over the company property and the command to 1st Lieut. Emmons of Co. G, on the 15th, and next day started for home on the old *Atlantic*. After staying at home, nursing up his health and being somewhat improved, he started back, taking the Steamer *Oriental*, which was shipwrecked off Hatteras. Capt. Carlton and, presumably, all the other passengers were saved by another steamer then bound North; and he concluded to again return home, arriving there the latter part of May. He soon started back and reached the regiment, on James Island, but a short time before the fight of 16 June, and resumed his command, relieving Lieut. Emmons, who returned to Co. G.

It is said he went into the James Island fight with misgivings. Be that as it may, the gallant Captain was mortally wounded in the thick of the fight by a shot, which tore away a part of his thigh and rendered amputation necessary, but of no avail. A memorandum says: "Taken from the field by Atherton and Linehan." The former was of Co. I, and the latter of the Band. The useless leg was amputated at the hip, and everything was done to alleviate his sufferings and save his life; but to no purpose. He died about 11 A.M., and in the arms of John C. Linehan (now, 1890, of Penacook, N. H.), and while the tender-hearted Chaplain (Hill) was bathing his forehead. His body was taken to Hilton Head and buried, and soon afterward exhumed, placed in a metallic casket, and sent North in charge of Musician Flanders of the Band. One account says the body was buried at Hilton Head (if so, in our regimental cemetery) for about two weeks before being sent North, and taken up by A. D. Scovell and three others of Co. I. (Scovell was afterward Hospital Steward, and now, 1890, of Manchester, N. H.)

Sad and solemn were the funeral services, which took place at Farmington, N. H., 6 July. The ceremonies were held in the Freewill Baptist Church. The following organizations were present and participated in the last sad rites: Strafford Guards of Dover; Farmington Cornet Band; Masonic bodies: several representatives of the Grand Lodge; Morning Star Lodge, Wolfboro; Unity Lodge, Wakefield; ——— Lodge, Great Falls; Humane Lodge, Rochester; Strafford Lodge, Dover; Fraternal Lodge, Farmington (of which Capt. Carlton was a member); Firemen: Hercules Co., Farmington; Cocheco, ——— and Tiger Cos., Rochester. These, with the mourners, relatives and citizens, numbering several hundred, formed a procession, led by Hon. James H. Edgerly of Rochester, who acted as Chief Marshal. The services comprised reading and prayer by Rev. J. M. Palmer (Congregationalist), address by Rev. Mr. Trefren (Methodist), benediction by Rev. T. G. Salter (Episcopal) of U. S. Navy. The hymns were read by Rev. Ezekiel True. The Masonic ceremony at the grave was under the direction of Past Master A. M. Wrin. The final prayer was by Chaplain Salter.

These particulars are given for two reasons: First, because of their value for future reference; and second, because they prove the magnitude of the loss and the great respect which those had for Capt. Carlton who knew him best. He left a widow and children.

MICHAEL P. DONLEY.

Donley was one of the original members of Co. E (Capt. Plimpton), and was mustered with that company as its wagoner. He didn't do very much "wagoning": for our teams got only as far as Long Island, and Donley himself was made a Corporal 27 Sept. 1861, at Washington. Changes during the early part of the war among the non-coms. were not very numerous, and Donley didn't get a sergeantcy till November, 1862, though there is no doubt he deserved it. He was on duty every day, almost without interruption. In the Morris Island siege, we find him detailed on special duty with the sharpshooters; and no doubt he made his mark there. On 4 Oct. 1863,—almost a month after the evacuation of Wagner,—the sharpshooters were disbanded, which sent Donley back to his company. He re-enlisted with the others, and had his furlough.

He was a lively participant in the Drewry's Bluff engagements; and, shortly after (20 May 1864), was made 1st Sergeant of his company. The activities of the campaign, with attendant casualties, soon gave Donley another upward movement; and we find him mustered as 2d Lieutenant of Co. C on 16 July, as of 12 July, his commission being dated 21 June. About this time Donley was taken sick, and was sent to the regimental hospital at Bermuda Hundred (a mile in rear of camp). He was treated there by Dr. Buzzell, then on Butler's Staff, and rejoined 1 Aug. He started with the regiment for the August actions against the recommendation of Dr. Kimball. On 16 Aug., when so many officers (as well as men) were killed

and wounded, Donley was struck by a spent bullet in his right side. It is probable that Donley took command of Co. E directly after the 16 Aug. fight, as the three officers of the company — Wadlia, Eldredge and Atherton — were all wounded.

Upon the going home of the 1861 men, Donley was assigned to the command of Co. E, and remained with that company for a considerable time, including the service of the regiment at Petersburg, and the actions at Chaffin's Farm, Darbytown Road, Laurel Hill and New Market Road.

In the Fort Fisher expedition and fight, Donley commanded Co. E (and C), and continued in command (except as noted hereafter) of that company to the end, doing good service at Sugar Loaf Hill (11 Feb. 1865) and Wilmington (22 Feb.) He was mustered on 24 Feb. as 1st Lieutenant Co. C (assigned to E), his commission dating 28 Oct. 1864. Again, he was commissioned as Captain, and mustered 19 May 1865, as of 25 April, his commission dating 6 April, and entered on his duties as Captain 26 April. At Wilmington he was again sick, with chills and fever.

From Wilmington large details were sent out to guard the railroad at different important points. Donley at one time, and for several days, had charge of a detail of about 60 men at Magnolia (Capt. Grant, of and with Sixth Connecticut, detailed there, too).

Upon the removal of regiment to Goldsborough, 4 June, Capt. Donley was appointed Provost Marshal of the Post by Col. Bedel, who commanded the Post by virtue of his rank. In this special duty, Capt. Donley did himself great credit; for the duties were multifarious and perplexing, requiring great and cool judgment; and he possessed the necessary qualifications. Just how long he held the position we are unable to say; but our data places him on duty, 13 July, as General Officer of the Day, showing he had been relieved as Provost Marshal.

He came home with the regiment; and having considerable clerical ability he assisted largely in making out the final muster-out rolls. As he got his final discharge on 1 Aug. 1865, Capt. Donley claims four years service, having enlisted on that particular date in 1861; and this just claim is far above the average. He was a good soldier, a good officer, brave, popular and a jovial good fellow.

Since the war, we find him at New Ipswich, N. H., where he has been Commander of the Herman Shedd Post, No. 27, G. A. R.; also Chief of Police, and a prominent citizen generally. He goes to nearly all the reunions at Weirs, and not only enjoys himself but contributes to the enjoyment of others. The writer is under obligations to him for assistance in the preparation of this work, in furnishing much important data.

He was born at Trim, County Meath, Ireland, 29 Sept. 1837

MICHAEL T. DONOHOE.

He was the first Captain of Co. C, recruited at Manchester, and took a prominent part in getting up the company. With the assistance of Lieuts. Allen and Cody, he kept his company well in hand, both as regards discipline and efficiency. Donohoe's company produced more wags than all the rest and residue of the regiment, and Donohoe himself was very near the head of the list. He was also ably assisted by his brother Joe, who was Orderly Sergeant.

We find him, early in January, 1862, sitting on a court-martial at Hilton Head; and it is to be presumed he did not favor quartering a man for some trivial offence. For a short time, say latter part of January and first part of February, 1862, there were 40 of his company detailed as a sort of bodyguard to Gen. Sherman. This detail was substantially under Capt. Donohoe's charge, but lasted for a short time only — a few days, really. At Secessionville, 16 June 1862, Capt. Donohoe led his company into this maiden engagement and did himself credit. In July, 1862, while the regiment was scattered among several plantations (Co. C at Spanish Wells), Capt. Donohoe was offered and accepted the position of Colonel of the Tenth New Hampshire, a new regiment then forming and composed wholly of Irishmen. During the latter part of July he left us, resigning for the purpose stated. (Lieut. Fogg of B succeeded him.) He left with many regrets.

His commission as Colonel of the Tenth New Hampshire dates 6 Aug. 1862; and he soon after left New Hampshire with his regiment for Virginia. His regiment being stationed, in September, 1863, at or near Norfolk, Va. [Col. Steere's brigade. — D.E.], and Col. Jackson happening to meet our (now Col.) Donohoe there (Col. Jackson being on duty with conscripts — from Concord to Tenth New Hampshire), he at once enlisted Col. Jackson's kindly offices in obtaining for him what was then hard to secure — a leave of absence. Col. Jackson very kindly presented the claims of Col. Donohoe to Gen. Steere, and the desired leave was obtained. To make sure of it, Donohoe took a small tug and went to Fort Monroe, to obtain the final signatures required. Donohoe was nothing if not full of expedients to accomplish his desires. It is said that at one time (date unknown) he was sent for, to appear at headquarters to be censured for some shortcoming; and no sooner had he got within the tent of his superior, than he began bantering him to trade watches; and ere long actually swapped time-pieces, and had taken leave before the aforesaid superior thought of the reprimand; — but it was then too late.

When his leave expired, having a great desire to stay North for domestic reasons, he was at his own solicitation ordered to duty at the Draft Rendezvous, Concord, N. H.; and being the ranking officer at the camp, he took command, 1 Oct. 1863, relieving Lieut.-Col. Hapgood, Fifth New Hampshire. At this place matters were too tame for Michael T., and he was sent to the front with a detachment of substitute recruits. They happened to be destined for the Third, Fourth and Seventh regiments, Department of the South; and Donohoe and his squad arrived at the Third New Hampshire, on Morris Island, 16 Nov. (Hazen of E, Hitchcock of I, Jackman of F and Capt. Clark were with him). Col. Donohoe was warmly welcomed, by his old comrades in arms; also by Gen. Gillmore, who at once (19 Nov.) put him in command of the Third New Hampshire. It must be remembered that Col. Jackson was in New Hampshire, Lieut.-Col. Bedel was a prisoner of war, and a part of the regiment was on provost duty. The six companies (A, C, D, E, G and K) constituted Donohoe's command. He chafed under it. He wanted to return to his regiment. His orders were to return to Concord after delivering the recruits; but Gen. Gillmore had exercised his military prerogative and *seized* him while within his Department. He not only chafed under this restraint, but got exasperated as well, and went so far as to covertly compare dates of commission with other Colonels on the island, to find a loop-hole. He was finally relieved on 28 Nov., by Capt. Clark, though he did not actually leave the island for the North till 6 Dec. He did but little further service at Concord.

We find him in action with his regiment 29 Sept. 1864. He was wounded and had a horse shot from under him, while in command of the skirmish line. This was at Fort Harrison. Later, on the same day, we find his brigade commander (Gen. Burnham) killed, and our hero succeeding him in this important position. His regiment was armed (as was the Third New Hampshire) with Spencer carbines.

In January, 1865 (dating the 18th), Col. Donohoe was discharged for disability while absent, and (presumably) under authority of the same order which caused the discharges of Capt. Houghton and Lieut. Hazen of Third New Hampshire. The order thus discharging him was revoked by S. O. 100, W D. A brevet, as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, was conferred upon him by Congress, dating 13 March, 1865, for "gallant conduct in the field."

He was mustered out (as Colonel) 21 June, 1865. Since the war he has been employed by the Concord R.R. as conductor; afterwards by the Boston & Lowell R. R., as Station Agent in Boston. Since then, he has been local agent in Boston for one or more Western railroads.

At this writing (1890) he is Secretary of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions in Boston — a very important position, requiring a high degree of efficiency

He is highly esteemed as an entertainer at camp-fires, as what he lacks (if any) in imagination is largely recompensed by his unbounded store of wit and his genial manner. He was born at Lowell, Mass., 22 Nov. 1838.

JOSEPH J. DONOHOE.

He was the original 1st Sergeant of Co. C (his brother, Michael T., being Captain). Joe, as he was popularly called, was not far below his Captain in the list of wits, and was really a very bright and pleasant fellow. He was not so punctilious as some, but managed very well to take care of his part of the company duties.

In September, 1862, he was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant, dating back to June, and was again promoted to 1st Lieutenant in March, 1863. He did not remain long thereafter with the Third New Hampshire, but left it on the following month, having been tendered the Adjutancy of the Tenth New Hampshire, the new Irish regiment, of which his brother had been made Colonel. He left us 15 April 1863.

Of his subsequent career, it is sufficient to say that he was appointed Adjutant of the Tenth New Hampshire 7 May 1863; was wounded in action 3 June 1864; and severed his connection with the regiment 28 April 1865.

Born 9 June 1842, at Lowell, Mass. Died of quick consumption, 29 Sept. 1873, at St. John's Hospital, in his native city

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WILLIAM LADD DODGE.

Dodge was technically a recruit for Co. D. He was enlisted and mustered after the formation and muster-in of the company In a general way, he is almost always classified as an original Co. D man. Being a private, his opportunities for making his mark were somewhat meagre; but none were wholly lost. As a private, his first notoriety was gained by being detailed as clerk in the Adjutant's office. This was on 29 Nov. 1861, and was continued till May of the following year (on Edisto). Here he acted as Sergeant-Major from 1st to 7th May when he returned to his clerkship, serving till the 12th, afterwards going to his company for duty as a common, ordinary soldier.

He served with his company, participating in the little scrimmage of 16 June; and within a few days thereafter (21st) was detailed as clerk at Headquarters of the Post (James Island), Col. Williams, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Commanding. On the return of the Third New Hampshire to Hilton Head (1 and 2 July), he continued as clerk to Col. Williams, who was placed in command of the Post of Hilton Head on his arrival there. Here Dodge continued to throw military ink from a government pen till even beyond the reign of Col. Williams, which ended 19 Aug., when a portion of the latter's regiment was ordered to Virginia. Col. Guss, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, succeeded; but Col. Guss did not depose Dodge, whose service here was varied a little by being (in addition to his clerical position) Acting Post Sergeant-Major. This was an anomalous position, and was required by the presence of a large number of guards for the various headquarters buildings, and were from various regiments. The form of a "post guard mount" was inaugurated; and Dodge filled the position designated above.

All this came to an end on 15 Sept. 1862, when he, with Lieut. H. S. Dow and others (see Recruiting Service) were ordered North for recruits. While on this duty (January, 1863), he was appointed Sergeant-Major of the regiment (to date 1 Jan.) Of this good fortune he was apprised, and at the same time the propriety of his returning was quietly broached. He was not obtuse, and returned on the *Arago*, arriving at Hilton Head 9 March, and reaching his post at Pinckney Island next day (seven companies there).

Dodge made rapid strides in acquainting himself with his new duties. A good sergeant-major knows everybody's name in the regiment. Dodge exceeded this: he knew nearly everybody's middle name as well; and as many superfluous names as the party had, Dodge mastered. Arriving at Folly Island, we find Adjt. Copp sick, and Dodge acting as Adjutant; and inasmuch as Copp's health was very poor, it frequently fell to the lot of Dodge to act as Adjutant. This condition of things continued till near the first of November, and the records and data show very frequent occurrences of this, and varied by some officer acting instead of Dodge. On 8

Aug., Capt. Randlett, Commanding Regiment, recommended Dodge for 2d Lieutenant, thus: "I would also recommend to fill vacancy in case of Lieut. Trickey's promotion, William Ladd Dodge, the present Sergeant-Major of the regiment. Sergt.-Maj. Dodge has been in his position during the promotion of ten orderly-sergeants, and I believe has won in the late battles and duties of this post the promotion to which he is recommended." This was repeated 15 Sept. (not the words); and Col. Jackson (at Concord himself) recommended him 16 Nov. He received the new commission, and on 3 Feb. 1864 was mustered on it, to date 20 Jan., and was assigned to Co. F (with 1st Lieut. Wadsworth).

When the re-enlisted men went North (March), Wadsworth went with them, thus leaving Dodge the sole officer and in command of the company, from that time till the end of April, when the regiment arrived at Gloucester Point, and Lieut. Wadsworth rejoined. He took the company through the "horse pilgrimage" to Jacksonville, where the whole regiment was shortly dismounted. He served on the drum-head court-martial at Jacksonville which tried and sentenced Miller of F to die by shooting, etc.

On 3 June, he was mustered as 1st Lieutenant, to date 29 May, and was assigned to Co. B. Here we find him Acting Adjutant again, from 21 Aug. to 4 Sept., being relieved by Lieut. Edgerly (Adjt. Copp wounded and absent). On this latter date Dodge was assigned to Co. A, the company having no officer, and he having had actual charge of it for several days prior. At this time he was commanding A and B. On 21 Sept. he was relieved of Co. A by Lieut. Parker. He participated in the entire Virginia campaign, up to the date of his discharge, 19 Oct. 1864, by reason of the expiration of his original term, at his own request. His discharge was dated 19 Oct. (S. O. 153, C. Hdqrs.), as of the 16th. He started for home next day, with Lieut. Connolly.

Dodge never had a leave of absence, and never was detached as an officer. He participated in all engagements except Pocotaligo, 22 Oct. 1862 (absent on recruiting service); boat expedition to Sumter, September, 1863; Bluffton; four companies, 2 June 1864 (his company not engaged).

Since the war he has been engaged in various financial enterprises in Boston and vicinity. From 1 Sept. 1867 to 1 July 1890, he was at the Boston Custom House. His residence and address (1891) was Topsfield, Mass.

Born in Boston, Mass., 17 Aug. 1842.

ROBERT C. DOW

Was instrumental in getting together the men who were mustered in as Co. H (from Manchester); and he was made its first Captain, having with him 1st Lieut. Maxwell and 2d Lieut. Langley. Capt. Dow was successful in bringing his company to a good degree of efficiency for the various duties required of it, and of proficiency in drill. His first special duty was at Edisto Island, in April, 1862, when he was made Provost Marshal of the Post (Fort Edisto was the name), in the absence of Capt. Van Brunt (Wright's G. O. 2, of 22 April 1862). His company was then at the Hopkins Plantation, Eddings Wharf, Edisto, all alone, the rest of the regiment being then on three different plantations, with headquarters at Mitchell's. Capt. Dow commanded the company in a little expedition up the creeks, noted elsewhere, and was reported to have acted wisely and with good judgment. During the battle of James Island (16 June 1862), where he commanded his company, he and Col. Jackson had some little unpleasantness, which resulted in the Captain's resigning soon after. His resignation was accepted 21 June, by S. O. 124, D. S., and he left us on the 22d for home, broken in spirit, so it was said. It is considered by the friends of Capt. Dow that the words uttered by him in the heat of battle were possibly excusable, and that the words of censure in Col. Jackson's official report might have been less severe. Be it as it may, the friends of each are ready to furnish ample proof that each was right, and we dismiss the subject as a painful one. Capt. Dow has resided ever since the war in Manchester, N. H., and is said to be almost hermetically sealed as to talking about the war, and particularly about the Third New Hampshire.

CHARLES F DUNBAR.

He was the first Captain of Co. D, and an account of Co. D will show what need not here be repeated. We find Capt. Dunbar serving on a general court-martial, which dissolved 24 Jan. 1862. His health was not of the best; and as evidence of this it may be said that when the regiment went on the Savannah River reconnoissance, he started with it, but on reaching Seabrook felt forced to return to camp. His health continued poor all through our Edisto experience, and he did not go with the regiment into its fight of 16 June 1862. Singularly enough, however, though he had been away (sick) on the Steamer *Ironsides*, plying in that vicinity, he landed on James Island during the fight, and was sitting on the veranda of the Grimball's Plantation house while the fight was at its hottest. (Chaplain of Seventh Connecticut on same steamer.) The writer learned these facts from Capt. Dunbar himself, since the war. He resigned in a few days after and was discharged A diary of 22 June 1862 says, "Dunbar gone."

Capt. Dunbar, after leaving the Third New Hampshire, was for a few months Paymaster's Clerk on the receiving ship *Sabine*, at New London, Conn. His home has been at Hampton, since as well as before the war, and he died there 18 April 1889, of cancer.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

Davis was an original private in Co. H (Capt. Dow's company) of Manchester. Just prior to the breaking out of the war he was engaged in the publication of a newspaper at Littleton, N. H. The following extracts from "The History of Littleton, N. H.," give particulars obtainable from no other source, and are inserted here in justice to Davis, and to the Historian of Littleton, the Hon. A. S. Batchellor, of Governor's Council (1890) and much interested in army matters: —

. . .

"In his salutatory, in taking charge of the paper, upon Rowell's retirement, Mr. Davis alluded to the fact that it had hitherto been devoted almost entirely to the dissemination of Republican principles, so that the amount of local intelligence which subscribers derived from its columns had been meagre. This defect he proposed to remedy, and also declared his intention, while advocating the former political sentiments of the paper, to treat the Democratic party with proper and due respect: a politic determination, undoubtedly, since that party was gaining strength, and evidently about coming into ascendency in town, while the *Journal* was then the only paper here published.

"William Davis continued as publisher of the *People's Journal* about a year. Meantime the war came on. Times were hard, especially for newspapers. Paper stock went up in the market at an enormous rate; patronage lessened, and Davis becoming discouraged, or patriotic, as the case may be, gave up the paper and enlisted in the Union army. The *Journal*, June 28, 1861, passed into the hands of William J. Bellows, Esq., whose name had appeared as senior editor from the 10th of May previous, the office having been removed to Tilton's block. Davis became a private soldier in Co. H, Third New Hampshire Regiment, and served faithfully through the war, or until severely wounded in the assault upon [an advanced work in front of — D.E.] Fort Wagner, Aug. 26, 1863, and incapacitated for farther active duty He was promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1864.

"The place of Mr. Davis' nativity I have not been able to ascertain; but an obituary notice, published in the *Sanilac Jeffersonian*, at Lexington, Mich., where he died, Jan. 31, 1874, states that he was a native of New Hampshire; that his parents both died when he was a child, and he was taken and reared by a minister of the English church at Sherbrooke, Canada. When he returned to this country cannot be definitely determined; but Phineas R. Goold informs me that he became an apprentice at the printer's trade in the *Republican* office at Haverhill about the same time that he did (in 1857), and served with him there the usual time. At the close of the

war he came back to New Hampshire; but soon went to Michigan, and after a time secured a position as foreman in the *Jeffersonian* office at Lexington. He afterward went to Missouri: but, being disappointed in his expectations there, returned to Michigan, and was, for a time, foreman of the *Saginaw Courier* office; but, finally, some two years previous to his death, resumed work in the *Jeffersonian* office at Lexington, which he continued as long as failing health permitted and up to within two months of his decease. He left a widow, formerly Miss Sarah Morris of Lexington, and a little son about two years of age. The widow afterwards married I. C. Wheeler, a lawyer of Lexington."

In addition to the information thus given, we would say that on 16 Dec. 1863, Davis was at home (in Littleton), wounded, being furloughed in September from Morris Island for good conduct. He was mustered on his 2d Lieutenant's commission on 23 Feb. 1864 as of 31 Jan. and assigned to G. In March (when regiment was mounted), he appears in H, and was with H through the Florida campaign, going with the four companies (A, D, H and K) to Palatka. He was with the regiment during the Virginia campaign of 1864, though in June, July and August he appears as sick in quarters.

The writer's memoranda says: "Lieut. Davis was detached 28 Aug. 1864 for duty in the Ambulance Corps, and refusing to serve, was sent back to the regiment. The presumption is that his physical condition warranted him in declining the duty assigned. As evidence of this, he was discharged for disability 4 Sept., by S. O. 243, D. Hdqrs., though it does not appear that he received the order till 9 Sept."

The muster rolls of the Third New Hampshire give his native place as Gibralter, Spain.

HENRY S. DOW

Dow was the original 1st Sergeant of Co. I (Capt. Carlton's company), and assisted in the formation, by enlisting a few men as recruits. He was an active, ambitious man, and aspired to a commission at the outset; but fate for the time being, and Gov. Berry too, decreed otherwise. On 3 April 1862 (ready to leave for Edisto) he was ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant, anticipating the arrival of his commission. This came to hand 11 April, at Edisto; and he was duly set in motion as a fully fledged 2d Lieutenant. At the end of June, 1862, he was commanding Co. I (Carlton killed, and 1st Lieut. Thompson on other duty), though he was borne on Co. F rolls. In July, 1862, he was ordered North, with others, on recruiting service. In October (the 16th), he was advanced one more step, — to 1st Lieutenant Co. I, — his commission being dated 28 Aug. This was while he was absent in New Hampshire.

In January, 1863, we find him in Concord, N. H., enlisting men for the Second Brigade Band. On 20 Feb. he had started for the regiment, leaving New York on the *Arago*, 5 March, reaching the regiment 10 March. He of course went to Co. I, then at Pope's Plantation, on Skull Creek, Hilton Head Island. On the regiment going to Edisto Inlet and Botany Bay, early in April, Cos. I and E became separated from the regiment, being on a separate steamer (the *Boston*), landing at Hilton Head again and staying there a short time (Maj. Plimpton in command), and then going to Bay Point. These two companies (and our hero) went from Bay Point about 10 June, to St. Helena, whither the other eight companies had removed from Botany Bay.

Dow was again promoted, being mustered 11 June as 1st Lieutenant, dating "way back" to 31 Aug. 1862. We find him on hand in the movement on Morris Island, and that he acted as Adjutant about 15 July, in place of Copp, who was sick and who was acting for Libby, then on Strong's Staff. This continued almost without interruption during the rest of the month. We find him with B on 11 Aug., and in command of that company 21 Aug. From 8 Sept. to about 12 Sept. he was again Acting Adjutant, in place of Copp, sick. On 16 Sept. he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal of Morris Island (Capt. Randlett was Provost Marshal), S. O. 179, U. S. F. Was again advanced in January, 1864, to Captain of Co. B, and was mustered 20 Jan., as of 1 Jan. He went to Florida with the regiment.

In the Virginia campaign he appears to have been on duty during the early part; but at the end of June, 1864, he is reported as "absent, sick." Was away on leave from 25 July to 17 Aug., the morning after our great fight, and assumed command of the regiment (Lieut.-Col. Plimpton killed, and Dow highest in rank present).

He was in command of the regiment at the time the "old men" were mustered out, 23 Aug. (see his letter to the Governor in the main story). Capt. Dow was restless; and on 20 Sept. he started North again, having obtained an order to go on recruiting service in New Hampshire. Not many moons filled up and shrunk away ere he was discharged at his own request, for expiration of (original) term. This was 7 Oct. 1864, and under Circular No. 75, W D.

He was a bright, smart, tall and slenderly-built chap, — what is generally called of genteel form, — and in uniform was a striking figure. After the war he went to Michigan, studying law at Ann Arbor. He became slightly deranged, and finally suicided at the Biddle House, Detroit, Mich., 6 Feb. 1875.

ORRIN M. DEARBORN.

He was the original 2d Lieutenant of Co. D (Capt. Dunbar's company). The first item of importance in connection with this officer appears early in January 1862, when he was sent (with Capt. Clark and others) on recruiting service to New Hampshire, on a six months' tour. He returned, however, with his party and 16 recruits, in May, joining at Edisto. Was within two or three days thereafter appointed Acting Adjutant, relieving Lieut. T. M. Jackson about the 6th (Adjt. Hill had recently resigned). He continued on this duty till we went to James Island, in June. About the 5th he was relieved by Lieut. Libby, who arrived from leave and had been commissioned as Adjutant.

About 8 June, Lieut. Dearborn was detailed as an Aide on the Staff of Gen. Stevens (afterward killed at Chantilly, 1 Sept. 1862), who commanded another brigade on the same island. Lieut. Dearborn served thus during the battle of James Island (16 June); and when Gen. Stevens' brigade was ordered to Virginia, he accompanied him. This was soon after the evacuation of James Island.

After the death of Gen. Stevens, the command fell on Gen. Willcox, who continued our hero on his Staff until relieved of the brigade. Gen. Willcox was ordered to command of the Ninth Army Corps, and took Lieut. Dearborn along with him, and made him Aide, and Ordnance Officer of the corps.

In October, 1862, Lieut. Dearborn was advanced to 1st Lieutenant, and placed on the rolls of Co. E, his commission being dated 27 June. In November, Col. Jackson made request for return of Lieut. Dearborn to the regiment. This was endorsed favorably by the Secretary of War and forwarded to Gen. Willcox, who demurred and reported to Gen. Burnside (then Commanding the Army) that he could not spare him. Gen. Burnside then telegraphed the Secretary of War what Gen. Willcox had said; and the Secretary directed Gen. Willcox to hold Lieut. Dearborn. All this time our hero had not received his new commission; but he had heard of its issue, and asked the Governor for a duplicate, thinking the original had been lost. A duplicate was issued. Though absent, Lieut. Dearborn was transferred from company to company, to suit the exigencies of war: 19 Jan. 1863, to C (from E); 30 March, to H. He continued to do duty as Ordnance Officer of the Ninth Army Corps till the latter part of March, 1864, when he was commissioned as Captain of Co. A.

He arrived back 1 April 1864, just in time to be mustered as Captain and join his company, then embarking for Jacksonville. The principal reason assigned for his lengthy detached service was that he made an excellent staff officer, and his services in that special line were invaluable. He was of good address, and his general appearance was certainly in his favor. He was with the four companies (A, D, H and K) on their trip to and from Palatka.

On reaching and entering the Virginia campaign, he was soon detached, and was not with his company and regiment in the Drewry's Bluff fights (13 to 16 May 1864). His position was Ambulance Officer on Gen. Gillmore's Staff, till Gillmore was relieved. Some time during June, he was again detailed, this time as Acting Ordnance Officer, Eighteenth Army Corps. He continued on this duty to the end of his service.

He had leave of absence during September and October, and undoubtedly had another in January, 1865. He never rejoined, being discharged 11 Feb. 1865, presumably on same basis as Lieut. Dodge, Adjt. Copp and others, at expiration of term.

Since the war, Dearborn is reported to have been engaged in trade at Richmond, Va., for a short time, and then to have gone West, where all trace of him was lost. A mother survives him at Hampton, N. H. (Mrs. John Dearborn).

RICHARD ELA.

"Dick," as he was almost universally called, was the original 1st Lieutenant of Co. E (with Capt. Plimpton and 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Jackson). He was born in Concord, N. H., 12 Feb. 1840, and was the son of Geo. W. Ela. He was educated in the schools at Concord, both public and private, and early evinced a tendency toward the law as a profession. He fitted himself for college, though he did not pursue the regulation collegiate course. He studied law in the office of the then well-known Concord attorneys, George and Foster, and simultaneously attended one or more terms at the Cambridge Law School.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, Dick became imbued with a military spirit; and this culminated in his being commissioned in the Third New Hampshire. Dick was a finely-formed fellow, nearly six feet tall, and was, with his uniform on, quite military in appearance, being as straight as an arrow and with a bright, piercing eye that seemed to penetrate anything aimed at. In short, Dick was a fine fellow, making friends of almost everybody, right and left, and was early well planted in the affections of his company and regiment.

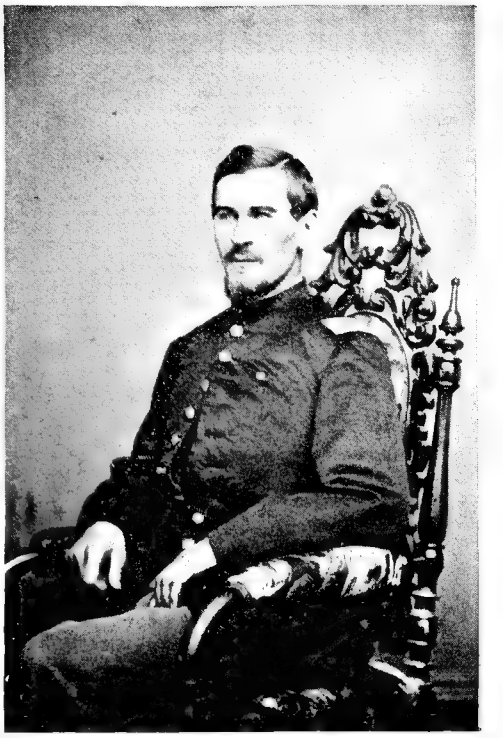
His legal tendencies resulted in his early appointment as Judge Advocate of the regiment; and it was before him that many officers and non-coms. have sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, etc. He was admitted to the bar after his appointment in Third New Hampshire.

When the regiment left Concord, there were in its charge about 100 recruits for the Second New Hampshire; and Lieut. Ela was appointed to look after and be responsible for them while they continued with us. This matter was one of military convenience only, and the recruits left us at New York. At Washington, a letter says: "Richard has thus far acquitted himself with much credit; and his superiors look upon him as one of the most active, efficient and promising officers of the regiment."

Dick accompanied the expedition on a reconnoissance up the Savannah River, in March, 1862, and thus wrote home: "The officer (rebel) in command did me the honor to try the range of his carbine on me; and I returned the compliment by shooting his horse with one of the rebel rifles taken two days before; and on our return I got his blankets and holsters."

On Edisto Island he was promoted to Captain and assigned to K, taking command of that company on the day of the removal to Johns' Island (1 June). He commanded the company in the James Island fight (16th). On the return of the regiment to Hilton Head (1 July) we find his health gradually giving way, though he continued on duty. On 13 Sept. he returned to E. He was appointed, 27 Sept., on the Board of examine officers' cases where they had overstayed their leaves of absence, and was relieved therefrom 20 Oct. This duty, though requiring great judgment, did not demand so much time as to relieve him from the command of his company. The next day (21 Oct.) was the day of the Pocotaligo fight, so called; and the regiment was there, though not breaking its camp, over which Capt. Ela presided as its commandant during the absence of the regiment. It is to be presumed that the state of his health was the main reason why he was selected to remain; and the relieving of him from the Board of Examiners was incidental to that.

Capt. Richard Ela.



Capt. Daniel Eldredge,
Historian.

Capt. J. Homer Edgerly
(War).

Capt. J. Homer Edgerly
(Peace).

On 22 Nov. he obtained a sick leave of 20 days within the Department (S. O. 366, D. S.), and went to St. Augustine, Fla., passing nearly his entire leave with friends in the Seventh New Hampshire, stationed there.

On the scattering of the regiment to outposts, early in 1863, Capt. Ela was with his company, at Pinckney Island (seven companies there). He accompanied the regiment when it reunited early in April in a movement toward Charleston, by transports rendezvousing at Edisto Inlet. Cos. E and I became separated from the rest of the regiment [on Steamer *Boston*, I think. — D.E.]; and they were ordered back to Hilton Head almost simultaneously with the landing of the eight companies on Botany Bay Island. These two companies were landed and did some temporary duty (outpost or guard), and were shortly thereafter sent across the harbor to Bay Point, where they manned the works and there remained till after the eight companies had gone to St. Helena (10 June, 1863); and the two companies soon after joined them there.

Capt. Ela continued with his company and regiment to Folly Island (4 July); and in the capture of Morris Island (10 July) he served with gallantry In the famous charge on Wagner (18 July, evening) he was with his company and came out unscathed.

Early in August (Morris Island) a corps of sharpshooters was organized, Capt. Ela being appointed to the command of it. This was considered quite a compliment, not only to Capt. Ela, but to the regiment as well. As the sharpshooting matter is not well understood, the following is given as explanatory: Capt. Brooks, Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Engineer, on Gen. Gillmore's Staff, early in August called the latter's attention to the importance of such a corps, saying, "The present so-called sharpshooters are inefficient, are not good shots, their arms are not in good condition, they are not sufficient in numbers, and not properly officered." It would seem by this that these were quasi-sharpshooters, picked out offhand and sent to the front. Capt. Brooks wanted something different. He recommended that a suitable officer be placed in command; also that eight per cent of the line officers and two per cent of the rank and file of regimental and battalion commands, who are known to be the best marksmen, be tested by firing at a target. Each to fire five shots; and then select one-third of the whole number to be the corps: the two best shots among the officers to be the appointees. The men to be organized into a company, be encamped by themselves, and be provided with the best arms that could be procured.

This was duly referred to Gen. Terry, and he was directed to organize the corps, of about 50 or 60. It was suggested that preference be given to the Ballard rifle, in use in Col. Montgomery's (colored) regiment; and if found to be the best to take them (*i.e.*, the guns). The Springfield was found to be the best, and was adopted. Capt. Ela was honored in this appointment. But few men of our regiment were detailed; but Capt. Ela was ably assisted during a part of this time by Lieut Edgerly. The sharpshooters' camp was on the west side of Morris Island, in the vicinity of our "left batteries."

Capt. Ela's appointment was dated 13 Aug. 1863, by S. O. 71, D. S. He did himself great credit in this special duty, in which he continued until the corps was discontinued, early in October. This was of course after the evacuation of Wagner and Gregg. After this, and until the regiment went to Hilton Head (29 Feb. 1864), Capt. Ela was in command of the regiment several times, but for short periods.

On 1 Nov. 1863 (S. O. 586, D. S.), he was again ordered to duty on the Board to examine cases of officers who had overstayed their leaves, *vice* Capt. Greenleaf, Fourth New Hampshire, relieved. On 20 Dec., and for several days thereafter, he was Acting Provost Marshal of the island (Capt. Randlett sick). On the return to Hilton Head, 29 Feb. 1864, arrangements for the re-enlisted men to go home on furlough were in active progress, and Capt. Ela was one of the officers who expected to accompany. He even went so far as to partially pack his trunk and prepare the papers for turning over his company to a successor. Fate decreed otherwise. The powers that be selected another in his stead. Poor Dick! how disappointed he was. How his eyes flashed as the truth dawned upon him! Dick was

military — he surrendered; but, oh, how disappointing, how humiliating! We need not look for the cause with any degree of hesitancy; but we draw the curtain, for with causes we have little to do.

Dick didn't go home, but remained and swallowed his bitter pill almost in silence. He amused himself immediately thereafter by drilling his company as cavalry. Dick took to it like a duck to water; and so far as one can imbue others with his own spirit and ideas, Co. E became proficient under his tutelage. He accompanied the regiment to Jacksonville (mounted). He served on the drum-head court-martial of Miller. We have now traced him to where he (and the regiment) leaves for Virginia, arriving at Gloucester Point the latter part of April, 1864. Early in May, as the troops are about to embark for the Virginia campaign, Capt. Ela thus wrote home: "You need not expect to hear from me again until I find an opportunity to write from Richmond or some other equally distant and improbable point." His trunk went at the same time (we were all for "light marching order"). Poor Dick reached the "distant and improbable point" on 13 May, while gallantly leading his company up an incline to attack the enemy in its rear, after we had passed completely around the enemy's right flank.

Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, in a letter of 25 May 1864 to the afflicted parents, said: "It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of your son, Capt. Richard Ela. He was shot through the head on the afternoon of the 13th inst., while gallantly leading his men in an assault on a rebel fortification, and died almost instantly. He was a most excellent officer, and one we could ill afford to lose — one whose death will be regretted by us all; but to you his loss must be still greater. After the action was over, his body was buried, and the grave marked, and he now lies some seven miles within the enemy's lines."

Capt. Dearborn also wrote thus: "Allow me to convey the painful intelligence of the death of your son Richard. He was killed instantly, — has fought his last fight, — falling a true hero amidst the carnage of battle, in defence of his country's flag."

Certain officers were chosen to draft suitable resolutions on the deaths of Capts. Ela and Ayer and Lieut. Button (all killed at Drewry's Bluff); and this was the one specially referring to Capt. Ela: —

"*Resolved*, That to the memory of him who first fell, Capt. Richard Ela, will ever cling many fond recollections; and that his conduct in entering the service of his country when in the prime of life, just as he had become fitted for his profession, deserves the approbation of his comrades in arms and all his countrymen."

The following extracts from the *Veterans' Advocate* of 7 Oct. 1884, headed "Recollections of a Drummer Boy," will be of interest: "We were poking along came upon Capt. Richard Ela . usually full of fun, was looking sad and downcast. Said I, 'Are you sick?' 'No,' said he; 'I had a presentiment of death last night. We are soon to engage in a fierce struggle, and there will be a terrible slaughter, and Dick Ela will be numbered with the slain; and before the sun rises tomorrow it will be over with me.' I laughed at his fears, and jokingly said: 'Dick, if I were you and felt as you say you do, I would not go into action.' 'If it comes to that' — he flushed in the face, straightened to his full height and looked and looked me in the eye, and said with some emphasis: 'Dick Ela never shrank from duty; and though I know this to be my last battle, my duty to my country shall be well done.' He then smiled and conversed in his usual jovial manner until the sharp report of a musket apprized us of the close approach to enemy's lines. The regiment formed in line of battle, and advanced, capturing a small picket post near a church. [Here follow details found in the story proper. — D. E.] We were in possession of the first line of defences around Richmond Capt. Ela was dead killed while desperately fighting within 20 paces of the enemy Co. E fought like demons to recover the body As I gazed upon the lifeless form, the words, '*My duty to my country shall be well done.*' rang in my ears "

"Rest, soldier brave, in Southern soil:
Done thy strivings, done thy toil!
If God doth mark the hero's life,
Then, sure, not vain the hero's strife."

The writer will add that as the body of Capt. Ela was conveyed past the then re-formed line, in a blanket, passing in review as it were, he well remembers the expressions of sorrow on either hand, and the writer himself shed many a tear at the exceedingly sorrowful sight. As he writes these lines, the same scene is enacted with same results: for the lifeless form of Capt. Ela is seemingly forever photographed upon his memory.

On 24 May, in accordance with the Army Regulations, the personal effects of Capt. Ela were sold at public auction, within the regimental camp. Many officers didn't attend this sale, as they did not fully agree that such a sale could not be avoided. Many of his personal effects reached home.

Dick Ela will long be remembered by his comrades in arms, as one of the best in the regiment — generous, brave, gentlemanly and a thoroughly good soldier.

NOTE 1. — Ezra D. Clark of Co. I, of Pioneer Corps, assisted to bury Capt. Ela.

NOTE 2. — Isaac Walker of Pembroke, N. H., prepared a paper on Capt. Ela, which was published in *The Academean*, Pembroke Academy, in the January, 1885, number. The writer obtained a portion of his data from that source.

J. HOMER EDGERLY

J. Homer Edgerly was born in Dover, N. H., 5 May 1844. He was the son of Calvin O. Edgerly of Dover, and was therefore a mere boy when the war broke out. In writing of this officer, we shall be governed somewhat by the positions he occupied as he passed from one to the other. We first deal with him as a private; and it may be well to state right here that J. Homer Edgerly was one of the most popular officers in the regiment, and was also popular as a private. The company in which he enlisted was almost wholly from Dover, and was justly entitled to be called the Dover company (K). Upon the promotion of 1st Sergt. Scruton to a 2d Lieutenantcy, the selection of some member of the company must be made to fill the vacancy The company had its complement of non-commissioned officers, each supposably desirous of promotion; but for some reason best known to those whose duty it became to make the selection, they selected Private J. Homer Edgerly to be made 1st Sergeant. This was so unusual and so unmilitary as to cause considerable adverse criticism, not only from the parties directly interested, but also from others. The decision was final, as such decisions almost invariably are; and Edgerly was duly appointed 1st Sergeant. His warrant dates back to 1 May, while Lieut. Dearborn was Acting Adjutant. He was sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty in his new office, at Edisto Island, on 17 May 1862, before Lieut. Ela, Judge Advocate of the regiment. He entered at once upon his duties, and thus was almost suddenly placed in a position where he had got to "do or die." He was on trial, with a biased jury, and witnesses more or less prejudiced. To say that he acquitted himself and made his mark is, perhaps, a little in advance of the story We shall see later o . Manfully he struggled with his new duties; and within a month we find him in the regiment's first real action — James Island, 16 June 1862, where he did his full duty On the afternoon of (about) the 14th, he was sent with a message to some regiment on the right; and in doing so, had to pass an open spot where he was in full view of the enemy They opened upon him without ceremony, firing several shots from small field pieces, and came very near cutting off our friend, and this narrative too, at this point.

While the regiment was at St. Helena Island, Edgerly received a 2d Lieutenant's commission (in Co. B). The commission dates 13 May 1863. His discharge as enlisted man to accept the promotion was of 27 June, to date 23d; and his muster-in as 2d Lieutenant was on 29 June, to date 23d. His promotion was *vice* Brainard, promoted. These dates are given for three reasons: 1, Because the original papers have been examined personally, and the dates therefore correct; 2, To show how errors occur in making up history; 3, For purpose of preservation.

Lieut. Edgerly participated in the action of 10 July 1863 (the taking of Morris Island, lower end), and on the next morning, when the Third New

Hampshire acted as support to the attacking but unsuccessful column. On 18 July, possibly fortunately for our hero, he was Officer of the Guard, and therefore did n't participate in that memorable and bloody assault on Wagner in the evening. He viewed the battle from the sand hills, where our camp lay. He took part in the siege which followed, resulting as shown elsewhere. After the wounding of Capt. Ayer, he was assigned to the command of Co. H, and so continued till Capt. Ayer's return to the regiment.

Among the commissions brought by Col. Jackson, on his return to the regiment in January, 1864, was one as 1st Lieutenant for Edgerly in Co. D. It bore date 2 Jan. He was mustered as 1st Lieutenant 20 Jan. (as of the 20th).

On 16 Feb. 1864, at Morris Island, Lieut. Edgerly was assigned to duty with the Boat Infantry Picket, a very dangerous service, of which a description will appear elsewhere. In this service he took charge at various times of extra hazardous portions, always with credit to himself. His assignment was by S. O. 49, Hdqrs. U. S. F., M. I., S. C., 16 Feb , by Col. W H. H. Davis, Commanding Post; and he reported to Capt. John A. Hennessey for duty

About this time the men were re-enlisting and preparing to go home. The various companies were a little scattered; but were all ordered to Hilton Head, from which place the veterans sailed North on their furloughs. Lieut. Edgerly was one of the officers selected to accompany them. He, and they, thus did not participate in the mounted service of the regiment in Florida, and did not rejoin till the regiment reached Virginia.

In the Virginia campaign we find him on duty and in all the actions of the regiment. On the death of Capt. Ela, killed 13 May, Lieut. Edgerly was assigned to the command of Co E. The casualties among the officers were so many and occurred so often, that it is quite impracticable to attempt to follow any particular company officer with a view of determining just what company he was with at all times. They were shifted about to meet the exigencies of the service; and Lieut. Edgerly was no exception to this rule. At one time, while in charge of the picket line at Bermuda Hundred, he was informed that Gen. Butler wished to capture a single rebel soldier, for obvious reasons. Lieut. Edgerly performed the difficult and delicate task and delivered the man to Butler. This occurred a few days previous to the mine explosion at Petersburg.

The following data concerning J. Homer Edgerly, gathered from official papers, are here inserted for preservation: 30 Sept. 1863, took command of H, relieving Morrill; made returns for H for October and November. Was on duty with E (Capt. Ela) 20 Jan. 1864; with Boat Infantry Picket 26 Dec. 1863 (and it would appear that he was twice assigned to it). Commanded H, 31 Oct. 1863. To E, 27 June 1863. With E, 10 and 11 July 1863. Made returns for D for June, July, August and September, 1864. Acting Adjutant, 24 Sept. 1864; also 9, 13 and 23 Oct. 1864. Commanded F, 26 Dec. 1864. Had command of D part of second and third quarters, 1864. Had command of F part of third and fourth quarters, 1864, and first quarter, 1865; also for April, May, June and July, 1865. At end of January and end of February, 1865, he appears in command of F, and the sole officer of the company in both cases.

On 24 and 25 Aug. 1864, we find Lieut. Edgerly sick in the hospital at Point of Rocks: and this appears to be his only "off duty" of the kind. On 27 and 28 Oct. 1864, he served as a substitute staff officer on Gen. Abbott's Brigade Staff, and there won new honors. In Gen. Butler's congratulatory order of 11 Oct. 1864, Lieut. Edgerly was mentioned "for gallantry in conducting the skirmish line on 29 Sept., as well as on the reconnoissance towards Richmond, is recommended to His Excellency, the Governor of New Hampshire, for promotion."

A Captain's commission arrived at the regiment for J. Homer Edgerly on the 22d of the same month; but the writer cannot say there was any connection, as the document was dated Oct. 1, and made him Captain of F, *vice* Wadsworth, discharged. His muster-out and muster-in occurred on the 30th, as of the 15th. Capt. Edgerly went on a 30 days' leave Wednesday, 2 Nov. 1864; and we find him at Washington 2 Dec., at expiration of leave, requesting a short extension of three days.

We next note the conduct of Capt. Edgerly at Fort Fisher. The capture of that stronghold was on Sunday, 15 Jan. 1865. A more particular account of the famous action will be found elsewhere. Capt. Edgerly won distinction here by pulling down the Confederate flag which was flying over the Mound Battery, the most southerly of the series which together formed the fort. At this late date it is quite impossible to obtain a minute and exactly correct account of this daring act; but the reader may be assured that the following is substantially correct. There appears to have been two flags flying, at different points, one of which had been probably shot away rather than captured or pulled down by our forces, as the ground where the latter was located was held by our troops at the time of the pulling down of the former; and the writer has seen no account of any capture of a flag at this battle except that from the Mound Battery: and he has read a large number of accounts. It appears that at a slight lull in the fight some one (supposably Gen. Terry) called for volunteers to capture the flag in question. This call was not upon any special regiment, because the several regiments were considerably intermixed at the time; but upon hearing the call, Capt. Edgerly, as he says himself, "Upon the impulse of the moment, and wholly without orders, I called for volunteers to join me in response to the call; and almost before I could realize the situation, I was on the run for the flag with a dozen or more men at my heels. Arriving at the flag-staff, and meeting with no serious resistance, I hastily cut the halliards; and in a twinkling the flag was in my possession, and I and my men on the way back to rejoin the main body." The flag was given to Gen. Terry and by him to Secretary of War Stanton, who arrived within a few days, and by him taken to Washington. One of the rebel officers (Maj. Riley), after his capture, told Capt. Edgerly that he had snapped his revolver three times at him during the engagement. Under date of 26 June 1865, Capt. Edgerly was informed by the Secretary of War that he had been brevetted "for gallant and meritorious services at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C.," a Major of Volunteers by Brevet, from 13 March 1865.

Soon after the capture of the fort it became necessary to send the prisoners North; and probably out of compliment to Capt. Edgerly, he was selected to go in charge of about 900, to Point Lookout, Md., in the Steamer *North Point*. The order was issued by Gen. Terry, — S. O. 7, 18 Jan. 1865, — and directed Capt. J. H. Edgerly, Lieut. Pierrepont of Seventh Connecticut, and Lieut. Gessner of Sixth Connecticut, with a guard detailed from the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, to take the prisoners to the prisoner's camp at Point Lookout, Md., and then return. During the passage a severe storm was encountered and the prisoners, and guard too, were very sick; and those below suffered untold misery Here were prisoners of war numbering nine to one of the guard; and it was quite out of the question to permit them, even for humanity's sake, to come on deck in large numbers, lest they rise and overpower the small guard. Capt. Edgerly at once saw this danger upon going on board, and governed himself accordingly. He at once arranged that a certain small number should be permitted to come up on deck forward for half an hour, and then go below aft, and another lot of the same specified number simultaneously come up forward. This operation was repeated, being carefully guarded, and all the requirements necessary to safety rigidly carried out. Much credit is due this officer for so wise an arrangement, and for devising one having as much of the humanitarian element in it as was possible under the circumstances. Notwithstanding all this careful attention, the men below were in a pitiable condition, and some died on the voyage.

Arriving at Point Lookout the men were mustered upon the wharf, surrounded by colored troops, the garrison of the place. This made their Southern blood boil, of course; but their physical condition was weak, and they made no extended show of their feelings. The muster developed a few short of the papers. "How many?" said Capt. Edgerly, "Three men short," was the reply. Capt. Edgerly directed his guards to bring ashore the three dead men; and the whole number was accounted for. Capt. Edgerly then returned *via* Fort Monroe, where he turned over the *North Point* to the Quartermaster Department, himself and guard taking passage to Fort Fisher in the *Gen. McClellan*. Upon reporting back to Gen. Terry, he re-

ceived his verbal thanks for the service just rendered, and was also informed by the General that he had recommended him for brevet for his daring act at Fort Fisher.

While the regiment was at North East, Capt. Edgerly served upon the flag of truce that arranged for the wholesale exchange of prisoners (Lieut. Jackman of Third New Hampshire, and Lieut. McCabe, Seventh New Hampshire, were his associates), the rebels being represented by Gen. Wade Hampton and Aides.

On 3 March 1865, Capt. Edgerly was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal of Wilmington, N. C., and ordered to report to Lieut.-Col. Randlett, Provost Marshal. The order was by Brig.-Gen. J. R. Hawley, S. O. 2. In this position he continued till 22 June 1865, being relieved by Capt. W. S. Marble of Seventh Connecticut, by S. O. 80. As Assistant Provost Marshal, Capt. Edgerly's duties and responsibilites were varied, important and intricate. To go into a recital of them would serve no useful purpose. It is sufficient to say that his services were well performed, and merited and received the commendation of his superiors.

A deal more could be written about this gallant young officer; but the essential parts of his military career are contained in this narrative. He was mustered out with the regiment on 20 July 1865, at Goldsborough, N. C. Not long after this, we find him in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., where he held the position of Master Painter, say 1870-84. He retired a few years ago. A little later he carried on the business of painting (house, sign and ornamental) in Boston, Mass. He is now an Inspector of Buildings in the employ of the City of Boston.

A letter, almost accidentally in the writer's hands, written by Gen. Abbott in 1875, to Capt. Edgerly, says: "*My Dear Captain* . . . I remember well how you climbed the Mound [Battery] and brought down the Confederate flag, which I gave to Terry, and he to Stanton . . . I can think of no one whom I was more in the habit of trusting in matters which required good judgment, sagacity and presence of mind on critical occasions than yourself." Gen. Abbott commanded the brigade at Fort Fisher.

After so long and faithful service of this officer it may not be amiss to show how ungrateful (!) republics are. In September, 1865, he was notified that in the settlement of his accounts with the Department he appeared to be short "1 ramrod." How the gallant Captain ever successfully struggled with this startling announcement, the writer has no knowledge, nor does he care to investigate. J. Homer Edgerly was never seriously wounded, never had a furlough as an enlisted man, and was very rarely sick.

NOTE.— J. Homer Edgerly was a member of the City Council of the City of Charlestown in 1871, and was a mounted aide to the Chief Marshal at the Centennial Celebration in Boston in 1876 (quite an honorary position). He was an auxiliary delegate from Boston to the National Republican Convention at Chicago (1888).

GEORGE W. EMMONS.

Born at Walpole, N. H., 12 July 1833. He was the original 1st Lieutenant of Co. G. (Capt. Wiggin). The first special service we find him engaged in, was on board the *Atlantic* (Port Royal Expedition), where he was assigned the duty of looking after the cooking and serving of rations. During the temporary illness of Adjt. Hill, early in December, 1861, we find Emmons acting in his place. In March, 1862, he was sent to Co. I, to relieve Capt. Carlton (sick leave). In May, at Edisto, he was made Captain; and although with Co. I, he belonged to Co. G, and took it later (about 15 June) from Lieut. Handerson. He thereafter continued as Captain of the company to the end of his service. At James Island he was sick in quarters for several days; and it was on this island that he was prevented from participating in the pleasure of our first violent excursion rebel-ward, 16 June, by being in the peculiar position of having no command or assignment to duty (had only partially turned over Co. I).

Emmons was a wag, but not of the inveterate standard: *i.e.*, he didn't wag incessantly. On one occasion it is related of him that his attention being called to a certain paragraph in the R. A. R., he at once called his company officers together for a meeting, in compliance with this particular paragraph. Having gotten them together, and the hour also having arrived, he called the meeting to order, and the record of that meeting is something like this: "Headquarters Co. G, etc. At a meeting of the officers of this company, held in compliance with Par. —, R. A. R., this — day of —, 18—, there were present Capt. Emmons. Meeting called to order; and there appearing no business to be transacted, on motion, the meeting adjourned, etc."

In October, his health continuing poor, he obtained a 20 days' leave (about the 9th), by S. O. 320, Mitchel, and at once went North on the *Arago*, after turning over his company and company property to Lieut. T. M. Jackson. After obtaining an extension of time, he returned by the *Cosmopolitan*, arriving about 24 Nov. (Quartermaster Nesmith on the same steamer). His health was never fully restored. He was with the regiment at Botany Bay, St. Helena, Folly and Morris Islands.

After the evacuation of Wagner, Capt. Emmons resigned and was honorably discharged by S. O. 533, D. S., 18 Sept. 1863. Next day, by S. O. 20 (Regimental), he turned over the company property to Lieut. Trickey, and on the 23d left Morris Island for home, taking his colored boy (servant) with him, and for whom he was obliged to certify as not being a soldier, etc. (Capt. Handerson accompanied, also discharged.)

Capt. Emmons, like many another, went toward the setting sun, and was for several years in Illinois, and a part of the time was a conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad. Prior to that, however, and immediately following his discharge from service, he was for several months on duty in a clerical capacity at the Provost Marshal's Office, West Lebanon, N. H., under Chester A. Pike.

He has been for several years last past, and is now, a passenger conductor on the Old Colony Railroad at Boston (1890). He makes it a sort of duty, and pleasure as well, to attend nearly all the reunions at Weirs.

BENJAMIN F. EATON.

Dr Eaton was our original Assistant Surgeon, the laws then only allowing one such officer to a regiment. He was a man of good physique, weighing far above the average; was skilled in his profession, and knew a Dover powder, a dose of quinine, and a sick soldier at sight, and could readily distinguish one from the other should occasion require. In his treatment of the men at sick call or on other occasions, he was gentle, but firm; and when he had decided that John Smith of Co. —, was fit for duty, it was irrevocable.

Dr. Eaton will long be remembered for his untiring energy and his persistent efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded of our first battle (16 June 1862). Surgeon Moulton, his immediate superior, was absent, and Dr. Eaton had to struggle with the fearful conditions of that day, assisted (ably too) by his nurses and hospital attendants and the members of the band. Practically, the wounded and dead of all the regiments were gathered in one place; and Dr. Eaton went at his work coatless and with his sleeves rolled up. Noble and efficient work he did that day; but 't was his last, so far as duty following a battle was concerned. His duties did not end till near midnight, and then he ceased from sheer exhaustion.

When the regiment was placed on outpost duty, in July, 1862, the Doctor did his full share of visiting, professionally, the various companies at their stations. He did not accompany the expedition to Daufuskie in March, 1862. The Doctor's health rapidly declined after the James Island campaign, and he resigned in the September following. Being accepted, he was discharged 1 Oct. by S. O. 308, Mitchel. He was succeeded by Dr. Buzzell.

Dr. Eaton was born in 1831, at Grantham, N. H.; died at Hartford, Vt., 1 March, 1882. He began the study of medicine about 1852, with Dr. John

Baker of Meriden, N. H., and later with Dr. L. C. Bean of Lebanon, N. H., attending in the meantime a course of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt. In 1844 he was a clerk in Dr. Smith's drug store at Lebanon, N. H., still keeping up his medical studies, then under the tutorship of Dr. Dixi Crosby. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1860. He served as Musician in Co. I, First New Hampshire (three months' men).

After his return home, in 1862, he rested awhile from his labors. The next year, however, we find him practicing medicine in Barnet, Vt., and thus continued for about seven years, when he went to Hartford, Vt., remaining there to the end of his life.

He left a widow (no children), residing in 1891 at Meriden, N. H.

DANIEL ELDREDGE.

He was born at Chatham, Mass., 7 July 1841. His infancy was passed in that place, but his boyhood was spent in Dedham, Mass.

The breaking out of the Civil War found him — almost by accident — in New Hampshire. He enlisted at West Lebanon, 2 Aug. 1861. Nathan H. Ranlett was the recruiting officer, and secured seven in all for the Third New Hampshire. He drilled them in the Town Hall, and Recruit Eldredge assisted in the drill. Upon arrival in Concord the squad of seven was so small and insignificant that it was attached to and detached from other large squads two or three times before a fit was found. This was in the company from Dover, under Capt. Littlefield, afterward known as K. Being in a Dover company, fully officered from among themselves, the little squad had nothing to hope for, except in the distant future, in the way of promotion.

We find nothing in Eldredge's military career worth noticing till his sickness at James Island in June, 1862, a few days after the fight. The damp ground and the poor water there were too much for him, and he succumbed, as did many another. During the latter part of June, he could do no duty whatever, and on one occasion was thought to be dying. Musters being ordered for the 30th, his services as a clerk were requested by Capt. Ela and rendered. This was the beginning of his clerical duty — the preparation of the muster and pay rolls for 30 June 1862. On the return of the regiment to Hilton Head, 1 July, he was assisted to the General Hospital, where he was booked as a patient (the regiment encamped in rear). His sickness had developed into what is called bloody dysentery, of a malignant type. His comrades called almost daily During the fore part of August, he convinced the surgeon of his ward that he ought to be sent to his company, then on Pinckney Island (north end), and he was discharged (with Charles Gammon, same company, same time), and proceeded to his company, walking to Seabrook and stopping over night there with Co. G, and crossing to Pinckney Island next day. He was still unable to do duty. The company soon removed to Jenkins Island; and at that place he again "wrote for the Captain." Here, owing to the fact that he had no gun, and did no guard duty, the colored folk of the plantation (Dr. Frank Pope's) undertook to ascertain what position he held; and some facetious person, on the spur of the moment, said he was the "Doctor." From that moment the title stuck to him like a burr. This cue was followed up by Eldredge, who in his spare moments visited the entire double row of negro huts almost daily, inquiring after the health of the occupants. If a negro wench was discovered with a red bandana tied around her head, he at once prescribed some simple remedy, and so on. He carried out the rôle during the pilgrimage of Co. K on that plantation. The boys enjoyed it, and the colored folk believed it; and Eldredge was not indifferent.

After the assembly of the regiment at Hilton Head (*i.e.*, after the outpost duty) in August, 1862, he was still off duty, though assisting in all company matters where pen, ink and paper were concerned. He did not accompany the regiment to Pocotaligo in October, being left behind with the other sick and non-combatants.

Capt. Daniel Eldredge,
Historian.

On the scattering of the companies again, in the Spring of 1863 (seven companies to Pinckney Island), he was with his company, but still unfit for duty. On the discharge of Capt. Butterfield (Eldredge wrote for him, too), he very considerately mentioned Eldredge's case to Col. Jackson, who chanced to be about making a change in his office. He sent for Eldredge at once, and after obtaining from him a sample of his chirography and composition *a la militaire*, engaged him as his clerk (tenure of office and compensation unfixed). Thereafter, until he severed the clerkship tie, in July 1863, he was very near Col. Jackson. Was there a night alarm, the Colonel and Eldredge were very early on the spot — and simultaneously: for the latter was obliged to write up the particulars next morning, to be sent to Gen. Terry. Eldredge's comrades here honored him with the title, "Chief of Staff." This service did not require special muster or any change on the pay rolls, and was continued (his health improving, too) at Botany Bay Island (where Col. Jackson was commanding post), at St. Helena, Folly and Morris Islands, at which latter place it terminated. At Botany Bay Island the changes in his company made Eldredge anxious to be placed on an equal footing with his comrades. He requested to be relieved, and was seconded in his efforts by Capt. Handerson, commanding Co. K. Repeated efforts did not produce the desired result. Finally, at Botany Bay, Eldredge was made Corporal, 3 May 1865. Presumably it was expected that the Colonel would then relieve him: but he did n't. At St. Helena Island the efforts were renewed by Eldredge and his Captain, looking to his relief; but in vain. Again he was promoted, and to Sergeant, 1 July.

Soon after arrival at Folly Island, in July, it became evident to Eldredge that active operations were about to begin — in fact that battle would soon take place. The placing of the strip of white cloth on the left arms of the men, the ordering of them away, etc., all betokened something serious. Much adverse criticism had been going on in the company, because of his stay with the Colonel, particularly after his promotion. Eldredge consulted the Colonel, and consulted his Captain; for here was an emergency or, rather, a dilemma. The Colonel said: "Certainly, stay right here with my tent, desk, etc.; but I will interpose no objection if you decide to go with us tonight." And the Captain argued thus: "If you go, and get hurt, they 'll surely call you a fool; and if you stay, they may look on you as a coward." The Captain and Eldredge thought alike; and being a majority, the case was then decided and on the "fool" basis. Eldredge had no gun or equipments, and borrowed those articles of a sick comrade. He accompanied the regiment in the boats both nights, — 8 and 9 July, and participated in the action of 10 July. Was also in the action of the morning of 11 July, the first attack on Wagner (the regiment in reserve).

This practically broke connections with the Colonel; for thereafter it was only at intervals that he did anything in the clerking line, and only by special request for some temporary service. Eldredge was with his company and regiment in the charge on Wagner (18 July, evening), and was slightly wounded in the left foot. This was at a time between two forward movements, while everybody was temporarily at a standstill. Asking Sergt. Smith of his company to examine the wounded foot, and agreeing with him that 't was unwise to remain (the leg being perfectly benumbed and useless), Sergt. Eldredge took a hasty leave of Capt. Handerson and such as stood near (he did n't really expect to see them again) and crawled away to the rear, passing down by the beach and thence along the same till the retreat, when some of his comrades came along and helped him on his rearward journey to camp.

In a few days thereafter, when Gen. Gillmore directed that details be sent North for the conscripts to be raised by an impending draft, and had directed that those slightly wounded be selected, Sergt. Eldredge was one of the fortunate ones. The party left Morris Island about 22 July. Next morning (on the *Arago*) a blockade runner was chased and caught. Sergt. Eldredge was one of the boarding party, of which he has a complete list. The party arrived at Concord about 28 July. He was again taken sick with his old trouble and other complications, resulting in typho-malarial fever. The facilities in the camp were not especially adapted to sick persons, and

Sergt. Eldredge was permitted to be sick at the house of a friend (James M. Otis), on State Street, not far from the camp, and was attended daily by Surgeons Gale and Trask of Fifth New Hampshire, being reported, by courtesy, as "present, sick."

On recovering sufficiently to go to camp daily, he was appointed Orderly Sergeant of (really to do the writing for) Garrison Co. D, Capt. Clark, Third New Hampshire, in command. This was an improvised company, made up from the details from the several New Hampshire regiments in the field, about 80 in all. He reported daily, doing what writing was required, and by permission, coupled with the advice of the Surgeon, sleeping outside of camp.

Meantime, several of the other members of the detail from the Third New Hampshire had gone back to regiment. Some time during the latter part of November, Col. Jackson became commander of the camp; and he at once insisted on having the services of Sergt. Eldredge as chief clerk. Though Capt. Clark had returned to the regiment, Sergt. Eldredge still retained his position as Orderly Sergeant of Garrison Co. D (see Duties at Camp, Concord, N. H.)

Early in January, 1864, he was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant; and some one was found to take his place as "Orderly Sergeant of Garrison Co. D." About 15 Jan. the entire residue of the Third New Hampshire detail (except Lord of B) left Concord for the regiment, *via* Long Island, Boston Harbor and New York. A large squad of recruits was escorted to the Department of the South. Corpl. J. W. Brown of K (left over from recruiting service) accompanied the party. They reached the regiment, 19 Jan. 1864; and Eldredge was mustered as 2d Lieutenant 3 Feb., as of 2 Jan. In the interim he was retained at the headquarters of the regiment, being in an embarrassing position, having all the appearance of an officer, yet not an officer; and it was a serious question as to whether it was well for him to go on duty as such. It was finally decided that during the interim he should act as 2d Lieutenant and do duty near headquarters of regiment. He was thus ordered, and among other duties went on board the *Commodore McDonough* in Light-House Inlet, on night picket duty. After muster-in, he at once went to his company (K) on Broad Island, cutting wood (A and C there, too), and found Capt. Stearns in command of the company, and alone.

Upon the re-enlisted men going home (March, 1864), Capt. Stearns accompanied, and thus left Lieut. Eldredge sole officer with the company. It thus devolved on him to not only command his company (K) and be responsible for the company property, but to drill it in the new tactics (as cavalry). Thus it will be seen that about one month only had elapsed ere circumstances placed him in command of a company. When the regiment was ordered to Jacksonville, 1st Lieut. Lamprey was assigned to the company (1 April), and continued in command, to equalize the officers. It being understood that it was a temporary matter, Lieut. Eldredge did not turn over the company property to Lieut. Lamprey at all, though the latter continued with the company till Virginia was reached, when Capt. Stearns rejoined and assumed command. At Florida, Lieut. Eldredge was with his company and the three others (A, D and H) which went to Palatka (see separate account of this trip).

Lieut. Eldredge was in all the four days' fight at Drewry's Bluff, 13–16 May. On the day after the falling back (first time — *i.e.*, after the fog lifted), and after Capt. Ayer and Lieut. Button had been killed while successively commanding Co. H, and while the regiment (and brigade) was reforming for charge, Lieut. Eldredge was directed by Lieut.-Col. Plimpton to take command of Co. H, it having no officer. Why he, the youngest officer in rank, should be thus chosen, at such a time and under such circumstances, and to command a company in what was evidently a forlorn hope, was beyond his comprehension. He did not argue the matter, but proceeded to his post by the most direct route, and took charge without a speech. It was not the time to talk. The rebels were rapidly advancing upon this re-formed line, and in open field. "Charge!" and away went the regiment; and ditto the rebels, though the latter stood their ground well till

our men had nearly reached them, when they broke and ran (see main story). On return to camp (miles away), Lieut. Eldredge turned over the company to Lieut. Davis (ill in camp).

In the latter part of May, Lieut. Eldredge was sick and off duty about a week. On 2 June, when a portion of the regiment retook certain rifle-pits, Lieut. Eldredge was at work with a fatigue detail in one of the redans, and very near the fight. His men had to cease work and lie low during the contest. He accompanied the regiment on 9 June, to the vicinity of Petersburg; 16 June, was with it when it went to the front, after the rebels evacuated their line, and was in the action following. He also went with the regiment down the James River, on 25 June, to cover Sheridan's crossing.

On 12 July he was again promoted, and was mustered that day as 1st Lieutenant and assigned to Co. E, with Capt. Wadlia. His commission was dated 7 July 1864; but his muster did not date backward, and his promotion was *vice* 1st Lieut. Trickey to Captain.

He was in the movements of 14–15 and in the action of 16 Aug. 1864. In the latter, he was shot throught the left fore-arm, while in the act of waving his handkerchief to warn the Seventh Connecticut (on the right of the Third New Hampshire) of the approach of the rebels. Though severely wounded, he did not at once leave the field, for certain reasons, chief among which was the fact that the firing was so heavy it was safer to stay. Lieut.-Col. Plimpton tied a handkerchief about the arm, above the wound; and then Lieut. Eldredge moved along the rear of the line (his company was the right company) to the left, where he halted, near Lieut. Edgerly and others, till the fire should slacken. After a few minutes, a man near by was slightly wounded, and he assisted Lieut. Eldredge off the field, to the woods directly in rear, and in the edge of which were Dr. Kimball and Hospital Steward Perry Kittredge, ready to receive and entertain (?) the wounded. Here Lieut. Eldredge, being very faint from loss of blood, was given, and did not refuse, the first and only dose of whiskey which passed his lips in the army. A temporary dressing was given: *i.e.*, a wad of cloth was stuffed into each aperture, and a strip of cloth tied around the whole. Only this and nothing more. After a little delay he was placed in a blanket and carried further to the rear, through the woods, his aching arm, and body too, frequently striking a tree. Ere long, two men with a stretcher were espied going frontwards: and at the mere suggestion, they went rearward with the Lieutenant on the stretcher. He was then carried, say half a mile further, to where the wounded were congregated (see main story). From thence to a field hospital, by ambulance, over a rough road, consisting principally, as he then thought, of roots and stumps, to the bank of the James River at or near Deep Bottom.

Here he was put in a tent by himself, and next to the amputating tent, where the sounds of the battle-field were pleasant in comparison. Shrieks, groans, prayers, curses, followed one another in quick succession; but apparently all to no purpose. He lay there, helpless, and heard all this, expecting his turn next. By a combination of circumstances not necessary to relate here he escaped the amputation tent, and was placed on board the waiting steamer, then being laden with the wounded as fast as they were operated upon. A square and compass engraved on the Lieutenant's belt plate (inside of) was an important factor in the escape from amputation. Singularly enough, the bullet which passed through his arm (his fore-arm horizontal at the time) also passed into his left breast-pocket and penetrated a memorandum book as far as his Masonic diploma, actually stopping against it, and carrying with it several jagged pieces of the bone of the fore-arm. This memorandum book is still retained as a valued memento of the war.

The steamer went to Fort Monroe next morning, carrying the valuable cargo of maimed human beings. They were landed at Hampton, the officers going to the Chesapeake Hospital, and the men to the McClellan. On the way down the river, Lieut. Eldredge discovered his clothing to be well filled with — hold your breath, reader — maggots; and they were in no sense dead ones. With assistance, all those parts of his clothing not actually essential to his comfort were cut off with knives and permitted to drop overboard; and the surgeon in charge on board was induced to re-dress the wound. Happily, it was found to be entirely clean and in good condition.

A full new suit awaited Lieut. Eldredge's arrival at the hospital: and that consisted of one garment, put on after a complete bath. After a day or two, he had the courage to sit up and write his relatives and sweetheart all about it. The effort cost him considerable time of quiet repose to recover from its effects. After awhile he was placed in a room with Capt. Wadlia (see Wadlia's Personal). Adjt. Copp and Lieut. White were in the hospital at same time. Nearly all the patients procured separate sponges and bowls for the bathing of their wounds. This was to prevent gangrene, so far as was possible. Nothing except cold water was ever used on the Lieutenant's wound.

Early in September Lieut. Eldredge became, as he thought, able to travel, and desired to go home. He found that "leaves" of that kind were rare; and it was said that Gen. Butler (in whose Department this hospital was) would n't give any. He noticed several "leaves" arrive, granted direct from Washington. He had no friends there. He requested Gen. Butler to order him to light duty at Camp Parole, at Annapolis, Md. Arriving there, he was ordered at once to the officers' hospital for treatment (arm in sling, wound suppurating). While there Lieut. Atherton came in (14 Sept, 1864), exchanged. On recovering sufficiently, Lieut. Eldredge was granted a 20 days' leave, going home to his relatives and friends. He procured two extensions (20 days each). He reported early in December, at the Draft Rendezvous, Concord, N. H., and was there placed on duty by Maj. Whittlesey, U. S. A., in command, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. It was approved. His arm was still in a sling and wound unhealed; but his general health had improved. He at once entered on what may be called staff duty, being appointed Commissary of Recruits, under the Major, so long as he remained (following Spring) and with his successor, Maj. Caldwell, U. S. A., until appointed in the Veteran Reserve Corps in June, 1865.

His duty was to receive the recruits and forward them to the various regiments. In the forwarding, several rolls had to be made in each case; and the clerical work at the Rendezvous was something enormous. Lieut. Eldredge had generally a dozen clerks at work. Again, he had the recruits' ambrotypes taken; and each was registered and numbered, and mounted on the walls of his office, so that it became known as the "rogues' gallery" (over 1,800 on the walls). These ambrotypes (paid for by the sitters) were taken to assist in recognizing and identifying bounty jumpers, should they venture to come into the camp as recruits the second time. Many a man has trembled and blanched when marched up to the front of his own picture and asked semi-comically, "Do you know who that is?" Again, in sending off recruits, great care had to be exercised to prevent John Smith of Ireland going in place of John Smith of Skedunk; and Wm. Jones, colored, from going in place of Wm. Jones, white.

During the Lieutenant's stay at Concord, the St. Albans Raiders excitement was on; and at one time it was reported that the raiders were actually in the camp as substitute recruits. This caused a deal of excitement, not only in the city adjacent, but in the camp itself; and a general examination of all on hand was ordered. Several were found who answered the description; but nothing was done about it except to frighten them. A St. Albans man was even sent down to identify, but failed to do so.

In January, 1865, a Captain's commission was issued to Lieut. Eldredge; but the orders from War Department were imperative that no officer should be mustered into a higher grade, if unfit for field service. Lieut. Eldredge's arm was still in a sling, though the wound had healed once and reopened. His choice lay between going to the regiment in North Carolina and being refused muster, or declining the commission. He chose the latter, rather than hold it and not be mustered; and this declination gave the promotion to the next in rank. The commission itself was not surrendered.

During his stay at the Rendezvous, Lieut. Eldredge occasionally took charge of a squad of recruits himself, from Concord to Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor. He never lost a man *en route*. though it was almost invariably the case that several of each squad escaped, either by jumping from the cars or by suddenly leaving the ranks in the streets of Boston.

Lieut. Eldredge was on duty at Concord when the news of the fall of Fort Fisher, and also of Richmond, was announced. The latter event was publicly celebrated 10 April 1865, by a military and civic procession in Concord, in which our Lieutenant played a part. Again, he was at Concord when the sad news of the assassination of Lincoln was flashed over the wires. He saw the excitement in Concord; saw men forced to hang out the old flag; saw the crowd of excited citizens go to Franklin Pierce's stopping-place on Main Street, and heard his Union speech; and saw much more not down on the bills. At this time, business at the camp had almost ceased. Recruiting had stopped altogether.

Lieut. Eldredge was ordered on the 4th, and proceeded on 5 May 1865, to take to Point Lookout, Md., a squad of men (old soldiers) then at the Webster U.S. General Hospital, Manchester, N. H. They had been transferred (against their wishes) to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and their regiment was at Point Lookout. Why Lieut. Eldredge should be selected to take a lot of men to a place they didn't wish to go, and had thus publicly expressed themselves, was not for him to inquire into. On falling into line, Lieut. Eldredge read his order to the men, and made a few general remarks about obeying orders, applying it to himself and them. He was supplied with a guard, picked by himself, of four men and a sergeant. All started, and all got there. On the way a difficulty arose, in this way: The order and the transportation called for one more man than actually went (one left behind sick); and the Lieutenant was averse to paying fare for more than he had. To New York it worked all right, for he had tickets, in groups and singles. Beyond that point it was not so easy The Quartermaster declined to make his order for any lesser number than the order specified. The next resort was to the conductor of the train, who had tickets in abundance. He was asked to give a single ticket in return, but flatly refused, at the same time trying to snatch the ticket for the whole from Lieut. Eldredge s hand. Hot blood now arose on both sides. Lieut. Eldredge was firm in his position, not to see the Government defrauded. Conductor equally firm. Lieut. Eldredge and his squad and guards occupied exclusively the rear car. Another Lieutenant, with a similar party, joining at New York, occupied exclusively the next car forward. Conductor threatened to uncouple the car Forced to desist by cold steel applied to his rear. Lieut. Eldredge, by virtue of his rank, assumed command of both parties, and ordered the Lieutenant of the other squad to not permit his car to be uncoupled without special orders. This attached the two cars to the train, go where it would. Much delay was caused at Newark, by a vain attempt of the conductor to have Lieut. Eldredge arrested. Here the conductor telegraphed back to New York, to Gen. Dix, in substance that his train had been seized by guerillas and his life was threatened; and more, that the aforesaid armed guerillas were detaining the mail of the great United States. How this little episode ended is too long a story for insertion here. The Government was not defrauded.

Months after, and after Lieut. Eldredge had been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, a package of official documents came to hand at New Haven, Conn., ordering him to report his conduct forthwith. This had been to the Adjutant General's Office, and to Lieut. Eldredge's corps, division, brigade and regiment; and when it got there it found him transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Then it went on its travels back to Washington, to again start from the Provost Marshal General's Office, on its mission. The package was a formidable one, growing as it went along its weary march. It contained copies of the affidavits of the case. Reading them very calmly, our Lieutenant could hardly recognize himself in the picture drawn. He reported fully, and never after heard from it.

In going to Point Lookout, the party went *via* Baltimore and down the Chesapeake, returning *via* Washington. This gave Lieut. Eldredge an opportunity to obtain an examination for the Veteran Reserve Corps, to which he had already requested to be transferred. This he obtained after a short delay, resulting in his transfer to Co. A, Third V R. C., as 2d Lieutenant, his company being stationed at New Haven, Conn. This appointment was received the latter part of June, 1865, and his discharge from Third New

Hampshire was made to date 21 May, and "to accept commission in V. R. C., 22 May 1865." Maj. Caldwell, of the U. S. A., with whom Lieut. Eldredge was serving at the time this appointment was received, remarked sarcastically when he saw that it was to be *2d Lieutenant*, "Is that the way they reward faithful officers?" It was inevitable. The supply was greater than the demand.

Lieut. Eldredge shortly after joined his new company at New Haven, and was soon thereafter made Adjutant of the camp, under Capt. E. I. Merrill, who, after the war, was made postmaster at Farmington, Me. The war being over, the only practical duty done at Draft Rendezvous was to receive returning regiments and care for them and their arms until paid off and finally discharged. Lieut. Eldredge had charge of escorting the regiments to the camp from the railroad station — a long distance. Of his experience at New Haven, a single item only in worthy of mention. Returned soldiers had a penchant for stealing their arms after turning them in. This got to be something alarming, in quantity and in value. Stringent measures were adopted; but it required a lightning stroke to stop it. It happened in this wise. The guard over the guns turned in had been doubled, pending a threatened and combined attack on the place of deposit. The guards had been directed to load and be ready. It was well known that guard was mounted with loaded guns. Despite all this, the desire for stealing was paramount to everything else. Lieut. Eldredge, as Officer of the Day, had placed his guards at the most advantageous points and duly instructed them. He was the only officer in camp at the time. Clear and sharp rang out the rifle of the guard about nine in the evening. Lieut. Eldredge was quickly on the spot. There lay the result: a mortally wounded man, and his excited companions quickly gathering around. The guard was immediately ordered to the spot (*i.e.*, the off reliefs), and the guard who fired the shot, after a brief explanation, was at once relieved and sent to the guard-house, for protection against possible harm. Lieut. Eldredge and others at once took the unfortunate man to the hospital, where the best possible surgical aid was rendered. He was a Sixth Connecticut man. The ball passed through his right breast, and then through the arm, at short range. He died at 10 A.M. next day. At intervals he cried, "Don't shoot!" It appears that he actually assaulted the guard after repeated warnings, and thus met his death. An investigation was ordered, held, and reported no case against the guard. It was a sad episode; but who shall say it was avoidable?

From New Haven, Lieut. Eldredge was ordered on general court-martial duty at Hartford, in September. Here he served till about the latter part of November, when he was ordered home, to report to the Adjutant-General monthly, awaiting orders. He went as directed, and reported with regularity, but was never ordered to duty. During July, 1866, he was discharged, as of 30 June, because his services were no longer required.

Almost five years of service! Not wholly in the field, to be sure; but quite varied in character, the bitter with the sweet; and he had tasted various kinds of service.

While on "waiting orders," Lieut. Eldredge committed matrimony in the town of Wilmington, Mass., 14 Feb. 1866; and having no fear of being ordered to the tented field, he took his new wife across the border into Montreal. While there he visited the Theatre Royal, and during the play, the whole performance stopped at the entrance of an elderly man and his daughter, the redoubtable Jeff. Davis, late President, etc., etc. Everybody (not including Lieut. Eldredge and wife) arose, and shouted and cheered. Jeff. bowed right and left. The pit called for "Dixie," and the orchestra played it, followed by more cheering, loud clapping of hands, etc. All this was not enjoyed by Lieut. Eldredge; for his blood fairly boiled, and he got himself and his wife out, at the earliest practicable moment. Jeff. was evidently a favorite there.

Lieut. Eldredge has since the war, and for several years, resided in Boston. At this writing, he is the secretary and treasurer of three very successful co-operative banks, in the introduction of which system into Massachusetts he took a leading part. These three banks, combined in one

office, are The Pioneer Co-operative Bank (oldest in the State), The Homestead Co-operative Bank, and The Guardian Co-operative Bank, with combined assets (1893) of a million dollars.

Lieut. Eldredge (he is generally called *Captain* by his friends) was President of the Third New Hampshire Volunteer Veteran Association, 1889 and 1890, and takes great interest in and attends the reunions very regularly. His address is No. 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

NOTE 1.— He was in every action of the regiment (except Pocotaligo) up to the time of his wound, 16 Aug. 1864.

NOTE 2.— The excessive length of this personal sketch is almost inexcusable, though written after all the others. The varied services and a desire to describe the same may possibly be mitigating circumstances.

DANIEL FARRAR.

Dr. Farrar's appointment dates 13 Aug. 1862. It should not have been so dated. The fact that a vacancy was imminent was not a sufficient military justification, though it was well in the end. He arrived at the regiment about the middle of September, 1862, soon after it had been recalled from outpost duty. Dr. Buzzell had only preceded him a few days, and had already begun to make his mark. Dr. Moulton was absent at the North, and his discharge was daily expected. Dr. Eaton was well-nigh worn out, and sick besides, and talked resignation, but did not actually resign till the month following.

At the end of September, 1862, we had what might appropriately be termed a "medical muddle." Our rolls bore a surgeon (Dr. Moulton, not yet discharged) and three assistants — Eaton, Buzzell and Farrar. The regulations and orders permitted only three, one surgeon and two assistants. As Dr. Farrar was the surplus, he could draw no pay till the resignation of Dr. Eaton, whose place was filled by Dr. Buzzell; and then Dr. Farrar filled Buzzell's place; and a little later (one month), Buzzell stepped up to Moulton's place (Moulton discharged), and Farrar up to Buzzell's place as 1st Assistant, leaving the 2d Assistant's place vacant. It will be seen that within a brief period we had not only a surplus of doctors, but a deficiency as well. As for the regiment itself, it will be seen that at no time during this muddle did it have actually present more than the regulation number allowed at that period: and it would seem to have been a wise forethought that thus planned it. Dr. Farrar began his duties at once, notwithstanding his anomalous position, and did them well.

In the spring of 1863, when the regiment was again scattered (G and H at Hilton Head, seven companies at Pinckney Island, and one company at Pope's, Hilton Head), Dr. Farrar remained at Hilton Head with G and H.

On 15 April 1863 (after regiment had gone to Edisto Island), Dr. Farrar was ordered to special duty, taking charge of the sick at the outposts of Hilton Head (Seabrook, Fort Mitchel, Pope's, Jenkins Island and Spanish Wells), with headquarters at Pope's. He had scarcely entered upon these duties when he was relieved by an order relieving everybody in the brigade of which the Third New Hampshire was a part. He rejoined the regiment while it lay in Edisto River. On 27 April, the writer's data says: "Dr. Farrar resigned; not accepted"; but this act of his was repeated at once, and he was honorably discharged 4 May, after we had landed on Botany Bay Island.

It would appear that he did not immediately go North; for on 10th May he loaned his horse (at Hilton Head) to Bandmaster Ingalls (then Second Brigade Band) to ride to Drayton's Plantation.

Dr. Farrar was born 29 May 1836, at Troy, N. H. He studied with Dr. A. M. Caverly of Troy (in 1855 and 1856), and graduated from the Harvard Medical School in the spring of 1862, and practiced at Troy, N. H., prior to his entry into the service. Upon his return to civil life he practiced a short time in Troy, and from there went to Boston, Mass., tarrying but a short time at the latter place; and thence to Leominster, Mass., where he died 3 June 1875, leaving a widow and two children. The widow, Mrs. C. A. Farrar, still resides (1890) at Leominster.

ENOCH Q. FELLOWS.

Enoch Q. Fellows was born in Sandwich, N. H., 20 June 1825, and had a military ancestry. He early evinced a desire for connection with military matters, and in 1844 he obtained an appointment to West Point, and entered that noted military academy the same year, making excellent progress with his studies. He there remained until November, 1846, when he voluntarily withdrew, an act he has probably many times since regretted. His schoolmates were Gen. Whiting (rebel, of Fort Fisher fame) Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. John G. Foster, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Gen. John L. Reno, Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson (rebel), Gen. Truman Seymour, Gen. A. E. Burnside, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Gen. Rufus Saxton, and many others, both Union and Confederate. From 1847 to 1851 he was regularly appointed drill-master in the New Hampshire State Militia. From 1847 to 1849 was Adjutant of the Nineteenth regiment of militia, and in 1858 was brigadier-general of the brigade composed of the militia of Carroll, Belknap and Strafford Counties. From 1851 to 1854 he was doorkeeper in the State Senate. He was an inspector at the U. S. Custom House, Boston, from 1854 to 1857, and the following four years he might have been found at his home in Sandwich.

This brings him to the very edge of the war; and he appeared, ready, at the first signal. His services were at once in demand in drilling recruits and organizing the First Regiment. Though offered a captaincy in it, he enlisted as a private, and was at once made 1st Lieutenant of Co K, and then immediately detailed as Acting Adjutant of the regiment, with which he went to the front and honorably served and acquitted himself, returning at the expiration of the term (three months), after having participated in whatever of war was the lot of the regiment to see. (See brief account of First Regiment.) Scarcely had our hero brushed the dust of his journey from his clothes ere he was tendered the Colonelcy of the Third New Hampshire, just organizing at Concord. It would appear that the First Regiment was mustered out on 9 Aug., and that a Colonel's commission was issued to E. Q. Fellows on the following day. Tradition has it that in looking about for a Colonel for the Third Regiment, the position having been tendered to one and declined, Lieut.-Col. Jackson and the Hon. Mason W. Tappan, by some strange coincidence, said to themselves, almost simultaneously upon the arrival of E. Q. Fellows, "Here is the man!" and they at once repaired to Governor Berry and urged his appointment. This was made, our hero being taken quite by surprise, though he surrendered. Col. Fellows, for we must now call him Colonel, did not at once repair to the camp then formed at Concord, but returned to his home for a few days' needed rest. Until his arrival in camp, Lieut.-Col. Jackson looked after the details of organization, etc.

Upon the arrival of the regiment at Long Island, Col. Fellows was in command of the post, the only other force arriving there during our stay being the Eighth Maine. Col. Fellows was summoned to New York City to consult with Gen. Sherman as to details; and during the latter part of our short stay at Long Island, Gen. Viele was in command. At Concord, at Long Island, at Washington and at Annapolis, considerable attention was attracted to the regiment, by the military bearing and fine presence of Col. Fellows, who was a strict disciplinarian, understood military tactics, and also understood his responsible position.

Soon after arriving at Hilton Head he was made Commander of the Post, being the senior Colonel, thus leaving the command of the regiment to Lieut.-Col. Jackson. He also served on a general court-martial at the same post. When the regiment went with other troops to Edisto, in April, 1862, Col. Fellows was directed to accompany and assume command of the Post, which he did, establishing Post Headquarters at the Henry Seabrook plantation, near the northeasterly extremity of the island,—a beautiful place,—and retained our band there for musical services.

During his stay as Commander of the Post, he required the strictest discipline and a report in writing of the minutest details of all that happened at the different posts. Was relieved from this duty by Gen. Wright,

about the 23d of April. He went North on a sixty days' leave of absence, which he had taken the preliminary steps to procure before leaving Hilton Head, but had deferred pushing, as the Edisto movement seemed to require his services. He never returned from this leave, but resigned at its expiration. Was honorably discharged by Gen. Hunter's S. O. 140, dated 26 June 1862. This resignation was a disappointment to the regiment, as he was beloved and respected by all.

Of his firmness and knowledge of tactics, one circumstance is vividly remembered by the writer. It was at Hilton Head. We were forming on the large parade ground (cotton field), for brigade drill. The Third New Hampshire was either a little behind time, or the other regiments ahead of time. At any rate, we were last to reach the field. The other regiments had formed and "dressed." We were on the right. When "dressed" we did not align with the other regiments. Orders came from the brigade commander, for the Third New Hampshire to "dress" on the Eighth Maine. The Colonel sat on his horse, in our immediate front. Though slightly deaf even then, he readily understood matters, and shouted out, "Stand fast! The Third New Hampshire is on the *right!* Stand fast, men!" We did stand fast, and the whole line had to "dress" on the Third New Hampshire.

Again, an instance of determination. One day, at the same place, for some reason the Adjutant was a little behind time, and not for the first time, in getting out to parade. The Colonel was considerably vexed, and shouted so one could hear him nearly half a mile, "Adjutant, mount your horse and come out here!" There was no mistaking his meaning. The Adjutant came right out with his horse under him.

With this ends the record, so far as the Third New Hampshire is concerned; but who of the old Third wishes to drop so valuable an officer in such a summary manner. Let us follow him and his fortunes. Upon his resignation as Colonel of the Third, he was at once made Colonel of the Ninth, in which he served creditably, participating in the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The conduct of the regiment and its Colonel in the former battle was commended by Gen. Reno. From the Ninth, Col. Fellows resigned in November, 1862, after unsuccessfully fighting neuralgia and kindred ills.

His campaigns may be summed up as follows: Three months under Gen. Patterson; under Gen. Sherman in the Port Royal campaign; under McClellan in the Maryland campaign. The Governor and Council recommended him to the President for a brigadier-general's commission, in which capacity he served during a considerable part of the time.

While at West Point, the first appearance of the unfortunate malady, deafness, made its appearance; and with its increase, though very gradual, came a desire to retire from activity. To this peculiar feature may be attributed, in part at least, the conspicuous fact that he very rarely attends the annual reunions at Weirs.

In 1863 Col. Fellows went West, remaining there for a few years only, after which he returned to Sandwich and became connected with the Carroll County Savings Bank. He was an assistant assessor from 1869 to 1873, and also a deputy collector of internal revenue for a part of the time in Carroll and Belknap Counties. In the years 1868, 1869 and 1877 he served his town in the Legislature, and was on the Military Committee. In politics Col. Fellows is strongly Republican. He has a son and two daughters. He has substantially retired from all activity, and devotes his time to his family and his books.

NOTE.—The writer is indebted to the *Granite Monthly*, Nos. 11 and 12, of 1885, for a portion of the data concerning Col. Fellows.

DANIEL J. FLANDERS.

Flanders was the original 1st Sergeant of Co. E (Capt. Plimpton); and being the 1st Sergeant of the company having the ranking captain is supposed to be one of the reasons for his early promotion to 2d Lieutenant. The document arrived 31 May 1862, at Edisto, and he was assigned to Co. E. His commission was dated 15 April. In the action of James Island, 16 June 1862, he was with Co. E, which company was commanded by Capt. Maxwell.

After the return of the regiment from James Island to Hilton Head, and after the outpost duty, he, as 2d Lieutenant of Co. F, took Co. E (Capt. Plimpton to Major, and Lieut. Ela to Captain and to Co. K). He accompanied the expedition to Florida, after lumber (January, 1863).

About 19 Jan. 1863, he received a 1st Lieutenant's commission, dated 16 Nov. 1862, *vice* Dearborn, promoted. Without being mustered, he was at once assigned to Co. E (already with it). He did not get mustered into his new grade till 18 April, as of 20 Jan. Co. E being on Provost Guard at Hilton Head, we find him temporarily at Pinckney Island (seven companies there), and probably on a visit and respite on account of his health. He had a leave of absence in May and June, returning 26 June.

Soon after his company's return to St. Helena (really reuniting with the regiment), in June, he was assigned to Co. F His health being undermined, and no immediate prospect of change for the better, he was discharged at his own request, for disability, by S. O. 387, 2 July. (Regiment then on St. Helena.)

In 1864 he again took up arms, raising Co. F of the First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery. His commission as Captain was 5 Sept. 1864. His muster-out was 15 June 1865. In 1891 we find him in the steam engine works of G. A. Rollins, at Nashua, N. H.

He was born in Wheelock, Vt., 16 Aug. 1834. The war found him working in a machine shop in Nashua, N. H.

ANDREW J. FOGG.

He was the original 2d Lieutenant in Co. B, with Wilbur as Captain and Ayer as 1st Lieutenant. Fogg took an active interest in getting the company into shape and is entitled to credit for it.

He was with his company in the James Island battle (16 June 1862). We find him in command of Co. C from about 27 July to 13 Sept. Capt. Wilbur of B was in arrest, and Lieut. Ayer was with H a part of the time: hence the actual command of B devolved on Fogg in such cases. On 12 Sept. he received a 1st Lieutenant's commission, dated 17 June, and was relieved from C by Capt. Allen and returned to B.

On Botany Bay Island his health grew rapidly worse, the Southern climate not agreeing with him. He resigned, and was discharged by S. O. 258, D. S., 9 May 1863; but he did not receive it, however, till the 12th, on which day he turned over the company to Lieut. Smith. He soon after bade good-bye to his comrades in arms, all regretting his departure, and the cause thereof, as well. He went North on the *Ben Deford* (a number of furloughed men on same steamer).

Lieut. Fogg was born at Epping, N. H., 31 Dec. 1831. He was at Daufuskie, Bluffton and Pocotaligo, but not at Jehossee Island, nor with the lumber expedition to Florida in January, 1863. He has made his home at Exeter, N. H., since the war.

GEORGE H. GIDDINGS.

"Gid," as the boys almost always called him (unofficially, of course), was born at Exeter, N. H., 3 April 1834. He was one of the original corporals in Co. B (Capt. Wilbur's company). For some frivolous reason he was deprived of his warrant while the regiment was at Washington, in September, 1861; but it was restored to him in the following month, at Annapolis.

After the battle of James Island (16 June 1862), he carried the colors for awhile. He also served for a few months in the Signal Corps, being detached for that purpose. In October he was made Sergeant. After the siege of Wagner, in which he took part, he was, with others, granted a furlough for good conduct. On 7 Sept. he was, as Acting 1st Sergeant, in command of his company (B) and was part and parcel of the "forlorn hope."

He was made 1st Sergeant 25 Nov 1863, *vice* Lamprey, promoted. He re-enlisted in February, 1864, and again had the privilege of going on furlough. Being at home, he did not participate in the Florida campaign of April, 1864.

In Virginia, he was in the Drewry's Bluff fights, 13–16 May 1864, with Co. B. On 6 June he was mustered as 2d Lieutenant, as of 30 May, his commission being dated 24 May, *vice* Hazen, promoted. Regimental order No. 4, issued in July, assigned him to Co. A.

He was engaged on 16 Aug. and was slightly wounded in left leg, but did not go farther than the regimental hospital. On recovering sufficiently for duty he was detached (29 Aug.) and placed in charge of the Ambulance Corps of the First Division, Tenth Army Corps, by S. O. 111, C. Hdqrs., the position assigned to Lieut. Davis, and declined by him on account of ill health. This duty he continued upon until 18 Oct., on which date he was mustered as 1st Lieutenant (not dating backwards), on commission dated 12 Oct., *vice* Lamprey, died of wounds. He then rejoined his company (now K). In November, apparently, he was in command of K and B.

In December, 1864, and January and February, 1865, he is reported as commanding Co. B. He was with the regiment at Fort Fisher. On 3 March 1865, he was mustered as Captain of Co. K, *vice* Stearns, discharged, his muster not dating backwards and his commission dating 4 Jan. He remained on duty with Co. K to the final muster-out.

Capt. Giddings is now (1890) a resident of Cambridge, Mass. In addition to the actions named, Giddings was at James Island, 16 June 1862; Pocotaligo, 22 Oct.; Bluffton; Daufuskie; Morris Island, 10, 11, 18 July 1863; 2, 9, 16, 25 June 1864. He was not with the Florida lumber expedition.

HENRY C. HANDERSON.

He was the original 2d Lieutenant of Co. G (Capt. Wiggin), which was largely from Ossipee and surrounding towns. At the muster-in of the company Handerson was absent, probably on short leave, and is not borne on the muster-in rolls of the company. On his return, shortly after, he was mustered separately (separate rolls), though no copy is on file at the State House.

In May, 1862, we find him promoted to 1st Lieutenant, at Edisto Island, and in command of Co. G (Emmons in command of I, Carlton on leave). He continued in command of Co. G till about 15 June, when he turned over the company to Capt. Emmons (Carlton of I having returned). Inasmuch as Capt. Emmons was off duty (sick in quarters), Lieut. Handerson commanded G in the James Island fight (16 June). In this battle, Lieut. Handerson received the compliments of the rebels in the shape of a slight bullet wound, which ploughed a furrow from wrist to elbow. This did not prevent his doing duty. About the middle of September, 1862, he was detailed (with others) to go North on recruiting service, from which he returned in January, 1863, joining the regiment at Hilton Head.

He was duly commissioned Captain, the document arriving 30 March 1863 (G and H, at Hilton Head). He was mustered next day, and went to his company (K), then on Pinckney Island (seven companies there). In this he relieved Lieut. Smith. He remained as Captain of Co. K to the end of his service. He was with the company in the 10 July 1863 action; also in the assault on Wagner, 18 July. The writer well remembers seeing him, and being very near him in the latter action. The Morris Island campaign made serious inroads upon his health, and to such an extent that he deemed it advisable to resign. This he did during the early part of September, 1863, shortly after the evacuation of Wagner (7 Sept.) It was accepted, and he was honorably discharged 18 Sept., S. O. 533, D. S. Within a few days thereafter he left the island for the North, *via* Hilton Head (Capt. Emmons accompanied, also discharged).

Capt. Handerson was well liked by his men and brother officers. He was of few words, and those were well put together and always meant something. He had a tendency, at times, to be taciturn, though this was wholly unattended by moroseness. After the war, he became postmaster at Keene, N. H. It was while holding this position that he took his own life. This was superinduced by a sunstroke that he received during the summer of 1873, while on a fishing trip on Lake Champlain. This fearful act occurred 12 June 1874, at Keene, where he left a wife and daughter. He was born at Chesterfield, N. H., 4 March 1828.

JOHN H. HITCHCOCK.

He was the original 3d Sergeant of Co. I (Capt. Carlton). He was afterward promoted to 1st Sergeant, and re-enlisted; but his almost immediate promotion to 2d Lieutenant cut him off from the furlough. After the charge on Fort Wagner (18 July 1863), he was sent North with a party after conscripts (Col. Jackson in charge, and the writer one of them). At the capture of the blockade runner off Wilmington, 23 July, Sergt. Hitchcock was one of the boarding party. On arriving at New York, he was also one of the party of twelve sergeants (two reliefs of six each) who bore Gen. Strong (mortally wounded) to his residence in upper New York.

Sergt. Hitchcock, after performing the duties required at Concord, rejoined the regiment 16 Nov., going to it with about 200 recruits, the whole in command of Col. Donohoe (see main story). Within a few days after his return, he was ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant. We find him on 21 Nov. acting as Officer of the Guard. On 3 Feb. 1864, he was mustered as 2d Lieutenant, to date 20 Jan., his commission being dated 6 Jan. He took the place of Parker, promoted to 1st Lieutenant. While assigned to Co. C, in March (re-enlisted men gone), we find him on duty with Co. B. He passed through the Florida campaign (mounted), and was with the regiment when the Virginia campaign was begun, and continued through to 23 Aug. 1864.

In June he was again promoted, being mustered on the 3d to grade of 1st Lieutenant, as of 29 May (commission dated 21 May), *vice* Button, killed at Drewry's Bluff. He went then on duty with Co. I, and was probably with that company in the 16 Aug. engagement. On 23 Aug., when the 1861 men's time expired, Lieut. Hitchcock was one of the fortunate officers ordered home with them. This was equivalent to a leave of absence (S. O. 231, D. Hdqrs.) He returned on or before 19 Sept. In December, he had charge of the firing party which executed Brown of G for desertion. He also had charge of firing party in case of Miller of F, at Jacksonville, Fla.

He went to Fort Fisher with the expedition, but was — perhaps fortunately for him — on special duty at the time of the assault on that stronghold, in charge of a detail of about 20 men from the regiment, as guard over a lot of commissary stores near the beach. (Some say on picket.)

Soon after the capture of Fort Fisher he was sent North with prisoners, and had a peculiar experience. As nearly as can be learned, the story is in substance as follows: Of the persons taken at Fort Fisher, 101 officers were placed on board a large steam transport (said to be the *California*); and

our Lieutenant, with a detail of 30 men from the regiment (27 privates and 3 corporals), was placed in command of them. Before the preparations for departure were complete — even before Lieut. Hitchcock was served with an order and instructions — a storm arose, and the steamer was driven out to sea. Here was a dilemma. No rations, no order, no instructions! An insufficient guard, too! Rebel officers to the number of 101, and a guard of 30! They were to be taken North; but where? No communication could be had with the land; so Lieut. Hitchcock directed the Captain to proceed North as rapidly as possible, he agreeing to use the vessel's provisions until relief could be had. Fortress Monroe was the nearest point; and for that they steamed. There they obtained rations and an additional guard (some regulars); and a consultation was also had with officers stationed there. Upon advice, Lieut. Hitchcock steered for Fort Delaware; but was unable to get there, on account of the ice in the bay Another dilemma, another consultation with the Captain of the steamer, and they started for New York. Lieut. Hitchcock says that in starting on this duty he realized the difficulties and duties he must cope with, aside from those of a maritime nature. Here were 101 rebel officers, and only 30 men for guard duty. Lieut. Hitchcock's good sense and judgment came in play, and successfully. He obtained and retained throughout the voyage complete control over the prisoners. He did this by at once ordering the entire party below, and keeping them there, permitting a very limited number at a time to come on deck for air. Arriving at New York, the prisoners were landed at Fort Columbus; and Lieut. Hitchcock returned, stopping at Fort Monroe to land his borrowed guard. Here his steamer was turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, and he and his guard were furnished transportation to Fort Fisher. He received the personal thanks of his superior officers for his successful management of the affair

We have now to relate the sad part of his military career. Early in February, 1865, charges were preferred against him by Maj. Trickey, Commanding Regiment, to Gen. Terry; and the *finale* was a dismissal from the service, without trial, by S. O. 20, Hdqrs. Dist. N. C. and Ohio, 3 March 1865, at Wilmington, N. C. During the pendency of these charges, Lieut. Hitchcock did not participate in any engagement. Singularly enough, too, his commission as Captain was issued; but his dismissal cut off any advancement to new grade. It is proper to add to this that there was no personal feeling of enmity in the regiment against Hitchcock, but a general feeling of pity and of sympathy. Neither is there any appreciable amount of adverse criticism upon the action of Maj. Trickey.

Since the war, say in 1888-9, and probably an earlier date as well, Lieut. Hitchcock endeavored, by petition, to have his dismissal revoked, and granted an honorable discharge. This was signed not only by Maj. Trickey himself, but by a large number of other officers as well, but with what result is not known at this writing. It is to be hoped that Lieut. Hitchcock's declining years may be made more peaceful, if possible, by the granting of this great desire of his heart, to which, it is safe to say, few, if any, Third New Hampshire officers or men will make objection.

Hitchcock was born in Sandy Hill, N. Y., 1 April 1827 His residence was, in 1890, at Winchendon, Mass. He was at Bluffton, Daufuskie, Jehossee, Edisto, James Island (but not in the action of 16 June 1862, on account of sickness) and Pocotaligo.

JOHN M. HEAD.

Head started as one of the sergeants in Co. B (Capt. Wilbur). We find him sick at Bailey's Wharf, on Edisto Island, 27 May 1862 (Lieuts. Ayer and Jackson there, too). This was when we were getting ready to go to James Island, *via* John's Island, and the sick were being concentrated at the landing on Edisto. On 30 Aug. (Hilton Head), he was ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant, pending the arrival of his commission as such. This came to hand about 16 Oct., being dated 22 Aug.

In March, 1863, he was transferred to Co. C (Pinckney Island). On 11 June, we find him at St. Helena Island; and a few days later (18 June) detached for duty in the Signal Corps, and stationed at Hilton Head (S. O. 46, D. S.) He served at various signal stations in the Department, and at one time was at Fort Pulaski (Forty-eighth New York there), where he by some unfortunate combination of circumstances was put in arrest by the officer in command of the forces, and so remained for several weeks. He was finally released from arrest and restored to duty, without formality, no charges having been preferred. Signal duty was peculiar; and much friction was caused all over the Department, from the fact that the signal officers and men were not subject to the orders of whoever happened along, holding higher rank. It is related of Lieut. Head that, being on signal station at Folly Island, and in the district presided over by Gen. Vogdes, that redoubtable General undertook to direct our hero just a little at first, only asking what the message was he (Head) was sending. Head's reply was inelegant, but right to the point: "None of your d——d business!" Vogdes was not inside his uniform; but his general's blood was fairly boiling as he squeaked out (his voice was peculiarly squeaky), "Perhaps you don't know who I am. I am Gen. Vogdes." "I don't care a d——n who you are; you can't have this despatch," said Head. "I order you under arrest," said Vogdes. "Order, and be d——d," said the undaunted Head. Meanwhile the signal flag was being thrashed about, conveying war news to Gen. Gillmore on Morris Island. Head declared Vogdes' act to be good war news, and sent it along to Gillmore, who sent a mounted staff officer as quickly as possible and directed Vogdes to let the signal officers and the flaggers alone. On 10 Sept. 1863 he visited the regiment, on Morris Island. On 21 Nov. 1863 he wrote a letter to Capt. Ayer, signing himself "Acting Signal Officer, Department South," and dating it "Lookout Signal Station, Folly Island."

He never returned to the regiment for duty, but resigned in March, 1864, reaching New York on his way home 7 April 1864, on the *Arago*. Head made his home after the war at Exeter, N. H. He became deranged, and suicided 3 Dec. 1884, at Exeter, N. H., at the Granite House. He was born 3 April 1829, at Pembroke, N. H.

ALFRED J. HILL.

He was our original Adjutant. His service in the Mexican War in Co. C, Ninth U. S. Infantry (with Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Maj. Bedel and Capt. Littlefield, of our regiment), pre-eminently fitted him for the position to which he was commissioned. He was born at Durham, N. H., 1 July 1804. At Concord, 24 Aug. 1861, his friends in Portsmouth presented him with an elegant sword, belt, sash, etc.

His health began to fail as soon as we were fully installed at Hilton Head (January, 1862), and prior to our removal to Edisto (April) he tendered his resignation. This was not accepted, probably because Gen. Sherman was very slow to accept resignations and thus decimate his force. Later, after we had removed to Edisto, he again sent in his resignation; and it was accepted (dated 14th; received about 20 April 1862). 2d Lieut. T. M. Jackson was appointed to act in his place temporarily.

He died at Portsmouth, N. H., 1 April 1889, and was buried in the Harmony Grove Cemetery, in that city. Storer Post No. 1, G. A. R., officiated at the last sad ceremony. He was a charter member of that Post. He left a son.

CHARLES S. HAZEN.

Hazen was the original 1st Corporal of Co. E (Capt. Plimpton). Two days prior to the battle of James Island (16 June 1862) he was promoted to Sergeant, going into the fight with that rank. He also was present at the Pocotaligo fight (21 Oct.) He was with Capt. Gray's (Seventh New Hampshire) party, that failed to capture the pickets.

Early in January, 1863, he went to Florida on the "lumber expedition." He was at Bluffton, and was in charge of the rear guard (eight men) when the regiment returned to its boats. He was also at Daufuskie Island, going on the boat with Capt. Plimpton. Was in the actions of 10 and 18 July. Next day he was ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant.

He was one of the detail (Col. Jackson, the writer and others) sent North in July, for conscripts, being stationed at Concord, N. H. From there he went with detachments of recruits to their several regiments, and finally returned to his own regiment (with a detachment — its first), and remained with it. While absent on this duty he received a 2d Lieutenant's commission, and served as such. On 24 Nov 1863 (a week after his return) he was mustered into his new grade as of 18 Nov 1863, *vice* Kirwin, promoted. A day or two prior to his departure North, as above related, he was ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant, the regiment being short of officers for duty.

On his muster as 2d Lieutenant he was assigned to Co. D. When the re-enlisted men went North on furlough, Hazen was assigned to duty with E (his original company). He was with the regiment in its mounted experience (though temporarily assigned to A in March), during March and the greater part of April, 1864. He went with the four companies (A, D, H and K) to Palatka, commanding D, Capt. Maxwell of that company being in command of the whole.

In the Virginia campaign, Lieut. Hazen was wounded on 13 May 1864 (first day of the Drewry's Bluff fights). His injury was to his right eye, caused by a comrade firing his gun too closely to his (Hazen's) head. Hazen claims that the injury was permanent, and the sight destroyed. Though able on that night (13th) to assist the surgeons, his disability became quite apparent on the next day, and he started in the morning for Bermuda Hundred, our old camp, and consequently was not in action 14–16 May. Again he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and mustered 3 June as of 29 May, his commission being dated 24 May, *vice* Wadsworth, promoted, and was assigned to Co. F.

He was in the sortie of 2 June, when our rifle-pits were retaken from the rebels, and was also with the regiment 9 June, near Petersburg, his company (E) being on the skirmish line. He was also with the regiment 25 June (down the river). During the fight of 16 June he was at the camp (wounded, 13 May). When the old 1861 men were mustered out, 23 Aug., Lieut. Hazen was ordered home with them — equal to a leave of absence (S. O. 231, D. Hdqrs., 20 days). While on this leave he was taken sick, obtained a surgeon's certificate and forwarded it to the regiment, where it arrived 15 Sept. This was soon followed by his resignation (received 2 Oct.) Not hearing from this, and having been absent the extreme limit of time permitted under G. O., W. D., he returned to the regiment 18 Nov. At the end of that month he was in command of Co. F, but reported as sick in quarters. In the meantime he had failed to report at Washington, D. C. (from New Hampshire), where all who are absent without leave (this was technical) were ordered to report within fifteen days, or stand dismissed from the service. It is supposable that Hazen did not know of this particular order. This being the situation, he was dismissed for absence without leave by S. O. 166, W. D., 5 Dec. 1864. This order was received at the regiment during January, 1865, and he was accordingly dropped from the regimental returns at the end of January, 1865, as having been dismissed (Co. F). Again, his case was further mixed up by his dismissal being revoked by a War Department order of 3 April 1865, "he having been previously discharged." His actual discharge was by S. O. 64, Army of the James, 17 Dec. 1864, at which time he was with Co. E.

Born in Princeton, Mass., 11 June 1840.

WILLIAM E. HAMMETT.

Hammett was an original Musician of Co. A. At Annapolis, 11 Oct. 1861, he was made Corporal; and on Morris Island, 4 Aug. 1863, he was promoted to Sergeant. He re-enlisted in that grade, receiving his furlough. Again, in August, 1864, he was advanced to 1st Sergeant. After the North Carolina campaign was over, he was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant, *vice* McCoy, promoted, the commission being dated 24 Jan. 1865, and his muster taking place 27 April, as of 1 March. He was mustered for the unexpired term of the regiment, with Co. H, and he so remained to the end.

He was born 13 Jan. 1839, at Manchester, England. Married 19 Nov. 1866, at Manchester, N. H. Died at Boston, Mass., 13 Nov. 1880, and is buried at Forest Hills, near that city. Hammett was a member of the Firemen's Relief Association of Boston, and the Association attended the last sad rites. By trade, Hammett was a cutler, and an expert in his line. He left a widow and three children. In 1892, the widow was at Amoskeag, N. H.

JOHN R. HYNES.

Hynes was one of those peculiarly organized fellows who made few if any enemies. His occupation at the breaking out of the war was that of a reporter (said to have been the chief) on the *Manchester Mirror*, an ably conducted and thriving paper. He is said to have held this position nine years. During the war — at least during his stay with the Third New Hampshire — he was a correspondent, and his letters appeared quite regularly in the *Mirror*

Hynes was the original 2d Lieutenant of Co. A (Capt. Clark and 1st Lieut. A. H. Libby). When Libby went on sick leave, in the Spring of 1862 (Capt. Clark being absent too, on recruiting service), Hynes took Co. A, being himself relieved by Capt. Clark on his return (5 May, at Edisto).

Meantime 1st Lieut. Maxwell had, a part of the time, been with Co. A; but it would appear that Lieut. Hynes kept charge of the company property, as the returns of Co. A show that he turned over the property to Capt. Clark, 5 May 1862.

Hynes must have been ill or on some special duty, as he did not go to James Island with the regiment, but reached it (the regiment), about 10 June 1862. Was in the James Island fight, 16 June, with his company (A).

We do not find aught about him again till August, 1862, when Lieut. Thompson (who had from the beginning acted as Commissary) died; and Hynes was at once installed into his place. The order in the case was R. O. 60, of 27 Aug. This class of work agreeing with him, he was on 7 Sept. made an Acting Quartermaster, to serve during the absence of Quartermaster Nesmith on sick leave. Hynes seemed well adapted to these two departments, being methodical, careful and trustworthy.

On the discharge of Nesmith, Hynes was made Quartermaster. This did not actually occur till June, 1863. In the meantime Nesmith returned and assumed his position for a very short time. The appointment, however, dated back to November, 1862.

Hynes' busiest time was when the regiment was mounted; and notwithstanding the arduous duties connected with the mounting, maintaining and transporting of this immense body of horse-flesh, and soldier and saddle, he maintained his equanimity and deserved well for so doing.

In Virginia, in September, 1864, he became imbued with a great desire for promotion. Obtaining a leave of absence, he left us about 11 Sept., returning about 25 Sept., having either in his inside pocket or equivalent to it a commission as Captain and A. Q. M. Vols. Hynes was happy; and well he might be. The appointment dated 20 Sept. He left us about the 28th, bearing the good wishes of all. On 29 Sept., Lieut. Parker was Acting Quartermaster. Hynes' discharge from the Third New Hampshire was 28 Sept. His services as a Captain and A. Q. M. are especially noteworthy.

The Army and Navy Journal of 21 April 1866 says: "Capt. J. R. Hynes, who is working under the direction of Col. Ludington of the Quartermaster's Department (at Washington), has been engaged for the last three months in removing the remains of the Union soldiers from the different parts of Virginia to the National Cemetery at Arlington, and has identified and removed about 16,000 bodies. In the neighborhood of 200 graves have been reported to Col. Ludington, which are scattered around Damestown, Rockville and Poolesville, Md., where men were buried who died of wounds at the houses of citizens in the vicinity of the different battle-fields. Capt. Hynes' force will soon commence the removal of these, either to Arlington or to the nearest cemetery." A memorandum says: "26 May 1866: Hynes has now been ordered to report to Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Moore, A. Q. M., for similar duty in the vicinity of Richmond."

From a book entitled, "Military Record," Vol. I., page 347, it would appear that he was on duty at one time at the Rendezvous of Distribution (*i.e.*, Alexandria, Va.)

He was brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date 13 March 1865. G. O. 37, Q. M. G., 12 May 1866, ordered Capt. Hynes to proceed to his home, preparatory to muster-out. There is no evidence that he did not obey this order, and patiently wait the result. He was mustered out as of 1 May 1867, under the provisions of G. O. 79, W. D., 1 May 1865; and this was promulgated by S. O. 354, 13 July 1867. This latter was the real order discharging him.

Hynes was apparently a citizen; but go slow, reader, as to inferences. Hynes had, foreseeing the final discharge, put the machinery in motion to continue him in the service. We find him appointed as 2d Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry (in the reorganization of the army), in June, 1867, and ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., as Post Quartermaster. His appointment is apparently 22 June 1867. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in same regiment 5 Oct. 1867; and on 25 April 1869, we find him unassigned. It is presumed that in the further reorganization (*i.e.*, reduction and reorganization), Lieut. Hynes was one of the surplus, and was sent home unassigned, to wait awhile to see if wanted; or, later, to be finally discharged. While waiting, Lieut. Hynes died, 31 Oct. 1870, at Manchester, N. H.

The records say: September, 1869, unassigned, but on duty in Fifth Military District; again, in January, 1870, unassigned, but on duty in Fifth Military District. By this it would appear that at least a portion of the time that he waited to see what would be done with him, he was on duty of some kind, probably nominal.

Lieut. Hynes was buried at Manchester, N. H., in Valley Cemetery, within fifty feet of the monument erected to memory of Adjt. Libby. The stone is inscribed: "Capt. John R. Hynes. Died Oct. 31, 1870, aged 34 yrs., 5 months. 'Rest, Soldier, rest; thy warfare is over.'"

Hynes' widow, Lucia A., remarried, and in 1890 she resided at Exeter, N. H. She has a daughter, Gertrude Hynes (living at Exeter), who is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps.

VARNUM H. HILL.

Was an original private in Co. K (Capt. Littlefield). He was, with others, put into the company for the purpose of filling it up. He did no duty with Co. K, for the reason that he was at once detailed for duty with the Quartermaster in a clerical capacity, in which line he was very efficient. This continued to 19 Jan. 1863, when he was made Quartermaster-Sergeant (as of 1 Jan.), *vice* Brainard, commissioned.

Hill was destined to rise, and did so. He received a commission as Captain and A. Q. M. of Vols., dated 29 Feb. 1864, and at once proceeded to his new field of labor. This was in a Western department, in which he served with great credit, filling highly important positions of great trust and responsibility. Unfortunately for him, he was taken prisoner, and by the

merest chance was confined at Columbia Jail, S. C., in which was also Lieut.-Col. Bedel. By a curious chain of circumstances, one discovered the presence of the other; and they each fell upon the other's neck, and not only wept for joy, but actually kissed each other like school girls after a vacation.

Another singular circumstance was Hill's exchange, which took place at North East Ferry, N. C., at which place the regiment was on duty, about 1 March 1865. The greetings were most cordial. He was discharged, finally, by S. O. 637, W. D., 13 Dec. 1865. He did not receive his commission till May, 1864, and served with Third New Hampshire till then.

Since the war he has resided for the greater part of the time in Boston, Mass., where he now is (1890).

HENRY HILL.

[To treat of the Chaplain, without treating of chaplains in general, and of Sunday schools, of prayer meetings, of burials and some other subjects, is well-nigh impossible; and hence the following can hardly be called a sketch of Henry Hill, but rather a chapter on Chaplains, etc. — D.E.]

Henry Hill was born 13 Feb. 1819, at Claremont, N. H. We find that for two years prior to the organization of the Third New Hampshire he was Pastor of the M. E. Church on Elm Street, Manchester, N. H. His appointment to the regiment dates 15 Aug. 1861; and he was mustered with the Field and Staff a few days later and given sole charge of the morals of the regiment. The rank of a chaplain was one of those indeterminate matters that was clouded in a sort of halo all through the war.

G. O. 15, 4 May 1861, W. D., decreed that he (*i.e.*, Chaplains) should "receive the pay and allowances of a Captain of Cavalry." G. O. 44, W. D., 13 July, provided that chaplains should be mustered in like common, ordinary mortals; and G. O. 102, W. D., 25 Nov., provided that the uniform of a chaplain should be a plain frock coat, with standing collar, and one row of nine black buttons; plain black pantaloons; plain black hat, or army forage cap without ornament; and on special occasions of ceremony a plain *chapeau debras* may be worn.

Chaplain Hill took hold of the work assigned him, and early reviewed the men to find the material for a nucleus. Before leaving Concord, he had found the men (really officers and men) to aid, assist and give him moral support.

We had only fairly become straightened out at Mineola, L. I., ere he had a prayer meeting (7 Sept.) His heart was gladdened on the arrival of the Eighth Maine, to find that its Chaplain was a Methodist; and they held sweet communion together, not only then, but later, as the regiment was with (or near) us at various times.

At Washington, our Chaplain made his mark; for whenever we had dress parade with services following, a large crowd assembled, in part to see the regiment and in part to hear the Chaplain. It was in Washington that Chaplain Hill's heart was greatly rejoiced by the conversion of several of the men, culminating in their public baptism, on Sunday, 29 Sept. As this was the first and only occurrence of its kind in the regiment, it is given some prominence. At Annapolis, Chaplain Hill strenously opposed a proposition for the regiment to be stationed there permanently.

It very naturally fell to the lot of the Chaplain to act as postmaster, though there appears no regulation or order requesting it. This condition was found to exist, and a remedy was applied by G. O. 23, Hdqrs. Army, A. G. O., 3 March 1862. This order directed the commanding officer of each regiment or brigade to appoint a trustworthy agent to receive all letters from soldiers containing valuable enclosures. Each to be prepaid by stamps; and also a registration fee of five cents was required. The appointee was to deliver at nearest post-office daily, or as often as the mail was forwarded therefrom. He was to make duplicate lists — one for the postmaster, one for himself: the latter to be receipted by the postmaster, and then retained by the appointee, and the former remained with the postmaster (likewise the registration fee). Chaplain Hill was appointed to the position 2 April.

Chaplain Hill did not accompany the regiment when it went on the reconnoissance to Daufuskie and the Savannah river early in 1862; but remained behind to look after our mail and get it to us. This he did *via* Braddock's Point. We had a good mail while on Daufuskie, thanks to his energy. Later in the same month, the Chaplain accompanied the regiment (the larger part went — Co. K did not) to Bluffton, and really having a good time for several days among the several islands lying between our forces and the mainland. The Chaplain enjoyed this; for a diary (not his) says: "Sunday, 23 March 1862 . the Chaplain preached and prayed went out and shot some cattle "

Not long after we landed at Hilton Head, the Chaplain undertook the erection of a log church, being willingly assisted by many able hands. A diary says: "1 Jan. 1862, prayer meeting in our new church in evening." The Chaplain's diary shows that they worked on the new church the next day, thus proving it was not completed.

On Sunday, 12 Jan. 1862, he organized a Sunday school; and a week later there were four classes arranged. the Chaplain taking one, and the other three being in charge of Dr. Moulton, Capt. Plimpton (E) and Capt. Randlett (F).

G. O. 90, W. D., 26 July, provided that all chaplains held as prisoners of war by the United States be immediately discharged, the principle being recognized that chaplains should not be so held. This needs no comment. G. O. 91, W. D., 29 July (really an Act of Congress), provided that no person be appointed a chaplain who is not a regularly-ordained minister of some religious denomination; and must present testimonials of his good standing as a minister, and recommended by some ecclesiastical body, or by not less than five accredited ministers belonging to the particular religious denomination. It further provided that the compensation of all chaplains shall "hereafter" be $100 per month, and two rations a day when on duty. Another provision was that within 30 days after receipt of the order, an inquiry should be instituted as to the fitness, efficiency and qualifications of chaplains; and all who were not properly appointed, and who have not faithfully discharged their duties, to be at once mustered out. Chaplains were also placed on a par with commissioned officers as to leaves of absence.

A letter of 29 Jan., about the Sunday school, says Capt. Randlett has received about 200 books from Nashua. (This inserted to show the interest taken in the matter, both in and out of the regiment.)

Sometime prior to April, 1862, Chaplain Hill was formally appointed an agent of the Adams' Express Company; and this, with the mail, made him a deal of work. 19 April, he sent off from Edisto 316 packages of money and 116 boxes, the former amounting to over $20,000.

Another duty of the Chaplain was to visit the sick in the hospital or tent, minister to their spiritual and temporal comfort, and be with the dying, administering such consolation as was in his power. His diary of 27 April 1862 says: "Sunday services; talked and prayed with Mr. Copp (a nurse in the hospital), who died at 9.30 P.M."

On Edisto, our Chaplain was sick, but did not wholly go off duty. His diary of 22 May 1862, says: "Regiment ordered to be ready to move; feel some better; hope I may be allowed to go with regiment." He did go; and during the march across John's Island he, as he says, got immersed with all the others, whether they believed in immersion or not. At James Island his two particular services were in the line of assisting the wounded of 16 June 1862, and in taking our money as express agent (a few days later) while the shells of the enemy were being tossed about with a deal of carelessness, causing considerable anxiety among the express agents. The Chaplain was far from happy during the time (parts of July and August), the regiment was scattered among the outposts. On reuniting, he says (a little later): "13 Sept., put up a place for worship, and spent some time with the new recruits."

Referring to the order to inquire into the efficiency of chaplains (previously noted), the Chaplain entered in his diary: "19 Sept. 1862: Have just learned of a committee to look after chaplains. This committee are three men opposed personally to their own chaplains a fine committee! "

The Chaplain was ill again in August and September 1862, but managed to attend the funerals not only of those in the Third New Hampshire, but frequently in the Eighth Maine.

He was too ill to go to Pocotaligo 21 Oct. On 23 Nov. he preached, for first time in three months. A few days later (27th, Thanksgiving Day) was called upon to officially visit the man (Lunt) about to be executed. This he accepted, declining an invitation to Fort Pulaski (fête and festival).

We have omitted to state in its proper place, that when a small squad of recruits (16) arrived, 4 May, at Edisto, it included the Chaplain's son, James W., who had enlisted as a drummer and was assigned to Co. A. Out of deference to his father, he was placed on duty with him, assisting him in his mail and express matters. He was also able to assist his father materially when ill. This must have been a great comfort to both, and the assignment was duly appreciated.

Early in January, 1863, the Surgeon advised the Chaplain to obtain a sick leave and go North; but later, we find he obtained a sick leave and left Hilton Head, 31 Jan. 1863, for Fernandina, Fla., on the *Delaware*. He returned 8 Feb., after extending this trip as far as St. Augustine.

While the regiment was at Botany Bay Island (April, May and June) the Chaplain had so far recovered his health that he was able to go with the foraging parties; and a most efficient forager he proved.

On 31 May there was a religious field day; for not only did the Rev. Mr. Mattison and Rev Mr. Wilson of the Christian Commission both preach, but there was also a largely attended Bible class, the Sunday school, and in the evening a prayer meeting.

When at St. Helena, in June, he procured a tent from Quartermaster Elwell for religious meetings; and on the 20th was putting up the frame for his church. At Morris Island, after the taking of the lower end (10 July), the Chaplain was busy for some time in assisting to bring in the dead of both armies.

The Chaplain was sympathetic, and at the same time jealous of the rights of the men. His diary of 14 July says: "Not one night's rest since we left Folly went to Folly after Dr. Buzzell." Again, on the 16th, he says: "The men do well; but for want of sleep and food, many are sick." About this time his health began to wane again, and on 13 Sept. he was "sick abed."

On 11 Nov. he was ordered North by Gen. Gillmore, with despatches, and left Hilton Head on the *Arago* the next forenoon. After delivering his despatches (to whom unknown, or what they were) he proceeded in good order to his home, and enjoyed a brief rest, fairly earned. He rejoined the regiment at Morris Island, 11 Dec. It must not be supposed that during the active service the Chaplain omitted to have religious service of some kind, whenever occasion offered. He surely did not so omit. 27 Dec. he had, as his diary says, a good prayer meeting. Nor must he fail to receive due credit for his exertions for the comfort of the men during the siege, in the line of obtaining and distributing the generous gifts of the Sanitary Commission. In this he was indefatigable. These gifts comprised ice, beef, tea, etc.

On the return of the regiment to Hilton Head, to be mounted (29 Feb. 1864), Chaplain Hill's services were again in demand. It was well known that he was an excellent judge of horses; and he was one of the most conspicuous figures during the selection of our steeds. His opinion, quickly given after putting his eye upon an animal, was of value and hardly ever failed.

His diary of 4 March 1864 says: "Went to corral and looked over the horses." Again, 7 March: "Went to Beaufort for horses; got 90 and returned weary." Again, 8 March: "Got me a horse, and helped officers select theirs. Worked hard in doing for all." Again, 9 March: "Selected 70 horses, and have more than I can do for others." One more will suffice, 10 March: "Aided in selecting, and helped match and fit horses for companies." In the midst of this horse business comes the entry in his diary, 6 March: "Hav n't got prayer meetings a-going yet."

The Chaplain was with the regiment in Florida, where he was considerably exercised about the desertions among the substitutes, and especially so at the execution of one of their number (Miller) caught in the act. Miller did not (*i.e.*, would not) receive any appreciable amount of spiritual consolation during his last hours on earth.

In Virginia, our Chaplain was on hand to attend to the particular duties assigned him, both by order and by custom and prerogative. His diary, from which liberal quotations have been made in the main story, teems all through with sorrow, whenever circumstances were such that no religious services could be held; and he was correspondingly elated at the opposite.

After the action of 16 Aug. 1864 he accompanied Lieut.-Col. Plimpton's body to place of burial and assisted in the preparation of the grave. This was his, as well as Lieut.-Col. Plimpton's, last fight.

Chaplain Hill was duly mustered out at the expiration of his term, 23 Aug., and, being given his discharge the next day, went home with the other men (mustered out).

He was the only officer who had served continuously for three years without change of grade. No successor was ever appointed — just why, does not appear. Certainly the Chaplain had done his duty and filled an important place, and his presence had been a great good in many ways. He returned to civil life with the proud consciousness of having done his whole duty. There was an application made for the position in November, 1864; but the applicant was not approved. G. O. 158, W. D., 13 April 1864 (really an Act of Congress), provided that "the rank of Chaplain is hereby recognized shall be borne on the field and staff rolls next after the surgeons shall be entitled to draw forage for two horses when absent from duty with leave or on account of sickness or other disability or prisoner shall be subject to no other diminution or loss of pay and allowances than other officers under like circumstances. Absent by wounds or sickness or prisoner to receive full pay without rations during such absence." The same act prescribed that Chaplains' full pension be twenty dollars; that they should make monthly reports to the A. G. O. (not direct), of the moral condition and general history of the regiment; that they should hold appropriate religious services at burial of soldiers; and hold religious services every Sabbath, if practicable.

G. O. 79 D. S., 1 June, refers to the observance of the Sabbath (see June, 1864, supplement). G. O. 247, W. D., 25 Aug. (the very next day after our Chaplain had received his discharge), provided for a change of uniform for Chaplains, the main change being a herring bone of black braid around the (9) buttons and button-holes of the coat, and a gold-embroidered wreath in front of hat or cap, with "U. S." in old English in silver. This order was apparently just too late for Henry Hill; but let us see.

Of his subsequent service it may be said that he was appointed a Hospital Chaplain 12 April 1865, and was on duty at the Webster U. S. General Hospital, Manchester, N. H. This hospital was practically closed about 1 Nov. 1865, but Chaplain Hill and the Hospital Steward were retained till the final closing up and sale of the property.

In the early winter of 1865, when retrenchment was the order of the day, Chaplain Hill was discharged (2 Dec.). During the few previous months nearly 200 chaplains were transformed into civilians by the same process.

Our old Chaplain became quite broken in health and was in that condition for a considerable time prior to his death, which occurred at Chicago, Ill., 1 Sept. 1884, of some spinal affection.

More of his previous history is at hand. He joined the New Hampshire Conference of the M. E. Church in 1844; was ordained a deacon in 1846, by Bishop Hedding; ordained an elder in 1848, by Bishop Waugh. His various pastorates were at Sandwich, Ashland, Bath, Lancaster, Great Falls, Kingston, Rochester, Nashua and Manchester, N. H., and at Amesbury, Mass. After the war, he was in Illinois, in the Rock River Conference, and had pastorates successively at Dunleith, Lockport, Peatons, and at Simpson Street and Halsted Street Churches, Chicago.

At this writing (1890) Chaplain Hill's widow (Sarah A.) resides at Cottage City, Mass., and his son James is in Boston, Mass.

HENRY F. HOPKINS.

He was active in getting up Co. H (Capt. Robert C. Dow), at Manchester, and was duly rewarded by being appointed its 1st Sergeant. Hopkins could not withstand the damaging effect of a Southern climate. Early in 1862 this became manifest to an alarming degree. Notwithstanding his delicate health, he participated in the trips to Daufuskie Island and Bluffton, and was in the James Island fight.

He was with his company on Pinckney Island (on out-post duty — regiment scattered), in August, 1862, but was quite ill with an unknown disease, supposed to be smallpox, or something akin to it. This was probably a fortunate misfortune; for he was removed to Hilton Head Island, to the regimental hospital (Stoney Plantation — Co. F there, too), a few days prior to the capture of the company, 21 Aug. Here he was placed in a tent by himself and "quarantined," and substantially but mentally bade adieu, supposing he would soon be mustered out. Hopkins didn't mean to surrender, and didn't. When the regiment re-assembled at its old camp-ground, rear of General Hospital, Hilton Head, immediately after the capture of Co. H, Hopkins was assigned to a cot in the General Hospital. A little later, 12 Sept., he received a 2d Lieutenant's commission (in Co. H), and Col. Jackson took it to him (in the hospital) and administered the usual oath. Later, date unknown, he was mustered (as he says) by Capt. Bryan, Third U. S. Artillery.

Some time in October, he was granted a 20 days' leave and went home. A letter from him, dated Manchester, N. H., 3 Nov., says, "I shall be unable to return in 20 days," thereby showing how ill he then was. He obtained the usual extensions, finally returning to the regiment 25 Dec., by *Star of the South*. In accordance with existing orders, he was ordered to appear before the Board to show cause for overstaying his leave. Hopkins was able to make a satisfactory defence. On his return he was with Co. H for a short time, and then for a brief time with Co. K.

His health was not much if any improved, and after fighting with his silent Southern foe till April, 1863, he beat a retreat. On 6 April, on Steamer *Sentinel*, lying in Stono Inlet, a diary says, "Lieut. Hopkins taken quite ill." He was discharged for disability at his own request, 17 April, and went home on the *Ericsson*.

Hopkins was born in Holland, Vt., 18 July 1827. He is now (1890) and has been for 16 years, Clerk of the Police Court, Lawrence, Mass. Previous to that he practiced law in same place. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

MARQUIS L. HOLT.

Holt, as the writer recalls him in the early part of the war, was a short, rosy-cheeked youth, full of vigor, hardy, vivacious, and made an excellent soldier. He began his military career as a private, in Co. E (Capt. Plimpton). On 18 Aug. 1862, he was promoted to Corporal. There were so many above him, that his progress was slow; for no matter how deserving a man may be, he cannot be promoted faster than vacancies occur above him. That is to say, places are not created off-hand, even for deserving soldiers. Holt received a furlough in the fall of 1863, for good conduct in the field. He re-enlisted and went home with the rest, receiving a second furlough.

He was made Sergeant 20 May 1864, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., the Drewry's Bluff fights having decimated the regiment and made several vacancies. 18 July, he was again promoted, and to 1st Sergeant, *vice* Donley, promoted to 2d Lieutenant. The next day, after muster-out of the original 1861 men, he was made Sergeant-Major (24 Aug.) At the assault on Fort Fisher, Holt was one of the very few participating in the capture of the fort. 3 May 1865 (officers being very scarce), he was ordered to act as 1st Lieutenant, and assigned to Co. F, and also to be nominally in command of Co. C. His commission as 1st Lieutenant (he was never 2d Lieutenant) was

received at Wilmington, N. C., 26 April. A muster on this commission was not had till 19 May (*vice* Donley, promoted), being then mustered as of 26 April, his commission being dated 6 April for "the unexpired term of the regiment."

During a portion of May (beginning about the 16th) he did what was termed "railroad duty," escorting squads of men from one point to another, and had charge of the railroad guard between Wilmington and adjacent points reached by rail. He was relieved from this duty 30 May. 5 June, at Goldsborough, N. C., he was ordered to act as Adjutant, in place of Adjt. Jackman, who was made Post Adjutant. From this duty he was relieved 11 June. Two days later he was appointed Military Conductor on the railroad between Goldsborough and Wilmington, but only served two days, being wanted at the regiment.

Holt was again appointed Acting Adjutant, in place of Adjt. Jackman, who was sent home in charge of the discharged men of the Third and Seventh New Hampshire (*i.e.*, the June discharges of those whose terms would expire prior to 1 Sept.) He continued to act as Adjutant to the end, though commanding Co. F a part of the time. His service as Acting Adjutant ended in New York, where the regiment, then on its way home, met Adjt. Jackman, returning to regiment from his special service.

Holt was a man possessed of a fine moral sense, and naturally allied himself with those of a like tendency. After the war, he entered the ministry, and is now (1890) pastor of a Congregational Church, on California Street, Omaha, Neb. This position has been fairly earned. Holt was a worker — an enthusiast, if you please — in whatever he was engaged. For several years he was engaged in pioneer work on the frontier, assiduously striving to introduce and establish the Christian Church. His field was Nebraska; and after years of unremitting labor, in which he was seconded by his noble wife, he established a college at Neligh, Neb., becoming its president and manager, and presiding over its religious and financial matters with credit for a period of five years. Did this college need money, Holt was sent East to obtain it — and returned with it.

He was three years at Racine, Wis., same at Coral, Ill., then five years at Wheaton College, Ill., graduating in 1876. Afterward taught school at St. Charles, Ill., and at Hartford and Viroqua, Wis., at which latter place he was ordained. He preached at Creighton, Neb., for two years, going thence to the Gates College at Neligh, Neb., already noted.

Holt was born at Nelson, Cheshire County, N. H., 30 July 1845. He participated in every action of the regiment except the lumber expedition in January, 1863, charge on Wagner, 18 July (was on home guard), 14–16 May, 1864 (was in 13th, and sent away 14th in charge of arms, etc., of killed and wounded). He never was in the hospital, never wounded, and was never detached, except as noted in this sketch.

RUTHVEN W HOUGHTON.

Houghton was born 29 Jan. 1841, at Sharon, Vt. He was the original 1st Sergeant of Co. A (Capt. Clark). He was a well-built fellow and made a soldierly appearance. That he was popular with the company is evidenced by the fact that his comrades presented him with a valuable gold watch on Christmas Day of 1861, at Hilton Head. Houghton says he was almost paralyzed by the complete surprise and ceremonial presentation.

In the James Island fight (16 June 1862) he was conspicuously brave, and was favorably mentioned by Col. Jackson in his official report of that battle (see report). He was duly promoted to 2d Lieutenant, *vice* Hynes, promoted, his commission arriving 15 Oct.; and no muster being required at that date, he was assigned to his own company (A). While the seven companies were on Pinckney Island, in the Spring of 1863 (10 April), he was in receipt of a 1st Lieutenant's commission, dated 15 March (*vice* Cornelius, resigned), and was mustered 15 April, as of 10 April, and assigned to his own company (A).

In May, while at Botany Bay (eight companies), he obtained a 20 days' leave, but got no further than Hilton Head, when all leaves were revoked, and he sadly returned to the regiment, which he found embarked for St. Helena; and he actually joined at that place. On 10 July, during the action, a shell exploded uncomfortably near him and filled his arm with powder.

On the night of 31 Aug., he had command of a vidette of ten men, and crawled out to extreme front, passing over the torpedoes. Whitman of Co. A accidentally exploded one. Result: Whitman killed, three wounded, and all dazed and some unconscious, temporarily. Houghton made a few revolutions, but was practically unhurt. On 1 Sept., he was wounded at the front, in the trenches, by a fragment of a shell hitting him over his right eye.

He was an Aide-de-Camp on Gen. Terry's Staff, at Morris Island, in October, and again after removal of headquarters to Folly Island. 20 Jan. 1864, he was made Captain (*vice* Burnham, resigned), his muster dating 20 Jan., and his commission bearing date 4 Jan. On the day following his muster he was duly installed as the commanding officer of Co. I. When the re-enlisted men went home on furlough (March), Capt. Houghton was one of the fortunate officers to accompany, rejoining in Virginia, latter part of April.

He served creditably in the Virginia campaign. When the 1861 men were mustered out, Capt. Houghton was selected by Capt. Dow (then in command), to go home in charge, and sent by him one of our flags (see letter). While at home on this *quasi* leave, he was taken sick, and sent the required certificate to the regiment (15 Sept.)

Unfortunately for him the W. D. orders were very strict at that particular time, and required all officers who had overstayed their leaves to report at Washington, to a Military Commission, within 15 days, or stand dismissed from the service. It is presumed that Capt. Houghton was either unable to travel or was in ignorance of the order; and the Adjutant-General issued an order, 19 Nov. 1864, dismissing him for absence without leave. This wrong was righted later by a new order, revoking the order of dismissal and honorably discharging him as of 24 Oct.

Capt. Houghton was at Bluffton, Pocotaligo, Daufuskie, and in every action where the regiment was engaged. In 1890 his address was Denver, Colorado.

MARSHALL P. HAWKINS.

Hawkins began his military career as the original 5th Corporal of Co. I (Capt. Carlton). He was a neat, soldierly-appearing fellow, and was gentlemanly in every way.

On 3 April 1862, we find him ordered to act as 1st Sergeant; and on 11 April, he was made 1st Sergeant, *vice* Henry S. Dow, promoted to 2d Lieutenant. He received a 2d Lieutenant's commission 16 Oct., dated 4 July, and was ordered to Co. K. He was detached 4 Feb. 1863 for duty in the Signal Corps (S. O. 46, D. S.) In his new field he performed valuable service at various stations, undergoing privation and danger in many instances.

He resigned in November, 1863, his discharge being by S. O. 528, W. D., A. G. O., 28 Nov. 1863, Ex. 30. He was then Acting Signal Officer, and stationed on Folly Island. He arrived at New York 18 Dec., by the *Arago*.

He served in the Bluffton and Pocotaligo affairs, and was with the regiment at James Island, 16 June 1862. As Signal Officer he was on Folly, Morris and James, and other islands in their vicinity.

He was born at Troy, N. H., 8 March 1839. Has been in Minneapolis, Minn., since the war (1890).

GUSTAVUS W INGALLS.

He was born in Bristol, N. H., 21 May 1824. He early exhibited a genius for music, and sawed wood for his first instrument — a violin. About 1842 he began organizing brass bands, and a little later he entered into the manufacture of seraphines. He was at one time with the well-known firm of A. Prescott & Co., of Concord, N. H., and was for many years the leader of the Concord Brass Band. In 1859 he went South, locating at Augusta, Ga., remaining there till January, 1861. He found it growing more and more unpleasant for Northern people, and he took steamer for New York (in January) from Charleston. This steamer sailed out of the harbor under a Palmetto flag. In August, 1861, he was commissioned to recruit a band for the Third Regiment, then forming. Of his services in the regimental band and the succeeding bands (formed principally out of it), all the original members of the old Third are practically cognizant.

Mr. Ingalls now resides at Worcester, Mass., and is engaged in the manufacture of organ reed boards, etc. Though he has substantially given up the practice of music, he still remains an enthusiastic lover of it. His mantle is said to have fallen upon his son, Walter G. (See Regimental Band and Second Brigade Band.)

JOHN H. JACKSON.

John H. Jackson was a Portsmouth, N. H., man. Long ago, prior to our Civil War, he was a bearer of arms and participated in several well-fought battles. This was in the Mexican War. The Ninth U. S. Infantry was the regiment recruited in the New England States. John H. Jackson was made a 1st Lieutenant, and was ordered on Recruiting Service at Dover; and he there enlisted our Adjt. Hill and Capt. Littlefield. In repairing to Fort Adams, R. I., the place of rendezvous, Jackson by some accident missed his train, and though he had taken leave of his family, returned for the time being to them. His sister presented him with a Bible at this interval; and right well did it serve the recipient, though in a manner unforeseen. The muster-in took place at Fort Adams, near Newport; and the muster-out occurred at the same place after the Mexican War was over, though these men did duty there for some time before the muster-out. The Captain of the company (C) never joined it; and Lieut. Jackson had command through the entire campaign. The movement southward was by transport from Fort Adams to Vera Cruz.

Under the head of "Interesting Incidents," the *American Star*, published in the city of Mexico, dated Thursday morning, 21 Oct. 1847, says: "After the storming and capture of Chepultepec, the gallant Ninth Infantry, under Maj. Seymour (the brave and lamented Col. Ransom having just before fallen on the height of Chepultepec), found itself, with others, at the aqueduct, under the walls of the city Lieut. Jackson, Co. C, of the Ninth, during the melee, received an escopette ball in his breast, which, glancing off, whizzed upon the ground for a great distance, and must have killed him upon the spot, but for a fortunate incident. He carried in his vest pocket a small copy of the Bible, a precious volume, the gift of his sister just before leaving his New England home. The ball struck this book and made a deep indentation in it; but it proved as good a breastwork as the cotton bags did at New Orleans to the troops of Gen. Jackson, and saved the life of its owner . "

An examination of the Army Register of that year (1847) shows John H. Jackson, 1st Lieutenant, 9 April 1847, No. 60 (Thos. J. Whipple of N. H. was No. 61). The official list of those officers who participated in the battles of the Mexican War shows that John H. Jackson was in the following: Contreras, 19 Aug.; Cherubusco, 20 Aug.; Molino del Rey, 8 Sept.; near Chepultepec, 12 Sept.; Chepultepec, 13 Sept.; Garita de Belin, 14 Sept. For his services on the 19th and 20th of August, John H. Jackson was brevetted Captain.

The Army Register of 1848 shows John H. Jackson, Captain Co. H, 19 Feb. 1848, No. 80. The Ninth Infantry, though composed of New England men, by the changes wrought by the fortunes of war, was at one time under field officers composed wholly of Southerners. Wm. B. Taliaferro (pronounced *Tolliver*), whom we met, or tried to meet, at Wagner, 18 July 1863, was a Captain in the Ninth U. S. Infantry, in Mexico, and was made Major upon the death of Col. Ransom, previously mentioned. With this ends the story of John H. Jackson in the Mexican War. We will not attempt to follow him from his muster-out to the opening of another war, in which he was destined to play so conspicuous a part.

The *Boston Courier* of 3 Aug. 1861, in referring to the Third New Hampshire, then forming, says: "The Lieutenant-Colonel is John H. Jackson of Portsmouth, a gentleman of military experience and education. His grandfathers on both sides fought in the Revolution. His father was killed in the War of 1812, and he himself was an officer in the late war with Mexico . . . was made a brevet Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct "

John H. Jackson soon repaired to the camp at Concord and assisted largely in getting things into shape. These preliminaries fell upon him, as Col. Fellows was not quite ready to buckle on the armor. Five days before the regiment left Concord, Lieut.-Col. Jackson received the handsome gift of a horse and equipments from his friends in Portsmouth.

Upon arriving at Annapolis, Col. Jackson was made Provost Marshal, with headquarters in the Assembly Buildings (State House), and was detached from the regiment temporarily for that duty His appointment dates 11 Oct., by Gen. Viele's S. O., No. 5. His detail consisted of 1 captain, 1 1st lieutenant, 1 2d lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals and 75 men, besides a company of the Forty-seventh New York for guard duty. The Third New Hampshire detail was under Capt. Plimpton of E, with 27 non-coms. and men from E and F, and balance from other regiments. On the 13th, Col. Jackson requested a change of officers and men, to increase the efficiency of the guard. Many who were there and read this will not wonder why the Colonel did so. On the 15th he returned all of the Forty-seventh New York to their regiment, and asked for a relief from the Eighth Maine in their stead. On the 17th he returned two privates of his force to their regiment (Forty-seventh New York), for drunkenness and stealing from citizens. 18 Oct., the provost duty ended at 11.20 A.M.; and the embarkation took place soon after. Though the duty lasted but a few days, it was exceedingly trying, tedious and perplexing. Soon after arriving at Hilton Head, the command of the regiment fell upon Col. Jackson, by the detailing of Col. Fellows as Commander of the Post. Col. Fellows never commanded the regiment afterwards. The work of getting a regiment into shape, of drilling it, of the details of a camp life in an enemy's country, were something enormous; but Col. Jackson accomplished it, and apparently with the least possible friction. He went wherever the regiment went while he was its commander, and present. At Bluffton, at Pocotaligo, on the reconnoissance up the Savannah River, at the battle of James Island, — the regiment's first action, and ever to be remembered on that account,— at the taking of Morris Island, at the memorable charge on Wagner: all these bear silent witness that Col. Jackson was there and did his duty — was willing to and did lead, and his men followed him. Accounts of these will be found in their proper places.

The assault on Wagner proved to be the last action in which Col. Jackson was engaged. He was wounded in the assault, having his breast considerably contused, probably by a fragment of a shell. Within a few days thereafter he, with others of the regiment, was ordered North for duty in conducting drafted men to their regiments, presumably those assigned to the Third New Hampshire; but this did not so prove, as the detailed men were sent hither and thither, and after a while returned to regiment, of which an account will be given.

Col. Jackson, with his detail, repaired to Concord, N. H., arriving there about 27 July 1863. As the writer was one of the detail, he may be pardoned, perhaps, for relating an incident of the voyage on Steamer *Arago* to New

York. Next morning after leaving Morris Island, a blockade runner was discovered dead ahead and running with all speed possible. Cotton bales floated by us, showing that they had lightened a little and what their presumable cargo was. The *Arago* had a mixed passenger list, it being composed of numerous officers and soldiers bound Northward on duty or on furloughs, sick and wounded officers and men, and a large delegation of civilians of both sexes. The Captain of the *Arago* decided to chase the runner, as it was going in his general direction; but later the chase put directly east. Then, as we had considerably decreased the distance, the craft was seen to be denuded of its entire deckload, and the black smoke which rolled from its smoke-stack showed clearly that they were using every means to get away, increasing their fires with parts of the cargo. This made it all the more desirable to capture it; and the Captain directed his course after the runner, directly to sea. An old cannon on board was loaded with blank cartridge and fired; but no notice was taken of it. Then a solid shot was fired which fell a little short; but it was in good range and we were gaining every minute. Another shot went through their rigging, and they "hove to." As we now felt sure of the prize, the reader may be assured that the interest and excitement on board the *Arago* was intense. Field glasses and naked eyes as well discovered arms and other war implements on board the little runner, and great fears were entertained lest at the moment of capture she should send us one and all to "Davy Jones' locker." Meantime Col. Jackson had organized a small force, which stood next the bulwarks, with gleaming bayonets, for boarding, should it be required. About this time the desperate runner started up again, as if for a death struggle; and another shot had to be fired to "bring them to." They made no further effort to escape. We came alongside; and then, how to get possession was the main question. The old *Arago* fairly careened, so heavily was she at that moment laden on one side. The *Arago's* crew declined to go on the perilous mission. Col. Jackson was equal to the emergency. He offered to go with his little squad and seize the steamer, if the *Arago* would simply furnish boat and rowers. The squad was composed in part of the Colonel's own detail from the Third New Hampshire. The writer was of the party and the second to step on board. Col. Jackson found no arms whatever in the craft, but did find a valuable cargo of rosin and turpentine, a part of which had been burned in the attempt to escape. The writer's memory says there was a crew of thirty, and two passengers, bound for Nassau, N. P., from Wilmington, N. C. The captured steamer had already made four trips; and this, the fifth, they calculated would yield profit enough to fully clear the vessel of all claims. After staying on board awhile, she was taken in tow, the crew being transferred to the *Arago*, and a part of the latter's crew being put on the prize; and we started for New York, fairly aglow with pride and enthusiasm. How much prize money? None; for the laws were such that all the prize money went to the *Arago's* crew. We sailed into New York on a Sunday morning, with the *Emma* in tow, with the stars and stripes floating above the English flag. More details could be given, but for obvious reasons are withheld. On the *Arago* were Gens. Seymour and Strong, both wounded at Wagner and the latter lying very low. The writer and others carried him upon a stretcher through the streets of New York to his residence, and bade him a last farewell. He died a few days after.

Col. Jackson arrived at Concord with his detail about the 27th of July, and reported for duty to Brig.-Gen. E. W Hinks, who had charge of the Rendezvous. For a few days each was allowed to go home. Col. Jackson, whose failing health was quite noticeable, continued on duty at this Rendezvous till the following January, when he returned to the regiment, joining it at Morris Island, where he had left it in July. While at Concord, Col. Jackson was sent in charge of recruits to various regiments, making several trips of this kind. Among the regiments visited in this manner were the Second, at Alexandria, Va., and the Tenth, at Portsmouth, Va. At the Second New Hampshire, the Colonel relates that, having no camp guard, quite a number of the new recruits escaped the first night. At Portsmouth, he very kindly assisted Col. Donohoe (formerly a Captain in the Third) to obtain a leave of absence.

For a short time during the latter part of Col. Jackson's stay at Concord, he was in command of the camp. The writer was on duty in his office, which was a busy one. Very large sums of money, brought in by recruits (substitutes), were left for safe keeping, and there were various other details which required the closest attention and the exercise of good judgment. Col. Jackson's return to the regiment was by way of Long Island, Boston Harbor, to New York by rail, thence by steamer to Hilton Head. A large number of recruits for the various New Hampshire regiments in the Department was under his charge, which having delivered, he rejoined. His health was failing so rapidly and perceptibly that, by the advice of friends, he assented to an attempt to become transferred to the Invalid Corps (afterward called the Veteran Reserve Corps). These efforts began at Concord. He was fully endorsed and his efforts were seconded by Gov. Gilmore, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and ex-Governors Berry and Goodwin. A special examination at Concord resulted in a proper certificate by Drs. Crosby and Hidden that he was unable to enter active service in the field again, but with proper care might be fit for garrison duty. Gens. Terry, Gillmore and Benham fully endorsed him. Dr. Buzzell, in whom no Third New Hampshire man ever lacked confidence, after examination, certified that he was suffering from chronic bronchitis and feebleness of constitution, which in his opinion disqualified him for performance of the active duties required in the field. This was dated 22 Feb. 1864; and his resignation bears the same date. His discharge was by Gen. Gillmore's S. O. 91, D. S., 24 Feb. 1864: "The resignation of Col. John H. Jackson, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, tendered on account of physical disability, is hereby accepted, to take effect this date. He is accordingly honorably discharged from the service."

Thus ended John H. Jackson's connection with the Third New Hampshire. He returned to his home in Portsmouth. Of his services, none question the value or length; of his bravery, the survivors of the regiment will abundantly testify. In 1888, Col. Jackson was serving in an important capacity at the Boston Custom House, and had been there over twenty years. Whenever asked (as he frequently was) to assist any of his old soldiers in the matter of evidence to support a claim for pension or otherwise, Col. Jackson was ever ready to render every assistance in his power. Having kept a roll-book of his own, and noted everything of value opposite each name, he was able to render great assistance in the line indicated. He also preserved much of historical value, to which the writer has had free access, for purposes of regimental history, and is entitled to a deal of credit for the same. There are, in the New Hampshire State House Rotunda, certain relics of the Mexican War contributed by *Capt.* Jackson, and they attract much attention.

[Extracts from Adjutant-General's Reports (N. H.), 1868.]

Cos. C, H and I of the Ninth Infantry sailed from Newport, Friday, May 21, 1847, on the transport *North Bend*, landing the men at Vera Cruz, June 21, 1847. Co. C's roll shows John H. Jackson, 1st Lieutenant; Alfred J. Hill, Sergeant; Israel B. Littlefield, Sergeant. John H. Jackson was born in Portsmouth, Oct. 20, 1814. Was 1st Lieutenant of First Co. of Light Infantry, of First Regiment, N. H. Militia, April 22, 1841, and Captain of same, Sept. 19, 1848; and Colonel of the same regiment, Dec. 27, 1848. He was an inspector at the Boston Custom House from 1853 to 1861.

Before the charge at Chepultepec the Ninth's men were addressed by Gen. Pillow, as follows: "Tomorrow, if you say it, the Star Spangled Banner floats up yonder. If New England would place her name in the high page of history, now 's her time. You of the Ninth, if you will, shall lead in the charge. None need volunteer who will not swear to enter that castle yonder or die." The charge took place on the morning of the 12th of Sept.; and in half an hour the stars and stripes waved over the captured spot. The two New Hampshire companies, who behaved with their usual gallantry, were commanded by Lieuts. Bowers and Jackson, who on this, as on other occasions, proved themselves worthy sons of the old Granite State.

Col. Jackson never had a leave of absence, the nearest approach to one being in the Fall of 1862, when he took the preliminary steps to procure one; but the arrival of Gen. Mitchel (in September) changed the aspect of affairs in the Department, and he did not press the matter.

When Col. Jackson entered the army for service in Mexico, he was Captain of the Rockingham Guards of Portsmouth, N. H.

Col. Jackson's connection with the events, as narrated under 7 Aug. 1863 (see main story), was of no small importance. The orders relating thereto were as follows: —

(1.) *S. O. 359.* HDQRS. OF THE ARMY,
Extract No. 1. WASHINGTON, D. C., 13 Aug. 1863.

Col. J. H. Jackson, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, will proceed immediately to this city, and report himself in arrest to the Adjutant-General of the Army. By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*

(2.) *S. O. 393.* HDQRS. OF THE ARMY,
Extract No. 6. WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 Sept. 1863.

Col. J. H. Jackson, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, is hereby released from arrest and will join his regiment without delay.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*

(3.) *S. O. 509.* HDQRS. OF THE ARMY,
Extract No. 5. WASHINGTON, D. C., 16 Nov. 1863.

So much of S. O. 393 of 1 Sept. 1863 as released Col. J. H. Jackson, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, from arrest and ordered him to join his regiment without delay is hereby revoked, and the following is substituted as of date 1 Sept. 1863: Col. J. H. Jackson, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, is released from arrest and will report in person to Brig.-Gen. Hinks, commanding department for drafted men at Concord, N. H.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*

Explanation: The order (memorandum) of release said, "*return to his duties.*" Col. Jackson was not aware at the time that he had been ordered *to the regiment*, but understood that he was to proceed *to Concord*.

The *New Hampshire Statesman* of 11 Sept. 1863 says, in letter from its Washington correspondent, dated 8 Sept.: "Col. Jackson, ordered here under arrest for alleged communication of information of matters connected with the operations at Charleston, to the *Boston Transcript*, was promptly released — the charge proving to be entirely without foundation."

A detachment of recruits under his charge on Long Island, Boston Harbor, *en route* to their regiment, presented Col. Jackson with an elegant and costly sword. It bears the following inscription upon the scabbard: "Presented to Col. John H. Jackson, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, by the third detachment of New Hampshire drafted men under his command, at Long Island, Boston Harbor, as a token of their esteem, Oct. 20, 1863." These men were all *substitutes*.

Col. Jackson was a "Forty-niner." He went to California with a party of about 25 from Portsmouth, N. H. They went by steamer from Portsmouth to Chagres, thence through the Chagres River by bungoes (boats) to Cruces; thence on foot (25 lbs. on back) to Panama; thence, after about six weeks' delay, to San Francisco on a whaler — the *Gen. Fremont*. Fremont's wife Jessie and other ladies were of the party He returned home in 1855 or 1856.

Col. Jackson departed this life at Boston, Mass., 10 April 1890, at his residence, 795 Washington Street. The funeral occurred Sunday, 13 April 1890, at his residence. The following notice was hastily sent to all who were conveniently near: —

DIED.

COLONEL JOHN H. JACKSON.

Captain Co. C, 9th U. S. Inf. (Mexican War). Colonel 3d Regt. N. H. Vols.

Died, at Boston, Mass., Thursday, April 10, 1890.

Born October 20, 1814.

Services at 795 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., Sunday, April 13, 1890, at 4 P.M.

Comrades and friends will be received at other hours previous, if desired.

Masonic funeral at Portsmouth, N. H., about mid-day Monday.

Nineteen of the old Third were in attendance (contributing a floral pillow marked "Our Hero"), besides the Mexican War veterans, several officers and employees from the Custom House, and many personal friends.

The services at Portsmouth were attended by ten members of his old regiment, including Rev. (Maj.) W. H. Trickey, who spoke many kind and appropriate words over the remains of his former commander.

Apropos of the Testament which (probably) saved his life in the Mexican War, a poetic divine prepared an appropriate poem upon the incident, a single verse of which is as follows: —

"Within his breast the gift he placed —
That guide of youth and age;
A gentle sister's name was traced
Upon its title page."

Col. Jackson left a widow, a son (Thomas M.) and a daughter.

JOHN S. JAMES.

James was the original 3d Corporal of Co. D. Was made Sergeant 6 Nov. 1862. He re-enlisted (as Sergeant) and had the usual furlough, rejoining with the others at Gloucester Point, Va., April, 1864. On 6 June 1864 he was mustered as 2d Lieutenant, as of 30 May, commission dating 24 May, *vice* White, promoted. This took him from Co. D and placed him with Co. I. At the end of June and of July, the returns show him "sick in quarters." At the end of August, he was commanding Co. I. At the battle of 16 Aug., he was fortunate in being sent to the rear with prisoners during the earlier (and lighter) part of the engagement.

On 13 Sept., he was "off duty"; and at end of same month was in command of Co. D, having been sent to it 20 Sept. The end of October finds him still commanding Co. D. He was again promoted in November to 1st Lieutenant, and was mustered 28 Nov. as of 17 Nov., the commission being dated 28 Oct., *vice* Morrill, deceased. This placed him nominally in Co. H; but he continued with D to the end. The closing days of December found him again sick; and in the early days of January, 1865, when the regiment was ordered to Fort Fisher, he was left in command of the detachment remaining in the camp at Laurel Hill. He continued in this command (the sole officer) till the return of Lieut.-Col. Randlett from leave, about the middle of January. The whole detachment rejoined the regiment 17 Feb. near Fort Fisher.

He was again favored with promotion in May, receiving a Captain's commission, dated 6 April, *vice* Maxwell, mustered out. He was mustered 2 May, as of 26 April, for the unexpired term of the regiment. At the end of May (Captain of Co. D) he was in charge of the Military Prison at Wilmington, under S. O. 62, Post Hdqrs. He was relieved from this duty two days after the regiment went to Goldsborough, N. C. (S. O. 93, Dist. Hdqrs., June). At the end of June, he was reported as absent on (20 days') leave.

For a brief period he was Assistant Provost Marshal at Goldsborough, say two days, when he received his leave. Upon his return, say 8 or 10 July, he assumed command of his own company (D), relieving Lieut. Plaisted.

During the Fall of 1863, Sergt. James and another were sent to Alexandria, Va., for Pr. Witham of Co. H, in confinement there. Witham was brought in irons to Hilton Head and turned over to the Provost Guard. (He was one of the three deserters from Co. H, in August, 1862, to the rebels.)

James was born 29 July 1839, in Hampton, N. H., to which place he returned after the war and has since resided.

THOMAS M. JACKSON.

He was the son of the Lieutenant-Colonel, though this did not, of itself or in fact, do him any appreciable good; for on his arrival in camp as a brand-new soldier boy, at Concord, his paternal parent frowned on him and said in substance: "What are you doing here? Don't you know that both my wife and I have serious objections to your being a soldier?" Thomas winced, for his stern father's will had always been law; but things are different now, argued he, and it's a time of war, and I'm of age.

Thomas was given to understand that he need expect nothing because of relationship, and he must use his own oar, and this, too, while sitting in his own dug-out. This is how he started his military career. He of course took the cue given him by his father, and by the use of his oar obtained the best position in the regiment outside of a commission, *i.e.*, that of Sergeant-Major, the highest rank among the non-coms. and the head of the non-commissioned staff, and entitled by rank and custom to the very first vacancy in the rank of 2d lieutenant.

He filled the position assigned him with credit, exhibiting not only order but a good degree of executive ability. He was the link between the Adjutant of the regiment and the commanding officer on the one side, and next to the regiment as a whole on the other.

Did the exigencies of the service require say fifty men for a certain duty, it was the business of the Sergeant-Major, having been directed to do so by the Adjutant, to call upon the orderly sergeants of the ten companies for their proportions of the fifty In doing this he must exercise good judgment as to the quota to be required from each company, taking into account their number reported "present for duty" that morning and the requirements of other details liable to be called for the same day. In this manner, if properly levied, all the companies were served alike, and the burden equally distributed. Should the Sergeant-Major unequally distribute such burdens, he was at once made aware of it by the orderly sergeants themselves, who were ever on the lookout for over-levies.

Jackson was a "fluent" writer, and perforce of that and his son-ship, he, as a matter of course, wrote the major part of his father's correspondence and orders. It could hardly be otherwise, though the official wall and line of demarkation was there, and there to stay.

The Colonel and Gov. Berry were very friendly, and the Colonel made every effort to keep the Governor posted fully upon affairs in general in the regiment; and much correspondence was the result. It has been the writer's pleasure to have access to this correspondence since the war; and 'twas interesting in the extreme, treating as it did with the internal affairs of the regiment. The hand-writing of nearly every letter was that of our Sergeant-Major.

Promotion came to Jackson, and came sooner than was really expected; and, singularly enough, it was a Jacksonian matter all around. About the middle of our first December in Dixie, at Hilton Head, 2d Lieut. Geo. W Jackson of Co. E resigned; and our hero was awarded the vacancy, though the commission did not actually arrive till the latter part of January, 1862; and we do not find Jackson with Co. E till 10 Feb. This was probably owing to some official informality.

On Edisto, we find him with Co. K on 11 April, and with Co. I, 12 April. 16 April, was Acting Adjutant (Adjt. Hill had injured his knee, and had resigned. His resignation not yet accepted). Soon after our little sortie to Jehossee Island from Edisto (17 April), Lieut. Jackson was taken sick at Mitchell's Plantation, the headquarters of the regiment, and was confined to his quarters in the Dr. Mitchell house. He was unable to go to James Island with us 1 June, and was left behind with the other sick (Lieut. Ayer, Sergt. Head and others). He was barely able to rejoin with several others two days after the James Island fight (16 June), by Steamer *Burnside* (Dr. Moulton on board; arrived in early evening). Had previously applied for sick leave, which came to hand about 22 June, by authority of S. O. 124, D. S., 21 June, for 60 days. He left Hilton Head 23 June, on the *Ericsson* (Dr. Moulton and others on board). From this leave he returned to regi-

ment on the *Star of the South*, 17 Aug., while the regiment was scattered on out-post duty. During October and November, we find him with Co. G, having received 1st Lieutenant's commission about the middle of October, dated 1 Aug.

About 9 Oct. he had the company property of Co. G turned over to him (this camp was at rear of General Hospital, Hilton Head) by Capt. Emmons, then going on leave of absence; and he continued in command of G until Capt. Emmons return (30 Nov.)

In January, 1863, we find him in the lumber expedition to Florida and attached to one of the two extemporized companies (not lettered), both under command of Capt. Maxwell as the ranking Captain. Lieut. Jackson was with the company commanded by Capt. Burnham.

On 30 March, we find him transferred to Co. G, on Pinckney Island (seven companies there), though his stay on Pinckney Island was short: for we were ordered away on 3 April. His next move of importance was at St. Helena Island, in June. The arrival of a "whole batch of commissions," long expected, created something of consternation when opened. The proper and only person to open those commissions, and give the first South Carolina gaze on them, was the Colonel (stern parent to T. M. J.) A more surprised, excited and indignant man the writer has seldom seen; for it was the writer's particular business at that date to be very near the Colonel, as he held the position of Colonel's clerk; and the writer, as well as the Colonel's orderly, Woodbury Berry of Co. B, were greatly non-plussed as to what was to be done by us, or either of us, if anything, in the emergency. Whether the Colonel had gone mad, or was about to collapse, we did n't know. While we were deliberating on the spot (*i.e.*, just outside the tent), the Colonel rapidly strode to our immediate vicinity, and ejaculated as best he could between his trembles: "Daniel, er Woodbury, er Daniel: send for Thomas at once!" If the writer's memory serves him, only one went for Thomas, while the other stayed near the Colonel, half expecting he would collapse entirely. It would appear that almost the first new commission opened by the Colonel was one making his son Thomas (then a 1st Lieutenant) Captain of Co. B, "jumping" over Lieut. Smith, who was entitled. Thomas approached his father meekly, humbly, knowing what was the matter, and knowing, too, that the storm would not prove fatal. He knew he had, by other means than through his Colonel commanding, obtained this promotion. We need not dwell upon this picture. The irate father and penitent (?) son had an interview; and in summing up, we would say that the son laughed last, and probably wound up by quoting his father's injunction, given him at Concord in 1861, to "paddle his own canoe." Result: T. M. Jackson was duly mustered as Captain of Co. B, and Lieut. Smith resigned.

Capt. Jackson's company (B) was that formerly presided over by Capt. Wilbur, recently dishonorably discharged. The company was not in the very best condition, so far as *morale* was concerned. They were a good lot of men, but they had been under a captain for whom they had no respect whatever for a long time, and this feeling had had its unhappy results. Capt. Jackson took hold of the company, and endeavored by all that in him lay to make Co. B second to none.

He commanded the company in the attack on and capture of Morris Island, 10 July, and was also in command of his company in the night assault on Fort Wagner, 18 July, in both of which actions he acquitted himself well. In the latter assault, he was slightly wounded in his right arm, but not sufficiently to leave the field. On that morning (18 July) his company had just come off picket. It had rained during the night (17th), and his company was not in the best of condition to go into a fight; but in it went, led by its Captain. All this time, he had never fully recovered from the sickness incurred on Edisto, in June of the previous year. About the first of August he tendered his resignation, on account of sickness, and was discharged for disability 8 Aug., by S. O. 469, D. S. He at once went home, arriving at New York on 13 Aug., on the *Arago*. He soon joined his father there, on detached service at Concord, N. H., and accompanied him to Washington, to see Gen. Halleck (then commanding the Army) about certain matters explained elsewhere and to explain which the Colonel had been ordered to Washington.

After the war Jackson was for several years a salesman for the well-known furniture firm of Haley, Morse & Co., Boston, Mass.; and then for several years of the Boston Chair Co., manufacturers of chairs. He afterward went to Indianapolis, where he was in the walnut lumber business and manufacturing chairs. Later, he was a clerk in the Treasury at Washington, having charge of an important department. In 1890 he was confidential book-keeper of the firm of Pottier & Steymus, one of the largest firms of interior decorators in the country, located near the Grand Central Depot, New York City In 1888 the writer and Capt. Jackson went together to Mineola, and walked over our old camp-ground, going thereafter to Hempstead, where we met several who well remembered the regiment.

Capt. Jackson was born at Portsmouth, N. H., 27 Jan. 1840. His address in 1890 was No. 2 E. 42d Street, New York City.

GEORGE W JACKSON.

Jackson went out as 2d Lieutenant in Co. E, with Capt. Plimpton and 1st Lieut. Richard Ela. The writer is not furnished with the circumstances leading to it; but his resignation was the first in the regiment. This may have been from ill health; but certain it is that he did not resign on the eve of battle or in the immediate presence of the enemy. Gen. Sherman accepted the resignation and discharged him by his S. O. 81, Hilton Head, 16 Dec. 1861. Jackson reached New York on the *Marion*, 25 Dec. 1861.

Prior and subsequent to the war he resided in Concord, N. H., where he died 26 July 1890.

LEMUEL N. JACKMAN.

Jackman began his military career as private in Co. F (original). He was diverted at once from the strict military line and detailed (20 Aug. 1861) for duty with Adjt. Hill. He was on the *Belvidere* with the horses during the terrible November storm; and it is chiefly from his diary that the writer was able to prepare a chapter on that subject.

On 15 Jan. 1862, he was ordered to duty in the regimental hospital, where he remained till 21 July, when he rejoined his company, which was then at Stoney's Plantation, Hilton Head. On 30 Aug. he was promoted to Corporal. After the assault on Wagner (18 July 1863), he was one of the fortunate ones to go home after conscripts. This was 22 July. From this duty he rejoined 17 Nov. (Capt. Clark, Sergts. Hazen and Hitchcock, too), with a large detachment of recruits (the first to arrive). When certain companies of the regiment were placed on provost duty at Morris Island, Jackman was for a part of the time Acting Sergeant-Major.

He re-enlisted and went home on furlough. Was promoted to Sergeant 1 March 1864.

During the Virginia campaign he was in the actions of the regiment up to his being detached as Ordnance Sergeant of First Division, Tenth Army Corps, by S. O. 17 (Terry), to report to Lieut. Albert Ordway, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Ordnance Officer. This was in May, 1864, after the Drewry's Bluff fights. He was actually in the same actions as the regiment. He continued on this duty till after the Fort Fisher campaign. Meantime he had been commissioned as Adjutant, *vice* Copp, and was mustered into the new grade at Chapin's Farm, Va., on 26 Jan. 1865, for the unexpired term of the regiment. His muster was of 19 Jan., and the commission bore date 4 Jan.

He rejoined the detachment several days prior to muster (then at Laurel Hill), and went with it to regiment in February, reaching it 17th. He temporarily commanded Co. G (as well as being Adjutant) in April, and was relieved by Atherton about 1 May, though the latter had joined prior (11 April), but had been at once placed on general court-martial duty.

When the regiment went to Goldsborough, N. C., Jackman was made (about 4 June) Post Adjutant, and Holt acted as Adjutant of the regiment. When the men were discharged in June, whose terms would expire prior to 1 Sept. (this was a special group for discharge), Jackman was selected to

conduct them (also those of Seventh New Hampshire) to Concord. This order was S. O. 100, Dept. of N. C., Raleigh, 23 June 1865, by Maj.-Gen. J. D. Cox. The next day he was directed to confer with Capt. B. P Keller, Commissary Musters, at Raleigh, as to the arrangements for muster-out and forwarding of these men. His successor as Post Adjutant at Goldsborough was Lieut. John Green (regiment unknown).

He had 59 men in all (29 of Third and 30 of Seventh); and after disposing of them at Concord, he returned at once to the regiment, which had in the meantime started for home. He met the regiment at New York (27 July), and with it returned to Concord, N. H. When at Concord with the detachment (Third and Seventh New Hampshire) he was presented by them with a money testimonial in appreciation of their kindly regard (7 July).

While at Wilmington, N. C., Jackman served (with Capts. Edgerly and Donley) on the special flag of truce which resulted in the wholesale exchange of prisoners. He was never wounded, except a scratch by a splinter at Drewry's Bluff (May, 1864). He was at the serious skirmish at Wilmington, 22 Feb. 1865.

He was apparently in every action of the regiment except Fort Fisher, Sugar Loaf Battery and the lumber expedition to Florida, January, 1863. Born 21 Feb. 1843. Residence (1890), Elgin, Ill.

GEORGE R. JAMES.

He was the original Wagoner of Co. D. In May, 1864, he was promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant, *vice* Varnum H. Hill, promoted to Captain and A. Q. M. Previous to this latter event he re-enlisted, and went home with the others on furlough. He continued as Quartermaster-Sergeant till 1865, when he was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant, Co. I, *vice* John S. James, promoted, his muster being 24 April, as of 1 March. The commission bore date 24 Jan. He was mustered for the unexpired term of the regiment, and served with Co. I to the end. During a part of June and July he was Acting Quartermaster at Goldsborough, N. C., Quartermaster Bingham being absent on leave. He received a 1st lieutenant's commission at the very end of the war, but was never mustered into the new grade.

He was never wounded, never detached, and never acted as lieutenant prior to receiving commission. While the regiment was at Botany Bay Island, he remained at Hilton Head, in charge of the horses.

He was born at Hampton, N. H., 1837, and was at New Market, N. H., in 1891.

PERRY KITTREDGE.

Perry Kittredge was, strictly speaking, a recruit for Co. B. He enlisted at Concord next day after the regiment was mustered in. His experience as an apothecary qualified him for the position he ever maintained. It was understood at the outset that he was to go with Dr. Moulton as a nurse in the regimental hospital and his being attached to Co. B was a mere accident of the service. He never was armed and equipped as a soldier, but went on duty at once in the place predetermined. He did good and efficient service and a deal of it.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Hilton Head, he was detached (in his line) at the Medical Purveyor's office (Dr. Cooper) at Hilton Head, and there remained till after the regiment had reached James Island (June, 1862). Being relieved, he rejoined the regiment there, prior to the fight of 16 June, and rendered valuable assistance in caring for the wounded of that, our first engagement. When the Hospital Steward, Moody A. Sawyer, was discharged in September, the position was bestowed upon Kittredge, and worthily so. He was appointed 15 Sept., as of the 14th, although Sawyer's discharge dates 9th.

In the latter part of May, 1863, while the regiment (*i.e.*, eight companies) were on Botany Bay Island, Kittredge was favored with a furlough, but got no farther than Hilton Head. (All furloughs revoked.) He rejoined 7 June.

He continued to the end of his enlistment, three years, and was mustered out at Bermuda Hundred, Va., 23 Aug. 1864, with the others.

He did good and faithful service in almost every action of the regiment, being close at hand, with the Surgeon and the Assistant Surgeon, to render temporary aid. The writer well remembers how very near he was to the scene of carnage on 16 Aug., Kittredge's last exposure of that kind. Only a little way back in the woods on that day stood Surgeon Kimball and Hospital Steward Kittredge, with the requisite material for temporary aid, such as bandages, lint, whiskey, etc. The first and last always predominated wherever there was a fight. Whack, whack went the bullets among the trees, and many a shell screeched over their heads, breaking limbs from the forest trees; but these two heroes stood their ground, and ministered to each according to his need and passed him along, rearward, toward the improvised field hospital, a mile or more distant.

Since the war, Kittredge has been a successful apothecary at Concord, N. H., where he now is (1890). He regularly attends the reunions, and the boys are all glad to see him.

FRANKLIN B. KIMBALL.

Dr. Kimball was appointed 2d Assistant Surgeon under date of 3 June 1863, *vice* Farrar, resigned. He arrived at the regiment when it was on St. Helena Island, 25 June (several of the regiment returning from furlough on same steamer), and was mustered 29 June, as of 24th. When he arrived, the regiment was, with other troops, engaged in active preparations for a proposed move on Charleston. Everybody was ordered out at inspection, etc. (fewer exempted than ever, before or after); and when Dr. Kimball appeared, all eyes were instinctively turned to him. He exceeded in size any officer or man in the brigade. By "size," it is intended to convey the idea that height and diameter were both considered. Again, his uniform was new, and he was a new doctor. Yet again, he stood by the side of his co-assistant surgeon, a man as much below the average size as he was above, and the contrast was remarkably noticeable. It was thus he was introduced; and no Third New Hampshire man will be at a loss to know who is meant if the "big doctor" is spoken of; and it follows that this would be true also if the "little doctor" was mentioned.

Dr. Kimball was one of the most expert surgeons in the Department. Though physically large, he was as deft with the instruments of his profession as a girl with scissors and needle. But deft as he was, he was said to be utterly devoid of any super-sensitiveness while disjointing a finger or sawing off a leg. This was probably because he studiously avoided any exhibition of feeling, on the basis that it would seriously interfere with and undermine his reputation. He was born in Bridgton, Me., 27 March 1829. Was a student at the Harvard Medical School in 1858, and also studied medicine at Dover, N. H., 1855 to 1858. He practiced in Maine (probably Bridgton) and in New York, next prior to the Civil War.

Dr Kimball was early set at work in his new position (Drs. Buzzell and Burnham his associates), as on the morning of 10 July 1863 his services were especially called into requisition, the wounded being taken back to Folly Island for treatment. Again, on 18 July (charge on Wagner), his services were again proven of value. This latter event showing that a siege must be undertaken (the demand for surgeons elsewhere being great), Dr. Kimball was detached about 23 July and sent to the hospitals at Beaufort, S. C., from which he returned about 25 Dec. (Morris Island).

He went with the four companies (A, D, H and K) to Palatka, from Jacksonville, Fla. In the Virginia campaign, Dr. Kimball performed valuable service, and at one time was on special duty with the Provost Guard of the First Division, Tenth Army Corps. In the memorable 16 Aug. 1864 fight, he, with Hospital Stewart Kittredge, was near by, in the woods, to render temporary aid to the wounded, who were immediately sent farther to the rear, to an improvised hospital. In November he accompanied the regiment in its New York Harbor campaign.

At Fort Fisher, Dr. Kimball operated all night (15 Jan.), indiscriminately, upon all brought to him, no regimental lines being observed. Soon after the occupation of Wilmington, N. C., Dr. Kimball was placed in charge of the Marine Hospital, where he had a corps of surgeons as assistants, and plenty to do, the hospital being a sort of dumping ground for sick and wounded (including rebels). This service proved detrimental to his health; and in March, 1865, he was given a leave of absence. This, the writer is informed, was in the form of an order (S. O. 25, Dist. Hdqrs.) to proceed North on some nominal duty.

On 23 May 1865 he was mustered as Surgeon, *vice* Buzzell, deceased, as of 22 May, his commission being dated 20 April; and he was mustered "for the unexpired term of the regiment." He was at the time of this muster in charge of the Post Hospital (identical with Marine Hospital), by S. O. 60, Dist. Hdqrs. At the end of June, 1865, the regimental return shows him on detached service at Post Hospital. Though the regiment was at that date at Goldsborough, it is presumed that a post hospital had been established there, as the authority is quoted as S. O. 109, Dist. Hdqrs. When Lieut. Marshall was wounded, Dr. Kimball performed upon him what is technically termed "re-section of the shoulder joint." Dr. Kimball accompanied the regiment on its trip home, after its final muster-out.

He practiced his profession after the war, locating in New Hampshire, Maine, and lastly in Andover, Mass. On 8 Nov. 1882, Dr. Kimball met with a sad bereavement, his wife being instantly killed by the cars at Andover.

The Doctor suffered from the close of the war to his death, with sclerosis of the nervous system, and was for several years a helpless invalid. His mental powers, however, continued good to within a short time of his death, which occurred at Andover, 13 Dec. 1889. He left two daughters, who faithfully administered to his every want to the last sad moment.

NOTE. — The writer called on him at Andover about 1887, and was only permitted to see him about five minutes. He then lay helpless upon his couch, and was barely able to articulate, though his mental powers were exceedingly active.

JOHN KIRWIN.

Kirwin was one of the first group of sergeants in C (Capt. Donohoe). While his company was lying on the *Mary A. Boardman*, Edisto Inlet, 10 April 1863, Kirwin received a 2d Lieutenant's commission, being mustered on 16 April as of 15 March, *vice* Houghton, promoted. He was assigned to his own company.

When the regiment left St. Helena, 4 July 1863, to go to Folly Island, Lieut. Kirwin and others got left behind by accident, but soon rejoined by another steamer. On Morris Island, on the night of 28 Aug., Lieut. Kirwin got hit.

On 17 Oct. a 1st Lieutenant's commission arrived for Kirwin, and he was duly mustered in 19 Oct. as of the 17th, the document bearing date 23 July, *vice* Flanders, discharged. He was assigned to Co. B. The precise time when he went back to his own company (C) does not appear, though he was with that company on duty on Broad and Small Islands, in December, 1863, and January and February, 1864, cutting wood (A, C and K).

When the regiment returned to Hilton Head (end of February, 1864) to be mounted, Lieut. Kirwin was lucky enough to be one of the officers to go home with the re-enlisted men (see end). From this delightful duty (!) — equivalent to a leave of absence — he rejoined, with the others, at Gloucester Point, Va., latter part of April. April and May reports show him as 1st Lieutenant Co. B. Again promotion came to Kirwin, to Captain of Co. H, *vice* Ayer, killed 16 May. He was mustered 3 June, as of 29 May, commission being dated 24 May.

The August return shows him sick in quarters; and about 20 Sept. 1864 he went to hospital at Fort Monroe (presumably the officers' hospital, the Chesapeake, at Hampton, Va.)

The regimental return for September says, "Absent with leave in New Hampshire"; and it is to be inferred that he got a "leave" from the hospital and returned to it. He was at the hospital 20 Oct.; for Lieut. Dodge (discharged), on his way home, met him there.

The November return shows him to be absent sick since 21 Sept. Capt. Kirwin was finally discharged, for expiration of original term, 9 Dec. 1894, by S. O. 339, Dept. Va. and N. C. This was not known in the regiment at the time; for the monthly returns carried him through January and February 1865, reporting him as "absent sick, General Hospital."

In April, 1892, he was at Chicago, Ill.

NOTE. — While with the re-enlisted men at Camp Grant, Va., he had charge of the men of Cos. C, E and H, for purposes of drawing rations and clothing.

ISRAEL B. LITTLEFIELD.

He was the original Captain of K, going to Concord with one of the larger detachments of recruits, from Dover and vicinity, to which other small groups were added to fill up the company. Capt. Littlefield was undoubtedly the oldest man in the regiment. He had seen service in the Mexican War in Co. C, Ninth U. S. Infantry (with our Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Maj. Bedel and Adjt. Hill). He was in the State Militia for many years prior to the war and commanded the Strafford Guards.

His health was none of the best; and when we came to Hilton Head his eyes were very seriously affected by the sand. He was obliged to resign, and did so, being discharged 1 April 1862, at Hilton Head. His action, as well as the occasion for it, caused much regret in the company, as well as to the Captain himself; for each had become endeared to the other. He turned over the property to 1st Lieut. Butterfield, 1 April, and left for the North, on the *Atlantic*, 4 April, the very day the regiment sailed for Edisto.

The fact that Capt. Littlefield was a Mexican War soldier was a source of great pride to Co. K. He left the regiment respected and regretted by all. He at once returned to his home and family in Dover, where he resided till his death, which occurred 1 Jan. 1889, of heart disease.

GEORGE F. LORD.

Lord excelled as a clerk, writing a clear and concise hand, and was early called upon to serve in that capacity. He was an original private of Co. B. When Col. Jackson and detail were sent North (July, 1863) for conscripts, Lord was one of the detail, being at that time Adjutant's Clerk. In that capacity he was succeeded by John G. Graham, a volunteer recruit of September, 1862, who ably filled the position to June, 1865, when he (Graham) was mustered out.

Lord went with the detail to Concord; and it was not long before his clerical ability became known in the State of New Hampshire. The Adjutant-General needed just such a person to assist in putting into shape the mass of military data at the State House. Lord was detailed, as might have been expected; but it required a special order from the War Department to do it. This was readily obtained by Adjt.-Gen. Natt Head, who, in one or more of his annual reports, very favorably mentioned Lord and his efficient service. It follows that Lord did not return to the regiment with that detail (the last of it, in January, 1864), but continued at the State House. In order to get him back to the regiment, the ruse was used of appointing him Sergeant-Major, *vice* Dodge, promoted; but it did n't work. He still remained at Concord, and resigned the warrant 10 March. In this case (the only one of its kind), Lord had been dropped from Co. B, on account of promotion to the non-commissioned staff; and now he had to be dropped from the staff and taken up again by Co. B, as a private.

He was mustered out 26 Sept. 1864, at Concord; and the inference is that he had been continually in the Adjutant-General's office, and was there employed at time of muster-out and later.

His whereabouts since the war is not easily traced. He has been at various times an inmate of one or two National soldiers' homes; so it is presumable that fortune has not smiled on him.

JOHN F LANGLEY.

Langley was born 21 Aug. 1831, at Nottingham, N. H. He was the original 2d Lieutenant of Co. H, was much interested in the company, and assisted largely in its organization. It was not his fortune to serve with any other company. In the latter part of May, 1862, he received a 1st Lieutenant's commission. When Capt. Dow resigned, in June, 1862, Langley was placed in charge of the company and its property.

He resigned in July, 1862, turning over the company and property to 2d Lieut. J. C. Wiggin (killed 21 Aug.) His discharge was by S. O. 163, D. S.

He soon afterward was a part and parcel of the Twelfth New Hampshire, being commissioned as Captain in that regiment. Later he was promoted to Major. Was discharged from that regiment in September, 1864. Since the war he was for a considerable time in Boston, Mass., and about 1890 was clerk in the post office there. In 1891 we find him at Amherst, N. H., residing with a daughter, and in very poor health.

JONAH LIBBY, JR.

Libby had originally intended to go to war in a Massachusetts regiment. He was in Boston; and he and T M. Jackson (our first Sergeant-Major) were intimate friends there, both being prominently connected with the then flourishing temperance movement. When Jonah found Thomas was to go in a New Hampshire regiment, he surrendered and went to Concord, where he enlisted. Capt. Wilbur, then gathering Co. B into shape, at once selected him as the proper man to be Orderly Sergeant of the company, and he was so made. The choice was a wise one, reflecting great credit on the selector and the selectee.

Jonah was short, but did not appear boyish — indeed, he looked and acted beyond his years. He made an excellent 1st Sergeant, and was soon promoted. The commission as 2d Lieutenant arrived 17 Sept. 1862, and he was assigned to duty in his own company (B). The commission was dated 17 June.

His health was very poor about this time, and he succeeded in obtaining a leave of absence (9 Oct.) for 20 days, by S. O. 320, D. S.

He did temporary duty with Co. A, beginning about the middle of January, 1863. On 10 April he was sent to D. He was again promoted (to 1st Lieutenant) and was mustered 15 April, as of 19 Jan., *vice* Cody, discharged, the commission being dated 16 Nov 1862. On 8 May we find him temporarily in command of D (Botany Bay Island), Capt. Maxwell being absent for some purpose not apparent, at Hilton Head.

On 23 June 1863, at St. Helena Island, he tendered his resignation. This was not accepted, however; but instead he was granted a 20 days' leave, 2 July (from St. Helena Island). He was too valuable an officer to be readily permitted to sever his military connection. From this leave he promptly returned, reaching Hilton Head on the *Fulton*, 28 July. He thus escaped the actions of 10 and 18 July. On his return, still being sick, he was made Acting Adjutant, temporarily (Adjt. Copp sick).

During the operations of 7 Sept. (evacuation day) he was slightly wounded in the left breast (contusion) during the advance. At the end of September he was reported as "sick in quarters." On 2 Oct. we find him in command of Co. E (Capt. Ela either in command of the sharpshooters or temporarily in command of the regiment). During the latter part of November (he still continuing sick) a leave of absence was granted him, "within the Department." We find him at St. Augustine, Fla., at the Convalescent Hospital, 1 Dec., on which day he notified the Ordnance Officer at that station that he intended to resign. Apparently he did not do this; or, attempting it, failed: for on 25 Dec. he arrived back at camp on Morris Island.

About this time the excitement was high in regard to re-enlisting; and Jonah being still ill, but yet able to perform certain kinds of duty, was ap-

pointed (January, 1864) to the position of Recruiting Officer, to take charge of all those cases where the re-enlistment fever had proved fatal. The rolls show that during the time he was thus engaged he was promoted, as the first shows him to have been 1st Lieutenant, and the later rolls show his signature as Captain.

Col. Jackson, arriving 19 Jan. 1864, from detached service, had in his pocket a commission as Captain for Jonah; and he was duly mustered next day as of 20 Jan., *vice* Emmons, resigned, the commission being dated 2 Jan. [considerable lapse here.—D.E.] He was assigned to Co. G and continued attached to that company to the end.

He served with credit through the Florida campaign, and was in the Drewry's Bluff fights. On 16 June, Libby received a severe wound in the thigh. He was at once sent to the General Hospital at Fort Monroe, and soon after was transferred to the officers' hospital at Annapolis, Md. From this latter place he got leave of absence and went home, about 16 Sept.

It is to be assumed that he returned from this leave; for on 19 Oct. he was discharged for disability, by S. O. 354, W D., Extract 32, on account of wounds received in action.

Libby was born in Danville, Me., 22 Aug. 1830; died at Auburn, Me., 31 March 1877 He left a widow (who afterward married John L. Emery, Eliot, Me.) and one son (Walter A.)

Jonah's colored servant, Mike, was, after service with Jonah, employed by Hynes when he was Captain and A. Q. M.

ALVAN H. LIBBY

Libby was formerly in the Regular Army, serving five years, three as 1st Sergeant in Co. I, Tenth U. S. Infantry. This is the regiment that went, with others, on the Utah Expedition in 1854, and in which was also our Capt. Maxwell (see his Personal Sketch).

Libby's experience in the Regular Army especially qualified him for service. He was a clean-cut, trim body, of good build and every inch a soldier. He went out with us as 1st Lieutenant Co. A (Capt. Clark). During the winter of 1861–62 (our first winter at Hilton Head) the men of his company presented him with a beautiful and costly watch. When Capt. Clark (and others) was sent home in January, on recruiting service, he turned the company and property over to Libby.

Libby remained in command of the company till a leave of absence was granted him about 1 May, when he turned over the property to 2d Lieut. Hynes and departed, leaving the regiment at Edisto, only a few days prior to arrival of Capt. Clark and others of the recruiting party. He arrived in New York, by the *Oriental*, 9 May

On 1 June, a commission arrived for Libby as Adjutant, *vice* Hill, resigned; and a memorandum says, "sworn in by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, at James Island." This would tend to prove that no opportunity was afforded for this ceremony till arrival of regiment at James Island, as we left Edisto 1 June, and were in a rough-and-tumble state till we reached Grimball's Plantation, on James Island (about the 10th). He rejoined 5 June from leave.

Libby was in the James Island fight, and was thus mentioned in Col. Jackson's report: "Adjt. Libby rendered me great assistance. The Adjutant was several times much exposed in carrying orders, but came out of the fight unscarred." He was at Pocotaligo (22 Oct.), and accompanied the expedition to Florida for lumber (January, 1863).

When the regiment was reunited at St. Helena Island (June, 1863), and Gen. Strong took command of the troops at that station, he selected our Adjutant as his Adjutant-General, and Libby served thus until his death. On Botany Bay Island, in May, when our Colonel was placed in command of the Post (two regiments there), Adjt. Libby was made Post Adjutant. This was a temporary matter, lasting but a few days.

Libby did efficient service at the taking of lower end of Morris Island, 10 July. On the night of 18 July, in the assault on Wagner, our hero was

mortally wounded early in the fight (was on Strong's Staff), and died within an hour, inside the rebel lines. The accounts vary somewhat as to the particulars; but it appears beyond question that he was shot, and that he died. Some aver that he was mounted, and when wounded his horse, unguided, took him within the rebel lines. One account says he was hit while assisting Gen. Strong after he (Strong) was wounded. It is quite possible, and many think it probable, that some former Regular Army officer recognized Libby, or that some brother Mason may have interested himself. Something of the one kind or of the other resulted in the bringing in of his personal effects under a flag of truce next day.

Thus perished a noble man, a gentleman, a soldier. His grave is unknown. He left a widow, since remarried, and now deceased.

The many friends of Libby erected a monument at Manchester, N. H., in the Valley Cemetery, soon after the war. It is inscribed as follows:—

Erected by the Officers
of the
Third New Hampshire Volunteers, as a
token of respect to
Adjt. ALVAN H. LIBBY,
who fell on Wagner,
July 18, 1863,
aged 29 years,
3 months.

Fifty feet away is a marble stone over the grave of John R. Hynes (see his Personal).

Libby was born in Jay, Maine, 14 April 1834.

SIMON N. LAMPREY.

He was one of the original Corporals of Co. B. The records show a promotion to Sergeant 13 Sept. 1862. On 1st Sergt. Libby, Jr.'s, advancement, Lamprey became 1st Sergeant. On 22 July 1863, just after the assault on Wagner (the regiment was short of officers, and to be further decimated by the detail going North for conscripts), Lamprey (then 1st Sergeant), was ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant. He was a faithful and trusty soldier, and had been recommended for a commission, which precious document arrived 17 Oct.; but for some reason not apparent, he did not get mustered until 23 Nov. His muster was of 18 Nov., *vice* Copp, promoted to Adjutant, while Copp's commission was dated 20 July. In the January following, he was again promoted, to 1st Lieutenant, being mustered on 20 Jan. 1864, as of same date, the commission being dated 5 Jan., *vice* Place, resigned. This placed him in K, to which he went, but for a few days only. He was transferred to Co. B, 30 Jan.

When the regiment started for Florida, 1 April, Lieut. Lamprey was assigned to Co. K (with 2d Lieut. Eldredge), to equalize the officers. Though in command he did not have the company property turned over to him by Lieut. Eldredge, the time being considered as very short for his stay in Co. K. He did stay, however, till his death. On the reuniting of the regiment in Virginia, Lieut. Lamprey was superseded in the command of Co. K by Capt. Stearns (end of April).

Lieut. Lamprey was in all the actions of the regiment up to the time of his death, so far as the writer has data. On that fatal day, 16 Aug. 1864, Lieut. Lamprey was shot through the body, being in the thick of the fight. The records show he was *killed in action;* but the writer was with him (both wounded), on the steamer next morning, *en route* to the hospital at Fort Monroe. He was able to walk about the steamer's deck a little at times; but he was wholly "out of his mind," and his ravings were something never to be forgotten. The poor fellow died on the ambulance, between the wharf and hospital (Chesapeake), at Hampton, Va. His body was sent home. He was buried at Hampton, N.H.

JAMES E. McCOY.

McCoy was mustered as a Corporal (the 5th) in Co. F, at Concord, in August, 1861, and there began his military career. Was made Sergeant 17 Oct. 1862, and held that position till June of the following year, when he was made 1st Sergeant, *vice* Button, promoted. Meantime he re-enlisted, and got his furlough with the others.

In the Virginia campaign he did not escape the enemy's missiles. He was wounded 16 June 1864, though not seriously, and was sent to the Division Hospital. It would appear that he had a commission as 2d Lieutenant, apparently received the day prior to the wound. We find him mustered into the new grade 19 June, as of 15 June, the commission being dated 24 May, *vice* Morrill, promoted.

He was again wounded on 27 Oct. 1864 at Charles City Cross Roads, and similarly situated as before as to new commissions. He was mustered as 1st Lieutenant 30 Oct., as of 20 Oct., the commission being dated 13 Oct., *vice* Edgerly, promoted.

As a 2d Lieutenant he was attached to Co. H, and as a 1st Lieutenant to Co. D. He was one of the very few officers — a mere half dozen or so — who were part and parcel of that famous and successful assault upon Fort Fisher, 15 Jan. 1865. At that time McCoy was Acting Adjutant, and did his whole duty. There was no Adjutant at that time, the position being actually vacant. McCoy continued to go upward in the scale, for we find him mustered 3 March, at Wilmington, as of same date, into the grade of Captain, *vice* Kirwin, discharged. He was now Captain of Co. H, and so continued to the end. His commission as Captain was dated 5 Jan. He acted as Adjutant from some time in November, 1864, up to 17 Feb. 1865, at which time Jackman arrived to take the place, having been commissioned and mustered.

McCoy was last heard from at Orange, Mass., in 1889. He was born in Pelham, N. H., 20 Aug. 1841.

ALBERT A. MOULTON.

He was our original Surgeon, having for his assistant Dr. Eaton. Only one assistant surgeon was allowed at that time. His previous experience as a physician was at Meredith and Concord, N. H. He graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1850. He was a man of considerable energy, well educated in his profession and was considered far above the average physician.

Some time in January, 1862, he was appointed Brigade Surgeon. In March (the 31st) his wife and young son came to gladden his heart, though extreme military men said it was unmilitary to have one's heart gladdened that way — that it should only be gladdened by the sight of an enemy.

James Island was reached, and active operations were in progress, though just what day they would culminate no fellow knew or could find out. On 13 June 1862 — just three days prior to our little maiden effort to convince the rebels they were wrong — Dr Moulton got a five days' leave from James Island to — where he pleased. This leave — an unfortunate one — was then and has since been a bone of contention. It took him just two days beyond the fight; and the brunt of the whole hospital service had to rest on Dr. Eaton, the Assistant Surgeon, and was practically all over when Dr. Moulton returned. Col. Jackson severely reflected upon the Doctor in his report of the battle, for leaving without permission; but Gen. Williams, commanding the brigade, entirely exculpates the Doctor by saying he himself granted the permission. The point is in part a technical one; but the fact that the Doctor was absent for his pleasure at so trying a time was not forgotton, though he was no doubt forgiven. Military law and custom covered the case; for he was at the time Brigade Surgeon (Williams').

The Doctor's health declined rapidly; a sick leave was obtained; and he started North about 6 Aug. He got no better; and the time became so prolonged that he was discharged (at home) for disability, by S. O. 369, W D., 29 Nov., to date 15 Nov.; but this was amended by S. O. 374, W D., 2 Dec., to date 31 Oct.

After the war Dr. Moulton practiced at Concord and at Tilton, N. H. He resided at the last-named place during the latter part of his life. During these years he became quite unsettled in his mind — to a degree alarming to his friends. He finally ended his earthly career by cutting his throat, 28 April 1890. Dr. Moulton left a son to mourn his loss.

GEORGE W. MANTER.

Dr. Manter was an appointment from civil life. He came to us 22 May 1865, at Wilmington, N. C., being appointed to the place of Asst.-Surg. Kimball, who had been made Surgeon, *vice* Dr. Buzzell, deceased. His commission was dated 24 April, and he was mustered in 23 May, as of 22 May.

Dr. Manter attended to the medical wants of the regiment substantially from the time he joined to muster-out, Dr Kimball being detached at the Marine Hospital, Wilmington. It will be observed that from the time Dr. Burnham was discharged, forward to final muster-out, the regiment had but one assistant surgeon. This was, as it may be inferred, owing to the depletion of the regiment.

Dr. Manter was educated as a physician at Castleton, Vt., about 1852, and soon after began practice in Manchester, N. H. At the close of his service with the regiment he resumed practice in Manchester. He remained there a short time only, going thence to Wellfleet, Mass., where he died.

He was born at Londonderry, N. H., 22 Aug. 1825, and died 7 July 1870, of paralysis. He left a widow, two sons and a daughter. His widow was in Providence, R. I., in 1891, and the two sons at Wilson's Crossing, N. H. The daughter has since died.

FRANK L. MORRILL.

Morrill was born in East Washington, N. H., 5 Dec. 1841. He was the original 2d Sergeant of Co. A, and was advanced to 1st Sergeant when Houghton was made 2d Lieutenant. We find him Acting 2d Lieutenant (Officer of the Guard) at Botany Bay Island 8 May 1863. He received the commission 25 May. Difficulties arose (not apparent) as to getting mustered, which was delayed till 29 June (regiment at St. Helena), dating back to 28 May. This was by S. O. 376, D. S. His commission was dated 17 April, *vice* Hopkins, resigned. This attached him to Co. H; but it would appear he did not stay with that company, as in the action of 10 July (and probably the 18th, too) he was with Co. B.

On the day following the assault on Wagner, he was in charge of a burial party. He was made an Aide-de-Camp on Col. Guss' Staff (commanding First Brigade, Morris Island) 11 Aug., and there remained till end of same month, when he was relieved by Lieut. Woodbury of our regiment. He then took Co. H (Ayer wounded). During latter half of September, 1863, he is reported as Acting Adjutant (Copp sick). On 30 Sept. he turned over the company and its property to Lieut. Edgerly, having been detached as Acting Signal Officer in the Signal Corps. He continued in this duty to the end of his life. His duty in the Signal Corps took him anywhere in the Department where wanted, and we did not see much of him. When the Tenth Army Corps went to Virginia, Morrill went too, and did efficient service there.

On Dearborn's promotion to Captain (Dearborn was mustered 1 April 1864, so there was a considerable interval between dates), Morrill was advanced to 1st Lieutenant, his commission being dated 24 May; and the muster was 15 June, as of same date.

On 2 July Morrill was shot through the right leg, shattering both bones, and suffered amputation on the field. The accounts vary as to circumstances attending the fatal shot and his death. They all appear well authenticated. One is, that he was wounded while lying close up to the enemy's line, trying to read their signals. Another that he was shot (by minie ball) while crossing a small open field, to save distance, when he might have taken the

precaution to go around, following the edge of a wood. He died of his wounds at Chesapeake Hospital, near Fort Monroe, 13 July. One account gives the cause of his death as gangrene; another that he died of lockjaw. His body was sent home to East Washington, N. H., in accordance with his last expressed wish.

He left a widow and daughter, who have since removed to Claremont, N. H., where they both resided in 1887. The latter married Walter A. Pierce, and the former (Frances M.) remarried (Jones). Lieut. Morrill had a brother, George E., a tax collector, in 1887 at Manchester, N. H.

From Signal Officer T. E. Townes' report it is found that Lieut. Morrill was stationed at Botany Bay Island, 7 Nov. 1863, at one of a series of signal towers; and about 1 Dec. he changed station to near Bay Point (Big Bay Island).

The following extract is of value: "Lieut. Morrill, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Acting Signal Officer, deserves mention for the efficiency displayed by him in working the station at Big Bay Island. He remained there, alone, six weeks, his men imperfectly armed, and without a boat, depending solely on fighting if attacked no matter by what numbers, and picketed by a force from the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) whom he frequently found asleep on post, and passed through at night repeatedly, without being challenged by the pickets. Certainly he has not been molested; but it requires some nerve to take a station so undefended, and practicably in the enemy's country, and make it conspicuous by signals so as to tempt the enemy to attack it."

WALTER MELLISH.

Mellish enlisted like other soldiers, and was made part and parcel of Co. I, Capt. Carlton. His rank at muster-in of the company was Private. From this grade he was promoted thus: to Corporal in July, 1863 (on Folly Island); to Sergeant 26 Aug. 1864. As a corporal he re-enlisted, and had the regulation furlough.

When the regiment went to Fort Fisher in January, 1865, Mellish was left in Virginia. He received 2d Lieutenant's commission about 25 Jan. He rejoined with the others (from Virginia) 17 Feb., near Fort Fisher, and went with regiment through to Wilmington. He was mustered as 2d Lieutenant, 25 April, as of 1 March, 1865, *vice* J. Ackerman, promoted, the commission being dated 24 Jan. It is quite apparent, as Ackerman was mustered into his new grade 24 Feb. that the interval of two months was an injustice to Mellish; but historians have no power to right this class of wrongs. He was assigned to Co. F, and the muster was for the unexpired term of the regiment. Very soon again he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, *vice* John S. James, promoted, being mustered 19 May as of 26 April, and for the unexpired term of the regiment. The commission bore date 6 April. He was assigned to Co. H and so continued to the end. Mellish, on receiving his 2d Lieutenant's commission (in Virginia), was presented by his comrades there with a sword and straps. He was at Bluffton, Daufuskie, Pocotaligo, Jehossee, Edisto, James Island (but not in the fight of 16 June, being sick in camp). Went to Florida with the lumber expedition, in January, 1863. Was never wounded. Was for some time one of the color-guard.

He was born in Boston, Mass., 16 June 1841. His address, in 1890, was Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

HENRY A. MARSH.

Marsh enlisted with the squad that became Co. F, Capt. Randlett, and was made its original 2d Lieutenant. He was temporarily assigned in April, 1862, to Co. K (Capt. Littlefield discharged, 2d Lieut. Miles resigned, and 1st Lieut. Butterfield being alone). He remained with K a few days only. On the night preceding the James Island fight (16 June), we find him on picket with four companies. He was in the fight, and with F, and was slightly wounded.

After the return of the regiment to Hilton Head, and the companies scattered, to duty on outposts, Lieut. Marsh was granted a leave of absence (20 days) and started North, 6 Aug. 1862, with Dr. Moulton. It would appear that he was either sick prior to or during the leave; for he is reported at ends of August and September as absent with leave. He probably obtained the regulation certificate of inability to travel. He rejoined 13 Oct., and in three days thereafter was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, the document being dated 4 July. The presumption is that Lieut. Marsh's health did not improve, for he was discharged 30 Dec. by S. O., D. S.

He was born in Amherst, Mass., 2 Nov. 1839, and his residence (1890), was Nashua, N. H.

WILLIAM H. MILES.

Miles was the original 2d Lieutenant of Co. K (Capt. Littlefield). He resigned before active operations began, being the second officer in the regiment to sever his military tie. He was discharged 5 Feb. 1862, by Sherman's S. O. 65. He reached New York 22 Feb. 1862, by the *Arago*, from Port Royal, and arrived at Dover, N. H., two days later.

He afterward enlisted (30 Aug. 1862) as a recruit in the Seventh New Hampshire, and was assigned to Co. H, and was discharged therefrom 11 May 1865. He was from the town of Madbury, N. H., at which place he resided after the war. The fact that he served so long in the Seventh New Hampshire, and in the ranks, more than offsets any possible discredit attaching to his early resignation from the Third New Hampshire as an officer. He was born in Madbury, N. H., 30 June 1842. In 1892 he was in Haverhill, Mass.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.

Maxwell was the original 1st Lieutenant of Co. H (Capt. R. C. Dow and 2d Lieut. Langley).

He served as a soldier prior to the formation of the Third New Hampshire, and we give the fact due notice. It was in the Regular Army. He, with twelve others (among them was Lieut. A. H. Libby, Third New Hampshire), enlisted at Manchester, N. H., 8 June 1855, as recruit for Co. I, Tenth U. S. Infantry, the regiment being at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. The Captain of the company was Jesse A. Gove, commissioned from civil life by President Pierce. After about six months' drilling, the regiment was ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn. About that time Maxwell was made Corporal. After another lapse of about six months, Maxwell and four others were sent to Fort Ridgeley, then Minnesota, but now Dakota. The duties at this place was the protection of the settlers from the Indians. This was the winter of 1856, and the snow was deep.

It was here that Maxwell came near losing his life, while trying to save the life of a comrade (Samuel Wallace), who was absent at roll call and supposed to be on a debauch, and liable to perish in the snow. Maxwell found him, and in the condition named, and started to return to camp. The night was dark and stormy. They got lost. Shouts for assistance were unheard. Lost on the prairie! They wandered about till exhausted, the drunken man partially sobering when told they were lost. They buried themselves in a huge drift, hoping the storm would soon abate. They fell asleep, though both realized that wakefulness and activity were essential to life. They waked again, fortunately, and Maxwell thrust his arm through the drift and was gladdened by the moon's rays, and by its welcome light he could see the fort, fortunately quite near. They were saved; but Wallace died two days later from the effect of that night's debauch, with its terrible accompaniments. Maxwell himself (his left leg and arm frozen) came very near following Wallace.

In 1857 the Utah campaign began, and the Tenth U. S. Infantry (Col. E. B. Alexander) was ordered to Fort Leavenworth to report to Gen. Harney. About 4 July 1857, the expedition left Leavenworth for Utah, Gen.

S. C. Johnson (afterward a rebel in the Civil War) going in command. And right here comes in an item with a moral. Felt hats were to take the place of stiff hats, and woolen overshirts to replace dress coats. The 1st sergeants of companies collected money of the men and bought the new hats and overshirts at the sutler's. In one case the 1st sergeant did not return, but deserted, taking the money with him; and consequently his company (G) had to go into the campaign without those new goods. This same man was discovered by Lieut. Maxwell at Hilton Head, S. C., being at the time an officer in a New York regiment stationed there. Maxwell felt it to be his duty to report the facts, and did so. He felt that Sergt. Waid (or Wade) Co. G, Tenth U. S Infantry, ought to make good to the U. S. the time he had stolen from it by desertion. He was obliged to remove his shoulder-straps (took them off himself as soon as arrested), and was finally ordered to duty with Hamilton's U. S. Battery, then at Hilton Head, for a period equal to the time due the government. So much for an incident which fastened the Utah expedition of 1857 to the Port Royal Expedition of 1861 with an unpleasant link.

Maxwell's tramp westward was about eight miles a day, six days in a week, until say 5 Nov 1857, when the snow became too deep for further progress. This was on the Sweetwater, near the abandoned Fort Bridges. The teams did not arrive and the rations were cut to seven ounces of hard bread for five months. In the spring of 1858 the expedition again started, and for Salt Lake City reaching it and going into camp beyond the Jordan: Camp Floyd, after the then Secretary of War. Here Maxwell (who had previously been promoted to Sergeant), was detailed as Provost Sergeant, and so served until his term expired. Maxwell says the salt was lost by (on) the wagon train, and the loss was a severe one. He paid $2.50 for about a half a pound, to a cow-boy. The object of the expedition was to establish a Governor, who had been sent out by the President, and whom Brigham Young had declined to recognize.

Maxwell arrived home in 1860, and had worked at his trade about a year, when he enlisted as a private in Co. H, Third New Hampshire. He being one of the very few persons in the regiment who had a knowledge of military duties, he very naturally fell into the position of drill master.

While the regiment was at Washington (less than three weeks) Lieut. Maxwell was detailed to drill the officers of the Eighth and Ninth Maine, and was so absent from his own regiment nearly all the time of its stay at Washington. At Edisto he was a part of the time in command of Co. A (Capt. Clark on recruiting service, and Lieut. Libby absent on sick leave). When the regiment left Edisto for James Island, *via* Johns Island, Lieut. Maxwell commanded Co. A across the latter island (Capt. Clark being sick and left behind), and commanded Co. E (Capt. Plimpton, Acting Major, and Lieut. Ela promoted to Captain and to K) directly upon arriving at James Island, Lieut. Libby arriving and becoming Adjutant. Maxwell, with his company (E), was in the James Island fight (16 June 1862). The company preceded the regiment, as skirmishers, so that when the other nine companies reached the spot (see main story) where they could advance no further, Co. E fully covered the regimental front, and was n't actually gotten together until the regiment began to fall back, each man firing his piece at will when he found himself as a skirmisher.

About 12 Sept., Lieut. Maxwell received a commission as Captain of Co. D, *vice* Dunbar, resigned, dating 17 June. Musters were not then required, the oath of office being administered by a field officer of the regiment.

A letter of 12 Nov. 1862 says: "Co. D has presented Capt. Maxwell with a field glass, sword, belt, etc." It is fair to infer from this that Co. D and its new Captain were in accord.

Capt. Maxwell went with his company to Pocotaligo (22 Oct.), and when the lumber expedition was started, in January, 1863, he went in command (see main story for particulars). The force was really a large detail from the Third New Hampshire. He had a leave of absence from Botany Bay Island in May 1863, returning in June.

When the regiment embarked in boats, on night of 8 July 1863, from Folly Island, Capt. Maxwell was with his company, though sick. On the

following night, however, he was too ill to accompany, and was therefore not in at the capture of lower end of Morris Island, his company being commanded by Lieut. Wadsworth. He immediately rejoined and was at his post; and in the famous night assault on Wagner he commanded his company and did well his part.

Capt. Maxwell's health was not very good during our stay on Morris Island, though he did more or less duty. When the regiment was in line, 7 Sept. 1863, to make a final assault on Wagner (but did not), Capt. Maxwell was unable to go with the men. On 25 Nov., he was relieved from serving further on a Board of Inspection (by Capt. Clark). On 15 Dec. we find him temporarily in command of A and C (Clark resigned from A).

At Jacksonville, Florida, Capt. Maxwell was assigned to the command of the four companies (A, D, H and K) which were sent to Palatka (see main story). Capt. Maxwell says of this, that he was piloted to Palatka by a guide furnished by Gen. Hatch. That at Palatka he, with his four companies, went on a reconnoissance next day after arrival, say 12 miles. When the place (Palatka) was evacuated, his force covered the retreat.

In Virginia, on 13 May 1864, Capt. Maxwell commanded the skirmish line (Co. D) and was considerably in advance of the regiment. Though relying on a negro guide furnished by Gen. R. S. Foster, Capt. Maxwell had many difficulties to contend with. We were seeking the enemy's rear. A substitute of his company persistently broke the line of skirmishers twice; but a stinging blow from Capt. Maxwell, who had become exasperated, brought him to his senses. This was in the woods; and none save those who have had the experience can appreciate the difficulty of keeping entire control of a skirmish line, in the woods, if any one or more of the men play false. Capt. Maxwell says he came to an open field; and as he approached it, came upon a small creek running parallel with the open field, and over which he had to take his company, singly, on a log. This they did noiselessly, and filed to the left at the extreme edge of the wood. The open field was rising ground, and at the top of this rise was the enemy and his works (facing the other way). The rebels were soon aware of the presence of an enemy, and the two skirmish lines exchanged shots. Co. D having the Spencer rifle (seven-shooters) had the advantage and used it, from behind a fence which bordered on the open field. The regiment having by this time come up, the skirmish line jumped the fence and, followed by the regiment, went by the most direct route toward the rebel works. After the fierce assault was over (and it did not last many minutes), Lieut.-Col. Plimpton ordered the regiment to re-form in the wood, in a road leading from the open field. This they did, to be ready for an expected assault; but it did n't come, the rebels having retreated. Co. D did not reassemble with the regiment, but remained on the field and gave attention to its wounded. Capt. Maxwell says the rebel wounded and dead and ours were "all mixed up." He further states that while he was taking care of the wounded (he not having heard Lieut.-Col. Plimpton's order to re-form) the Fourth New Hampshire appeared in sight, off to his right. Fearing they might fire, under a misapprehension of the facts, he waved what was once a white handkerchief, and successfully Capt. Maxwell continued through those terrible days (13 to 16 May 1864) in command of Co. D, and it and he did good service.

He commanded the force (uncertain how many and of what companies) of the Third New Hampshire which retook the rifle-pits (picket line) that had been lost at early morning of 2 June by the Seventh Connecticut. The accounts differ as to the companies; but presumably there were four. Capt. Maxwell was Acting Major at the time; and Lieut.-Col. Plimpton went with the force as far as the point where the men were divided into two parts (not equally): one for the assault, the other for a reserve. Capt. Maxwell went forward with the advance, commanded through the successful assault, and did not leave the line till he had seen it made a continuous one. At first there was a gap of several hundred yards. Capt. Maxwell went off to the right and found the left of the Thirty-ninth Illinois. After comparing dates of commission with the Captain in command, and finding his own

was of an earlier date, he ordered the regiment to deploy to the left till it connected with the Third New Hampshire. Capt. Maxwell is deserving of much credit for this miniature battle. It was a brilliant dash, and in its results far exceeded in value and casualties many a more pretentious affair.

On 16 June, when the rebels had evacuated their works in our immediate front, our regiment was advanced to the front, following up the retiring rebels as we supposed, but really meeting another force advancing to re-occupy. Capt. Maxwell was on this occasion out with his skirmishers (Cos. D and E), and saw nine regimental flags, implying a large force, which came onward with an impetus his little force could not withstand. All fell back, fighting (see main story). The Captain was wounded that day, while we were contesting the ground in the woods, and was taken to Chesapeake Hospital, at Hampton, Va. From there he obtained leave of absence when able to travel and went home. He rejoined the regiment from this leave at Bermuda Hundred, at a time when the regiment was starting on a new campaign (13 Aug. 1864). He was unable to accompany, being obliged to use a cane, and went back to the Chesapeake Hospital, where he stayed about a month, thence being ordered to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., for light duty. He remained but a short time, when he was ordered to the U. S. Draft Rendezvous, Hart's Island, New York Harbor, and went on duty. This consisted chiefly in taking charge of and conducting detachments of recruits (mostly substitutes) to their regiments in the field, and continued till his discharge, by S. O. 24, W. D., 16 Jan. 1865, dating back to 14 Dec. 1864, for expiration of term of service. His whole service was about eight years and four months.

Capt. Maxwell has resided in Manchester, N. H., ever since the war. He attended the reunion of 1890 at the Weirs. Has for many years (1890) been one of the Overseers of the Poor, and dispenses the bounty of the city of Manchester with a wise discretion and rare judgment.

He was born at Pictou, N. S., 30 March 1830. The records show him discharged at Concord, N. H.; but that is erroneous.

After the war Maxwell was made Captain of the War Veterans, State Militia; a Lieutenant-Colonel of the State Militia; also Colonel of the First Regiment National Guard, holding the latter position for five years.

DUSTIN MARSHALL.

Marshall was one of the 1862 squad of volunteer recruits, and was assigned to Co. C. We find him promoted to Corporal 25 July 1863; returned to the ranks in May, 1864; to Sergeant (from private) 26 Aug.; to 1st Sergeant 28 Oct. On the very next day he had ample opportunity to show what he was made of. He was one of about a dozen selected (under Lieut. Donley) to go to a house between the lines, and from that point watch the enemy and make frequent reports. This was at the Charles City Cross Roads, where the Tenth Corps was engaged. Seven rebels were found occupying the building, presumably for the same purposes; but they decided (wisely) that a dozen was better than seven and vacated. Instead of going to their lines, however, they made a stand all by themselves, in a small rifle-pit midway between the house and the rebel lines. A First Massachusetts Cavalry man joined the squad of a dozen, his detachment being located in a patch of woods near our right front. He also had a "seven-day clock" (Spencer rifle). He and Marshall went out alone and did battle with the seven enemies, driving them from their pits and to their lines, some wounded in their flight. No sooner had Marshall and his daring comrade returned to the house, than the rebel fire was concentrated thereon and our boys had to vacate. The bravery of Marshall was noted at the time and he was marked for a commission.

At Fort Fisher, 15 Jan. 1865, Marshall was wounded in the arm, near the shoulder; but amputation was not then resorted to. He went North, presumably to hospital, and perhaps home, returning to regiment at Goldsborough. A commission was there for him as 1st Lieutenant (he never was 2d Lieutenant); and on this he was mustered at Wilmington 20 June 1865, as

of 22 May 1865, *vice* Parker, discharged. On the trip to Wilmington (for muster) he caught a severe cold in his arm, and it began to look dark for Marshall. Gangrene got into the wound, and his arm swelled to an alarming size. The surgeon finally yielded to his solicitations and amputated the arm at the shoulder, 1 July 1865. It was a question whether he would live, amputation or no amputation and it was considered that he hazarded nothing by amputation. Chloroform he would not have; and with teeth clenched and eyes open, he passed through the terrible ordeal.

Poor Marshall got along nicely at first; and he and his comrades felt encouraged to believe that he would really go home with the regiment. This he did, being mustered out 20 July 1865, with the rest of the boys. In the meantime "proud flesh" got into the unhealed stump, and Marshall withstood the burning of it out, saying to the Doctor, "Do not be afraid of hurting me; I want to go home."

He was born at Manchester, N. H. Died at Worcester, Mass., 11 May 1879, leaving a widow — Elizabeth.

GEORGE H. MINER.

Miner was the original Commissary Sergeant, and served as such for three years, being the only non-commissioned staff service uninterrupted by change of some kind. Miner was well qualified for the position. He was the man to be met at drawing of rations, and almost uniformly gave satisfaction.

When the original men of the regiment, whose terms had expired, were mustered out at Bermuda Hundred, Va., 23 August, Miner should have been mustered out with them, being present; but for some very obscure reason he was not so mustered out. He was sick — very sick — in the regimental hospital, then near Gen. Terry's Headquarters. Whether his inability to travel was the actual reason is not apparent. He did not get mustered out till 6 Oct. 1864.

Since the war he at one time was at Chicago, of the firm of Miner, Smith & Moriarty, commission merchants (produce), and was an officer of the Chicago Board of Trade. Later he came East, and was in Boston and New York.

Miner was born in Littleton, N. H., in 1838, and was enlisted at Concord N. H., 19 Aug. 1861, by Jas. F. Randlett, afterward Captain Co. F. He died 21 Oct. 1889, at Oconto, Wis.

ARTHUR S. NESMITH.

He was our original Quartermaster, and an efficient one. He had a leave of absence in February, 1862, returning therefrom 4 March (Emmons, too). He was favored again with a leave (20 days), and started North about 6 Sept. His health was impaired; and being unable to return at end of the 20 days, he obtained the usual physician's certificate to prolong his stay, finally reaching the regiment again 24 Nov.

He remained with the regiment till latter part of December, when an order was received from the War Department discharging him. This order was S. O. 369, 29 Nov. 1862, to date 15 Nov. He left us 27 Dec., going North on the Steamer *Star of the South*.

He was appointed Captain and A. Q. M. of Volunteers, 22 July 1863, and was assigned to duty on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman, Washington, D. C., as Inspector of all Quartermaster matters in all the forts (30) embraced in the defenses of Washington. He was mustered out 6 July 1865, as Captain and A. Q. M. Volunteers, by S. O. 353, W. D.

He was in the Quartermaster's Department of the First New Hampshire, which three months' experience qualified him for the advanced position in the Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

He died in Franklin, N. H., 18 Aug. 1877. His widow resides at Georgetown, D.C.

JAMES W. PLAISTED.

Plaisted was an original private of Co. D. He was made Corporal 1 Oct. 1862, and re-enlisted as such in January, 1864, with the usual furlough. During the latter month, he was made Sergeant. A few days after the Drewry's Bluff fights he was again advanced, to 1st Sergeant.

Appearances indicate that he acted as 2d Lieutenant during the North Carolina campaign, January and February, 1865. He was mustered as 1st Lieutenant (and to D) 24 April, as of 2 March, *vice* McCoy, promoted, for the unexpired term of the regiment. The commission (he never was 2d Lieutenant) was dated 4 Jan. 1865.

On 2 May he was in command of Co. A, and so continued for some time.

He was on Co. D's rolls at the ends of May and June, 1865, and his final muster-out (20 July) was as 1st Lieutenant of Co. D, receiving a Captain's commission too late for muster.

While the re-enlisted men were temporarily near Washington, on their return trip, Plaisted was detailed for clerical duty in the office of Gen. Casey, for say ten days. He had a furlough (May, 1863) while the eight companies were on Botany Bay Island, S. C.

Since the war he has resided the greater part of the time at Epping, N. H., where he was in 1890.

THOMAS PRICE.

He was one of our first squad of substitute recruits, arriving at the regiment, on Morris Island, about the middle of November, 1863.

It does not appear that he ever held the position of Corporal. The records of Co. F show him to have participated in the Drewry's Bluff battles, also that of 16 June 1864. In the absence of records to the contrary, it must be assumed that he participated in all the actions of the regiment from the time he joined to muster-out, 20 July 1865.

That he was a good soldier is proven by the fact that he was promoted to Sergeant 1 Jan. 1865, to 1st Sergeant 1 May 1865, and was further promoted to 1st Lieutenant at the very end of the war, too late for muster.

His whereabouts since the war is unknown.

JOHN M. PARKER.

Parker was the original 5th Sergeant of Co. I (Capt. Carlton). We find him advanced to 1st Sergeant, 15 Oct. 1862, when Hawkins was commissioned. When the regiment was divided (April, May and June, 1863, Cos. E and I temporarily at Hilton Head, and the other eight companies on Botany Bay Island), Parker was acting as 2d Lieutenant in Co. I. Very soon thereafter, the two companies went to Bay Point. He served creditably in the Morris Island siege; for we find that he had a furlough in October, 1863, for good conduct during the siege. From this furlough he returned on the *Arago*, 24 Oct., and with straps on, showing a promotion during his absence. On this (2d Lieutenant) he was mustered 24 Nov., as of 18 Nov., *vice* Wadlia, promoted, the commission being dated 7 Oct. He was assigned to Co. C, remaining therewith till 23 Jan. 1864 (*i.e.*, on the rolls). Apparently, however, he was with Co. I, as he inspected the company 20 Nov., was with it 6 Dec., and was in command of it 1 Jan. 1864.

When Col. Jackson rejoined, in January, he brought several commissions, among them one for Parker as 1st Lieutenant; and he was mustered on it 20 Jan., as of the same date, *vice* Houghton, promoted, the commission being dated 6 Jan. During a part of January and February, 1864, he acted as Adjutant. When the re-enlisted men went on furlough (Adjt. Copp accompanying), Parker was appointed Acting Adjutant, and so remained during the Florida campaign, and until regiment was reunited at Gloucester Point, Va., latter part of April. At Drewry's Bluff he commanded Co. G; but Adjt. Copp being wounded, Parker was again made Acting Adjutant.

The returns show him sick in regimental hospital at end of July; and 13 Aug. he went to Fort Monroe, to General Hospital, sick with remittent fever, returning 20 Sept. We find that during parts of September and October he was Acting Quartermaster. On 26 Sept., he served on a Board of Survey on Co. E's property (with Capt. Stearns and Lieut. Ackerman). He was discharged 31 Oct. 1864, for expiration of original term.

Since the war, Parker has resided in Fitzwilliam, N. H., and for a considerable part of the time has been in business, keeping a general store.

He was born at Kingston, N. H., 17 Sept. 1836.

He participated in the following actions: Bluffton, Pocotaligo, James Island (10 and 18 July 1863), Morris Island siege, the Drewry's Bluff fights (13 to 16 May 1864), 16 June 1864 (which was apparently his last engagement).

LEONARD F. PLACE.

He was the original 2d Sergeant of Co. I (Capt. Carlton). The first data at hand is of 15 Sept. 1862, when he was ordered North on recruiting service with Lieut. Handerson and others (a relief party). The order detailing him calls him Sergeant; but there is a confusion of dates in his case, as the date of his commission is given as 4 July, and the return says, "23 Aug. 1862, to 2d Lieutenant Co. I." Yet we find him in New Hampshire in September, October, November and December as Sergeant. On 24 Dec., he (with Lieut. Cornelius, relieved) started for the regiment, having been commissioned, and actually arrived 9 Jan. 1863, on the *Star of the South*. In May, at Botany Bay Island, we find him serving with Co. B. On 13 June, he was mustered as 1st Lieutenant (no muster required when he received 2d Lieutenant's commission), *vice* Fogg, resigned, the commission being dated 15 April, and his muster as of 26 May 1863.

His health was not of the best; and we find him reported sick on 8 July 1863, but went with the regiment, in boats, on that night. Was with the regiment at the taking of Morris Island, 10 July, and next morning, when the regiment was supporting a charge on Wagner. This was his last military duty.

He resigned his commission, and was discharged for disability by S. O. 415, D. S., 22 July 1863.

Lieut. Place (at Oakland, Cal., in 1892) says his 2d Lieutenant's commission is dated 4 July 1862.

Apparently, Lieut. (then Sergeant) Place was acting as 2d Lieutenant when he went North, in September, 1862. In fact, the New York papers announced the arrival of Lieut. Handerson and Lieut. Place, Third New Hampshire.

He was born at Rochester, N. H., in 1819.

JESSE C. PUSHEE.

He was one of our September, 1862, group of volunteer recruits, and was assigned to Co. F. He was made Corporal in June, 1863. When the regiment arrived at Bermuda Hundred, Va., he was taken sick and was sent back to Fort Monroe. On 26 Aug. 1864 (old '61 men just gone home) he was made Sergeant; 1 Oct., 1st Sergeant. Soon after the taking of Fort Fisher, he was commissioned as 1st Lieutenant (he never was 2d Lieutenant), and was mustered into the new grade 29 April 1865, as of 3 March 1865, *vice* Hitchcock, dismissed. The commission was dated 4 Jan. 1865. and the muster was for the unexpired term of the regiment. The writer is of the opinion that Pushee acted as 2d Lieutenant at Fort Fisher and through Wilmington, up to muster as 1st Lieutenant, as he finds data in support of the theory. After he was mustered, he went to Co. I (30 April 1865), and continued in that company to the muster-out of the regiment. At Goldsborough, N. C., in June, 1865, he had charge of the Provost Guard.

Pushee died at his home in Nashua, N. H., 24 Oct. 1874.

JOSIAH I. PLIMPTON.

He was born in West Cambridge, Mass., 27 Dec. 1826, and was therefore 35 years of age at entry into service — far above the average age of regiment. He was largely instrumental in the enlistment and formation of his company (E), the largest group coming from Milford, his residence. At the organization of the regiment, he was made Captain. Though Capt. Clark of A was actually the senior Captain, he gracefully surrendered the position to Capt. Plimpton, by request of the Governor, chiefly on the basis that Capt. Plimpton was his elder, and because the Governor requested it. A surrender of this kind is almost always regretted, and this case was not an exception, though this is no reflection upon either party.

In February, 1862, Capt. Plimpton was detailed at Hilton Head to build a saw-mill, and had several men assigned to him as carpenters for that purpose. The spot chosen was near Drayton's Plantation, not far from camp and close to the river (Broad). This service continued several weeks. There were several men from the Third New Hampshire detailed to work at this saw-mill.

At the battle of James Island (16 June 1862), he acted as Major, and was favorably mentioned in Col. Jackson's report of the battle. His commission as Major, dated 27 June 1862, was received 30 Aug. 1862. He turned over the company (E) to 2d Lieut. Flanders. This company, in October, 1862, presented him with a beautiful and costly sword, sash and belt. He served with distinction at Pocotaligo in October, 1862. Of this event, and of him, a letter of 18 Nov. 1862 says: "He is especially deserving of great merit. He was behind me [a Co. H man] in the late battle, in a position of great danger, but was as cool and firm as a man could be. He is an excellent officer and a popular man." — *Vox Populi*, Lowell, Mass., 12 Dec. 1862.

In February, 1863, we find him detailed on a Board to examine officers as to fitness, etc. (see G. O. 12, D. S.) In the latter part of February, 1863, he being ill, a leave of absence was granted him, and he went North on the *Arago*, the 25th, accompanied by his wife, who had been at Hilton Head since about 15 Feb. On his return, 14 May 1863, he assumed command of Cos. E and I, at Bay Point.

On the reuniting of the whole regiment on St. Helena (E and I the last to arrive), he was appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the forces there, to assist in getting the troops into shape for the new move. This severed his immediate connection with the regiment, to which he did not return till February, 1864.

On Morris Island, he was made Assistant Inspector-General on Gen. Seymour's Staff, and was in that position at the assault on Wagner, 18 July 1863. An incident of the assault is thus related: Capt. J. J. Comstock, Co. M, Third Rhode Island Artillery, commanded Battery Weed (armament, mortars) that day and night. He is responsible for the story. He says: After the assault was over, Maj. Plimpton came riding from the front at a terrific pace, and informed him that the troops had been driven from the fort (Wagner) and to open fire at once. Maj. Plimpton, being a staff officer, must be obeyed. Capt. Comstock says he himself stood at the moment with lanyard in hand, and "at once" meant *instantly*. There was a report, a horse leaped into the air, Maj. Plimpton on his back. The revolutions in mid-air Capt. Comstock was unable to count; but he says, finally, that Maj. Plimpton came down "on top," as was his custom.

On Gen. Terry's assuming command of the Northern District, Maj. Plimpton was announced on his (Terry's) Staff as Acting Assistant Inspector-General (25 Jan. 1864). It should be understood that the Colonel was on detached service at Concord, N. H., the Lieutenant-Colonel a prisoner of war, and the regiment in command of a captain. On the resignation of the Colonel, say 17 Feb. 1864, Maj. Plimpton was relieved and took command of the regiment, and therefore went with it when it left Morris and other islands to concentrate at Hilton Head and be mounted (say 29 Feb. 1864).

The regiment was now at Hilton Head. The re-enlisted men had gone home, and Maj. Plimpton had on his hands the mounting of the men and the thousand and one new questions to meet in the new condition of things. He was appointed Ordnance Officer; for be it known that *saddles* are *ordnance*, though the horse is *quartermaster stores;* and notwithstanding we had a Quartermaster, he could n't draw a saddle or bridle, revolver, nose-bag or sponge. The grouping together of guns, saddles and sponges as *ordnance* may strike the reader as ludicrous; but facts are facts, funny though they be or inconsistent.

Maj. Plimpton took the regiment to Florida; and it was he who ordered the drum-head court-martial which sentenced Miller of F to be shot, at Jacksonville, for desertion. He also took the regiment to Virginia, where, upon arrival (and rejoining of the re-enlisted men), he received a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission, being mustered into the new grade 29 April 1864, the valuable document bearing date 6 April. By this it will be seen he entered the Virginia campaign as Lieutenant-Colonel and was in command of the regiment. He so remained till his untimely taking off, 16 Aug. 1864.

His death (which was instantaneous) occurred during a heated action, about the middle of the day, and within a minute after he had tied a handkerchief around the wounded arm of the writer. As to his body, the Adjutant-General's Report (N. H.), Vol. II., of 1865, page 793, says: "The body fell into the hands of the enemy, but was returned next day, under flag of truce. It was subsequently taken to Jones' Landing, and there buried on the northern bank of the James River. In the following December the regiment had the remains disinterred [by Lieut.-Col. Randlett. — D.E.] and sent home to a bereaved wife and children."

Other data in the writer's hands says Plimpton's body was brought in under a flag of truce the next day, after the battle (nearly dark). The rebel party was one officer and four men. Our party consisted of the Chaplain and others (not recorded). The body was nearly naked. One of our men (a bearer) was J. W. Burley of Co. D. The body was taken by our party about a mile, where a halt was made, and a rude coffin was hastily constructed of boards taken from a negro shanty; and he was buried without special ceremony. The Chaplain's diary says: "I went with Plimpton's body to Bermuda Hundred,— started 10 P M.,— and buried the same." Later, the body was taken up by Lieut.-Col. Randlett.

The Hon. Leonard Chase, of the Governor's Council, went to Virginia (with others; see main story, 25 Dec. 1864), and accompanied Lieut.-Col. Randlett and the body to Milford, N. H., where a Masonic funeral was held by Benevolent Lodge, No. 7, to which he belonged. Services were held in the Congregational Church, and the burial was at the town cemetery.

His widow remarried (E. W. P. Guye), and is now (1891) a resident of Seattle, Wash.

JAMES QUINLAN.

He was an original private in Co. C and re-enlisted in that grade, going home on furlough. From some cause not apparent, he did not return when he ought, and cruel Army Regulations decreed that he be reported as a deserter, and dropped from the rolls. Quinlan suffered all this without pain, however; for he knew nothing of it. He returned after awhile; and there is no doubt he explained things, as he was restored to duty without trial, and no fuss was made about it.

Not long thereafter he was advanced to the dignified position of Sergeant, 3 Dec. 1864. On 3 May 1865, by R. O. 23, he was ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant in his own company, pending arrival of commission. This came to hand in due time, and he was mustered 20 May 1865, as of 26 April, the commission being dated 6 April, *vice* Mellish, promoted. His muster was for the unexpired term of the regiment. He was assigned to Co. F, but at end of June, 1865, he was commanding Co. C.

JAMES F. RANDLETT.

Randlett was born in New Market, N. H., 8 Dec. 1832. He was interested in the Third New Hampshire to the extent of ninety recruits, which, with a few others, formed Co. F. Randlett was made Captain; Chas. S. Burnham, 1st Lieutenant; Henry A. Marsh, 2d Lieutenant. He drilled these ninety men prior to taking them to Concord, and they were among the early arrivals.

Capt. Randlett was of a religious turn of mind, readily fraternized with the Chaplain and other officers of like tendencies, and allied himself with any movement looking to the moral and spiritual elevation of the regiment.

The first special service we find credited to him was that of taking his company to Pinckney Island, 4 Dec. 1861, for forage — really a little outing. This might have been made permanent, or at least of longer duration, had our erring brothers over "on de main" been aware of the little picnic. Pinckney Island was generally considered neutral ground, though it had numerous advantages, such as melons and figs, pigs and yearlings, etc., lying around loose.

In January, 1862, our little church was completed; and when the Sabbath School was organized, Capt. Randlett took one of the four classes, becoming its leader. At Edisto, in May, he was sick for several days, but did not leave the company. He so far recovered as to be able to go with the regiment to James Island 2 June, and participate in the battle of 16 June. After this he again succumbed, and was reported sick, though present. Again, in September, 1862, we find him sick during the latter part of the month (30 Sept. Sergt. Button commanded the company at inspection). He was at Pocotaligo 22 Oct. with his company and regiment. He was detailed on general court-martial 16 Dec., at Hilton Head. He did not serve long, however, being relieved by Capt. Clark, to enable him to go North on sick leave. He departed 27 Dec., on the *Star of the South*. His return from sick leave was 5 Feb. 1863, on the *Arago* (our new Assistant Surgeon, Burnham, and the exchanged men of Co. H, on same steamer). Capt. Randlett went with his own company and Co. A up May River, 15 March, on reconnoissance. His wife arrived at Hilton Head about 15 Feb., with the wives of several other officers; but in spite of the most careful nursing, Capt. Randlett did not improve; and when the regiment was ordered to embark (about 3 April), Capt. Randlett had to be left behind, sick. He rejoined his company at Botany Bay Island, 30 April, coming up on the *Delaware* from Hilton Head.

About 1 July, at St. Helena Island, he was detailed on a general court-martial (to meet 3d); but as the regiment and all the troops left the 4th, it is hardly supposable that the general court-martial ever did more than organize and prepare for cases.

He participated in the capture of Morris Island and in the charge on Wagner. Col. Jackson having been wounded, Lieut.-Col. Bedel taken prisoner, and Maj. Plimpton on detached service (Seymour's Staff), matters were a little mixed as to command. Capt. Clark was next in rank, then Randlett. Col. Jackson, though severely bruised, was able to be about. The movement at once began to send details home for conscripts, those slightly wounded or sick to be given the preference. Under this Col. Jackson, Capt. Clark and others (see main story) were detailed, and left on the 22d for New Hampshire.

This left the regiment in command of Capt. Randlett, from that day onward during the entire siege. He served with great credit, the regiment meanwhile gaining an enviable reputation for its services. On the morning of 7 Sept., he stood at the head of the forlorn hope, ready to do or die; for the Third New Hampshire was given the post of honor (*i.e.*, on the right), with the right to die first in the expected struggle.

The siege being over, so far as Morris Island was concerned, Capt. Randlett was made Provost Marshal of the island, and took with him the entire regiment for that special duty. The regiment, however, did not so remain all of the time that Randlett was Provost Marshal, varying in num-

ber of companies and in the letters as well. Presumably, his Provost Marshalship ended with the calendar year; for on 30 and 31 Dec. 1863, Capt. Ela was Acting Provost Marshal.

The return of Col. Jackson in January, 1864, relieved Capt. Randlett of the command. He went home with the re-enlisted men in March, on leave, though on an order. He had charge of the detachment, which he re-assembled at Nashua at the proper time, and with commendable promptitude started with them to return, rejoining the regiment at Gloucester Point, Va., whither it had come from South Carolina, 28 April 1864. He got mustered as Major the next day, *vice* Plimpton, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Bedel to Colonel, *vice* Jackson, resigned.

On the first day's real fighting (13 May 1864) at Drewry's Bluff, he was wounded and was taken (with Adjt. Copp, also wounded) in an ambulance by a colored driver, and — whether by mistake or otherwise will never be known — was driven directly toward the source from which the missile came. A squad of cavalry, happily met, induced the driver to retrace his steps; and the two officers breathed more freely, though the driver was apparently unconcerned as to which direction he steered his bark. Maj. Randlett was sent to Chesapeake Hospital, near Fort Monroe. Later, he received a 30 days' leave and returned to the regiment 23 June 1864, at Bermuda Hundred (Copp with him from 13 May).

He was within a few days thereafter, and before the end of June, appointed Provost Marshal of the Tenth Army Corps, by S. O. 60. He continued on this special duty till after the terrible fight of 16 Aug. 1864. He was relieved by G. O. 27 (24 Aug.), Tenth Army Corps. The order itself shows that he requested to be sent to the regiment when he found it had lost so heavily in officers, and that Lieut.-Col. Plimpton had been killed. In the future operations of the regiment, in Virginia, the Major commanded, the Laurel Hill affair being the last, except Wilmington, 22 Feb. 1865. He was mustered as Lieutenant-Colonel 30 Oct. 1864, *vice* Plimpton, killed. On 22 Dec. 1864, he took up the body of Lieut.-Col. Plimpton, and had it suitably prepared for removal North, by having it placed in a metallic casket, which the writer understands was paid for by voluntary subscriptions among the officers of the regiment. Having obtained a leave of absence, Lieut.-Col. Randlett started North on Christmas night, 25 Dec. 1864, with the body, turning over the command to Capt. Trickey.

He rejoined the detachment at Laurel Hill, 21 Jan. 1865, the regiment having gone to Fort Fisher, and with them rejoined the regiment 17 Feb., near Fort Fisher, relieving Capt. Trickey (not yet mustered as Major).

On 2 March 1865, he was appointed Provost Marshal of Wilmington, N. C., by G. O. 1, District of Wilmington, and took with him about one-half the regiment, as guards for the various posts to be established. The duties here were arduous and trying. A volume could be written about what a provost marshal had to do, how he did it, who helped him, what hindrances he met with, and so on.

He was ably assisted by Capt. Edgerly (see Edgerly's Personal). The oath of allegiance had to be administered. One may well inquire whether the people were coerced, or whether it was taken with one's own free-will and accord. It is something like vaccination — "We 'uns hafter takum, boss." The oath of allegiance meant food to the hungry, clothing to the naked, quinine and Dover's powders to the sick, a shelter tent to the houseless one, and so on. Did these refugees, these poor whites, these stragglers, these poor "cullud pussons," these "out and outers," who were certainly out of many things: did they hanker for an oath of allegiance? Oh, yes! with all that that implied. Certainly; and Provost Marshal Randlett and Asst. Provost Marshal Edgerly, with their corps of assistants, were on hand with copious doses of this same oath of allegiance, and ink and pen, and all that, and "hole up yer ri' tand!" etc.

This duty lasted with more or less severity, gradually growing lesser and lesser in magnitude as time rolled on and the rebellion began to gasp for breath, until the latter part of June, 1865, when Lieut.-Col. Randlett returned, by S. O. 80, D. Hdqrs., dated 29 June, the regiment being then at Goldsborough, N. C.

The tale is substantially ended, as he was with the regiment at its final muster-out, 20 July 1865, at Goldsborough, N. C., and accompanied it to Concord (Col. Bedel in command), where the final parting was had.

But we have not yet got through with this case. The Major had a desire for the old camp-ground; and we find him in some trading enterprise, at Charleston, S. C., in 1866, but are unable to connect him with the next link of history He was commissioned as Captain, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry (one of the colored regiments, under the reorganization of the army), 6 June 1867, and accepted 20 July 1867 He was not quite ready to join, and had 5 and 25 days granted, and then to 15 Oct. He was unassigned 20 April 1869, and on 15 Dec. 1870 was transferred to the Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

In January, 1871, he stood 71 in list of captains and 120 in list. He was Captain of Co. D. In 1872 he stood 68 on list; 1882, 21; 1883, 17; 1884, 11; 1885, 8; 1886, 5.

In 1886 he was transferred (5 July) to Ninth Cavalry. Strangely enough (there are two majors), he is the 2d Major and Guy V Henry is the 1st Major. "The whirligig of time," etc Probably these two officers had never met since they met at Hilton Head, Henry being then a Regular Army officer with a volunteer appointment (Colonel Fortieth Massachusetts).

Randlett, Cornelius, Cody and Hynes were the only officers of the Third New Hampshire who went into the Regular Army afterward. Cornelius and Hynes are dead, Cody is out, and Randlett is the only one remaining in the Regular Army; and the time is near at hand for his retirement.

In July, 1889, Maj. Randlett attended the reunion at Weirs, being on leave from Ninth U. S Cavalry, the battalion to which he belonged being then stationed at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

SAMUEL ROBINSON.

Robinson was an original private in Co. I (Capt. Carlton). We find him promoted to Corporal 15 March 1862, and to Sergeant 15 Oct.; and in this last grade he re-enlisted, receiving the usual furlough. Previous to this, however (March, 1864), for good conduct during the siege of Wagner, he was favored with a furlough (October, 1863).

He received his death wound on 13 May 1864, at Drewry's Bluff, Va., and died of his wounds at Point Lookout Hospital, 2 June. Previous to this he was the recipient of a 2d Lieutenant's commission, but was unable to be mustered. Whether, in the extreme liberality of the pension office, coupled with the possible efforts of his heirs, the records will be amended so as to make him a 2d lieutenant instead of a sergeant at death, is an unsolved problem so far as the writer is concerned. It would be an act of justice were it done; for Robinson was a good and faithful soldier, and fought the battles of his country even unto death.

WALTER J. RICHARDS.

Richards was an original private of Co. H. He was promoted to Corporal 23 July 1863, and to Sergeant 1 Sept.; and in this last grade he re-enlisted. Later in March, 1864, he was made 1st Sergeant, *vice* Davis, commissioned; and when the tumult was all over, a commission was issued to him as 1st Lieutenant, but too late for muster.

His whereabouts since the war is unknown.

SAMUEL M. SMITH.

Smith was born at Hinsdale, N. H., 12 Nov. 1834. He was made the original 2d Lieutenant of Co. I, with Capt. Carlton and 1st Lieut. Thompson. Smith was eccentric, but not of that order that shirks from duty or pales if an enemy is near.

As Lieut. Thompson was always on special duty, the company duties devolved entirely upon Capt. Carlton and Lieut. Smith; and 2d lieutenants were shifted about from one company to another with ease and rapidity.

Smith was not exempt from this. We find him very available in this line. In January, 1862, he was with E; during the latter part of the same month with I; about the middle of February was ordered back to E; and during May, at Edisto, he was ordered to A.

At the battle of James Island, 16 June, he did his duty In August, he commanded Co. E: 1 Sept., was transferred to A; 12 Sept., to 1st Lieutenant and to K, continuing there till 8 Oct.

Smith covered himself with glory at Pocotaligo, 22 Oct. 1862. He was detached for a special purpose, with a squad of men, to capture certain rebel pickets, who might cause our forces trouble. How well he did it will be seen in his official report (page 225).

When he was receiving verbal instructions as to this little matter, he said, in his peculiarly quaint and slow way: "General, do you wish me to go in and *slash* and *cut* and *kill* and *destroy?* Is that the idea?" Upon being assured that he would best please the General by taking the game alive and without mutilation, he cheerfully acquiesced, merely touching his cap, saying, "All right, General, just as you say," and took his departure. A very successful trip he made, too.

In January, 1863, he went on the lumber expedition to Florida. On 6 March (at Pinckney Island), he took K from Capt. Butterfield, discharged for disability. He was relieved of the command (only) of K 31 March, by Capt. Handerson (mustered in as Captain on that day). On 12 May (Edisto), he left K and went to B, relieving Lieut. Fogg (resigned). He continued in command of B to about the middle of June (St. Helena Island), when he was transferred to K (12th) and was discharged next day, having resigned his commission. His discharge was 13 June 1863, S. O. 337, D. S., and he left on the *Arago* next day, for New York and home.

This abrupt resignation was on account of the promotion of a lieutenant — his junior — to captain. Smith's blood was up, and he sent in two resignations before he succeeded in obtaining a discharge. Gen. Gillmore had just taken command of the Department, and didn't like to grant discharges on the eve of active operations; but he was finally persuaded to issue the order of discharge, at the solicitation of Col. Jackson, who was only theoretically responsible for the cause of Smith's resignation. Col. Jackson would not, of course, urge the acceptance of the resignation of so brave an officer, save that he was satisfied the man's usefulness had departed, having made up his mind to go home.

The records show that Smith re-entered the service the following Spring, as Captain, Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, his commission being dated 18 March 1864. The regiment was organized at Camp Wm. Penn, Penn., February and March, 1864, for a term of three years. This regiment was in action at Honey Hill (November, 1864) and at Devaux Neck, S. C. (December, 1864), and was mustered out 22 Aug. 1865.

Previous to service in the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, Smith enlisted as a private (recruit) in the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers. Mustered in 18 Dec. 1863, assigned to Co. G, and was discharged therefrom 29 Feb. 1864, by order, presumably to accept the appointment in the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops.

Smith practiced law, very successfully, in St. Louis, Mo., for several years. He died there, 5 Feb. 1884, leaving a widow and two daughters (at Keene, N. H., in 1899).

WILLIAM A. SWALLOW

Swallow was a volunteer recruit of September, 1862, and was assigned on his arrival to F While his company (and others) were on Provost duty, on Morris Island, in February, 1864, he held the responsible position of "Assistant Jailer."

He was made Corporal 17 June 1864; in April, 1865, Quartermaster-Sergeant, *vice* George R. James, promoted. His career in the new position was short; for he was among the number ordered to be mustered out in June, 1865, because their terms would expire prior to 1 Sept. 1865. He was succeeded by John Clark, also of F

At Nashua, N. H., since the war

THOMAS SMITH.

Smith was a substitute recruit of 1863. He arrived at regiment in November, 1863, with the first group of his class, and was assigned to Co. H. He was made Corporal, 31 Dec. 1864; Sergeant-Major, 1 May 1865, *vice* Holt, promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He was the last of seven sergeant-majors, and was mustered out 20 July 1865. He apparently served as nurse in Depot Hospital, Point of Rocks, in August and September, 1864.

His whereabouts since the war is unknown.

ALBERT D. SCOVELL.

Scovell was an original Co. I man. We find him mustered in the company as the 4th Corporal, from which position he resigned about 1 July 1862. He was put into the regimental hospital, in June, 1862, as a nurse, and retained his connection therewith till the end of the regiment's service. In November, 1863, however, he temporarily changed his position from nurse to clerk. His services at the James Island fight and upon Morris Island were valuable, and many a poor fellow well remembers him. In Virginia, too, he was on hand. When the original men were mustered out (23 Aug. 1864), Scovell was made Hospital Steward, *vice* Kittredge (term expired), and he held this position to the end.

About 1 March 1865, at Wilmington, he was detached from the regiment for special service, and assigned to the Marine Hospital (Dr. Kimball there, too) as Chief Steward. This did not deprive the regiment of his services, as it was near by. Here he did yeoman service, for which no recompense could be made.

About 10 June 1865 (regiment already gone to Goldsborough) he obtained a furlough of 30 days, and went home, rejoining the regiment at Goldsborough, about 15 July 1865. His place in the regiment while absent was at least a part of the time filled by Private George Bueltner, of Co. F.

Scovell was born in Walpole, N. H., 23 March 1840. He was in the New Hampshire Legislature of 1887, and was therefore in that memorable action known as "The B. & M. R.R. fight." He has resided since the war at Manchester, N. H.

DARIUS K. SCRUTON.

Scruton started as original 1st Sergeant of Co. K (Capt. Littlefield); and no mistake was made in the selection. He was methodical, stern (but not severe), meant what he said; and the boys really got so they liked him, though at first he appeared too exacting. He possessed a schoolmaster-like air that made him noticeable; and it was said that he was a genuine Yankee schoolmaster, and left that delightful occupation to engage in war. His promotion to 2d Lieutenant was early and deserved.

When Lieut. Miles, his immediate superior, resigned (in February 1862), Scruton was almost at once ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant; and on 10 May, at Edisto Island, his commission arrived (no muster then required). Scruton's career as an officer was short. In the James Island fight (16 June 1862) he was severely wounded in the arm, and was very soon thereafter (21 June) granted a 60 days' leave of absence, from 23d (Hunter's S. O. 124). The order directed him to report at its expiration to Department Headquarters.

The circumstances of his going into the action at James Island may be seen by consulting the Personal Sketch of Capt. W. J. Butterfield. Lieut. Scruton failed rapidly, and the writer is credibly informed that at a point where amputation had been decided upon as a last resort, Scruton boldly declared he'd rather die than lose his arm. He begged so hard for it to be spared, that the physician yielded, and Scruton, as a result, yielded up his life. He passed away at his home, in Rollinsford, N. H., 8 Aug. 1862. He died the death of a soldier, leaving a widow, two sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

Lieut. Scruton was born in Barnstead, N.H., 30 July 1827. He enlisted, prior to Third New Hampshire, in the three months' troops, but was apparently never mustered in; and was discharged therefrom by Gov. Berry, 30 Aug. 1861, as of 13 May. His funeral was in charge of the Masonic fraternity, from the church at Rollinsford.

GEORGE STEARNS.

Stearns was the original 1st Sergeant of Co. F (Capt. Randlett). He was short and slightly built, but so active an Orderly Sergeant as to early attract attention.

On 19 Feb. 1862 his comrades presented him with a beautiful and costly gold watch, the presentation being made with suitable ceremony. 30 Aug., he was ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant (really as Officer of the Guard), having been recommended for a commission. 20 Sept., we find he went to the hospital, sick, returning the 27th to his company, but not yet fit for duty. 6 Oct., we find he went on duty. Ten days later (16th) he received a commission as 2d Lieutenant, dated 9 Aug.

The changes occurring in January, 1863, gave him another promotion, to 1st Lieutenant, though the commission itself did not arrive till April; and he was mustered 17 April as of same date, *vice* Marsh, resigned, the commission being dated 1 Jan.

On 28 June (St. Helena Island) he was sent to Co. C, from Co. F. There is no data at hand showing Stearns to be otherwise than on duty during the entire siege of Wagner. At the end of September, however (the siege ended 7 Sept.), we find him "sick in quarters." This, apparently, was the cause of a short leave of absence to St. Augustine, Fla., which occurred in November and December.

In January, 1864, he was promoted to Captain, the commission bearing date 3 Jan., *vice* Handerson, resigned; and consequently he found himself Captain of Co. K, and went to Broad Island, where the company (and A and C) was cutting wood, relieving Lieut. Wadlia, temporarily assigned, and who at once left the company, returning to Morris Island and leaving Stearns the sole officer with the company. His muster as Captain was 20 Jan., as of same date. Stearns remained alone with the company till 2d Lieut. Eldredge joined, early in February. When the regiment reunited at Hilton Head, to be mounted, Capt. Stearns was one of the officers selected to go home with the re-enlisted men. From this pleasant service (!)—equivalent to a leave—he rejoined with the others at Gloucester Point, Va., latter part of April, and at once relieved Lieut. Lamprey of the command of Co. K (2d Lieut. Eldredge had the property). He participated in the Virginia campaign, in all the actions in which the regiment was engaged.

At the end of August, 1864, he is reported as "sick in quarters." 23 Sept. 1864, he served (with Lieuts. Dodge and McCoy) on a Board of Survey on Co. A's property; and three days later (26th), on same kind of duty on Co. E's property (with Lieuts. Parker and Ackerman). At the end of September he is again reported as "sick in quarters." In November, he was discharged, for expiration of original term, by S. O. 322, D. Hdqrs., 31 Oct. 1864.

After the war he was in Boston, Mass., the greater part of the time till his death, which occurred in that city. At one time, when Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A. (his uncle) was on duty in Boston, Stearns was a clerk under him.

He was born in New York City, 1841; died in Boston, 11 Jan. 1881. He left a widow.

MOODY A. SAWYER.

Sawyer was our first Hospital Steward, was qualified for the position, and did his duty. He was born in Concord, Vt., 30 April 1836, his parents removing very soon after that event to Bristol, N. H. It is said that he was so skilled in his particular department of our regimental hospital, that he could distinguish the difference between a Dover's powder and a quinine pill, by the mere sense of touch, in the darkest night, and had enough military obedience about him to administer to a complaining soldier either of those two popular "confections" for an abrasion or for malaria, if ordered to do so by his superior officer. He had a kind word for all who responded to "surgeon's call." His kind heart did not exempt him from the effects of the climate, and the early spring of 1862 developed a greater quantity of malaria within him than was congenial or healthful.

He was with the regiment on its "excursion" to Bull's Island and Bluffton. The battle of James Island (our first) found him at his post; and there was no lack of opportunity on that occasion to display his skill or his fortitude. He ably assisted Dr. Eaton in his almost herculean work on that fateful day and the days immediately following.

The crossing of John's Island, and the severe though brief campaign at James Island, were the final blows for Sawyer's military service. He was discharged 9 Sept. 1862, at Hilton Head, for disability (malaria and chronic diarrhœa), and left us for his Northern home, to recuperate, if possible.

In 1892, Sawyer was a resident of Boscobel, Wis.

JOHN H. TREDICK.

Tredick was the 6th Corporal of Co. D at muster-in. Was made Sergeant in August, 1862, and 1st Sergeant in March, 1863. Did not re-enlist. Was mustered 3 Feb. 1864, as 2d Lieutenant. He took part in the siege of Morris Island, and participated in the little diversion to Palatka (see extended description elsewhere). At Drewry's Bluff, Va., May, 1864, he was on hand.

During the latter part of May, or the first part of June, 1864, for some reason best known to himself, he tendered his resignation. This perforce had to go to Gen. Butler; and this latter officer was constitutionally opposed to resignations, especially during a campaign. Before this resignation was heard from, the regiment got into a fight (16 June). Lieut. Tredick received a mortal wound and was conveyed to Chesapeake Hospital, Hampton, Va. (near Fort Monroe), where he died 6 July. Meantime, the resignation had been acted upon, and Gen. Butler's S. O. 180, dated 3 July, dishonorably discharged the dead Tredick. This was so manifestly unjust (though not so intended) to a man who had died of wounds received in action, that upon a proper representation of the facts, Gen. Butler very promptly and properly revoked the order (18 July, S. O. 195). It is very probable that Lieut. Tredick was buried near the hospital where he died.

FRED H. TUTTLE.

He was a volunteer recruit of September, 1862, and assigned to Co. K. He early showed himself worthy of promotion and (6 Sept. 1863) was made Corporal. So quickly did the vacancies occur, that he was made Sergeant the same month. On 26 Aug. 1864 he was made 1st Sergeant (*vice* Watson, term expired), and from that position he leaped up to 1st Lieutenant in 1865, though we find him acting as 2d Lieutenant back as far as 17 Aug. 1864 (next day after a fight).

Tuttle was mustered as 1st Lieutenant 29 April 1865, as of 28 April, his commission being dated 4 Jan. He was mustered for the unexpired term of the regiment, *vice* Hazen, discharged. At the end of May he was in command of Co. B, but was actually 1st Lieutenant of F. Having a talent for staff duty, he was detached 13 June (regiment at Goldsborough, N. C.) as Assistant Commissary of Musters, Tenth Army Corps, by S. O. 83, Dept. N. C. There is no evidence at hand showing that he did not serve as such to the muster-out of regiment.

While on Morris Island Tuttle was detached during September, 1863, as clerk or orderly for the Medical Director, Surgeon S. W Gross, Folly Island (till March, 1864). His duty as Assistant Commissary of Musters (June and July, 1865) took him to New Berne, Raleigh and other points, to muster out convalescents in hospitals. He rejoined and came home with the regiment. He was at Palatka (four companies), Fla., and in nearly every action of the regiment.

Tuttle was born 14 March 1843, at Georgetown, Mass. His address in 1890 was Rice Lake, Wis.

WILLIAM H. TRICKEY

William H. Trickey was born in the town of Exeter, Me., 22 Jan. 1841. He was one of those peculiarly-made-up characters in which the powers within were developed by circumstances. That is to say, he was not of the dashing, dare-devil sort, who shout themselves hoarse and walk right over other people for the sake of having it known that they are ahead or on top. He was, rather, one to be depended upon in time of trial, and could be counted as one upon every occasion of duty, or danger, or both. His path was where duty led, whether dangerous or otherwise.

He started as a private in Co. G, but was made a Corporal early in our first December at Hilton Head. In about three years from that time he was in command of the regiment; but of that the reader will learn more in its proper place. In April, 1862, on Edisto Island, he was promoted to Sergeant, in which position he served only about six weeks; for we find him at the end of May, 1862, again promoted, and this time to be 1st Sergeant of his company — an important position. He was in all the actions and reconnoissances of his company and regiment, except as noted hereafter. In April, 1863, he received a 2d Lieutenant's commission in Co. I.

He was in the action of 10 July 1863 (lower end of Morris Island), and in the night assault on Wagner, 18 July. At this charge he was the sole officer with the company (G), Capt. Emmons being "sick in quarters." Co. G was the "color company," which brought Lieut. Trickey near the colors. At the extreme latter part of the engagement (*i.e.*, next prior to the actual withdrawal of the regiment), a portion of the color company and the color guard essayed to advance still further, and managed to get over the (apparently) last ridge and a little way down the incline, when the unmistakeable order to retreat was heard. Lieut. Trickey was with the brave squad, and he and they — foolhardy though they were admitted to have been — stand credited with having got nearer the fort than the main line of regiment, though the "line" at that time was very, very crooked. During the siege, Lieut. Trickey was practically in command of Co. G the greater part of the time, owing to Capt. Emmons' sickness.

In January, 1864, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He went to Florida with the mounted men, and was one of the drum-head court which tried and sentenced Miller of Co. F

In Virginia, Lieut. Trickey was sick; and when the regiment started on its march to the Drewry's Bluff battles, 13–16 May 1864, he essayed to go with his company (E), but was reluctantly obliged to remain in camp. On 2 June he took a conspicuous part and did himself great credit. The same on 16 June.

The next action of importance was on 16 Aug. 1864, with bloody results; but our hero was, probably fortunately for him, absent on leave. This was for 30 days, from about 18 July, by Gen. Butler, at Bermuda Hundred. A diary says that W. H. Trickey returned from leave on the same day that the 1861 men were mustered out (23 Aug.) The writer and other officers were in Chesapeake Hospital at Hampton, Va. (each having been wounded 16 Aug.); and the writer distinctly recalls the fact that W. H. Trickey called there, being on his way to the regiment; and we jocularly told him it was of no use for him to return to the regiment, as he would come right back, wounded. The prediction proved true; for on 3 Sept. he was wounded in the shoulder by a minie ball while being relieved and passing between our batteries. He was sent to the Hospital before named; and his fellow officers congratulated (!) him on his quick return. Here he remained for about five weeks, when he was permitted to rejoin the regiment, at his own request, arriving Friday, 7 Oct., at Laurel Hill.

He commanded Co. E, from 29 Feb. to 18 March, and from 17 May to 2 June — the retaking of our rifle-pits (see main story). He was again wounded, very slightly, on 27 Oct. Trickey participated in all the engagements thereafter, including the "engagment"(!) at New York Harbor in November, the taking of Fort Fisher and advance on Wilmington, and thus on to the end of the war.

On 25 Dec. 1864 we find Capt. Trickey in command of the regiment (Col. Bedel, a prisoner; Lieut.-Col. Randlett, on leave; no Major), and continued so until Lieut.-Col. Randlett returned from leave, 17 Feb. 1865.

The regiment was ordered, in January, 1865, to take all its fighting men to Fort Fisher. Capt. Trickey was in command. Owing to the fact that a large number of recruits had been recently received, it was thought best to leave them in camp at Laurel Hill, with an officer (Lieut. John S. James), together with the sick and others, and proceed to Fort Fisher with say only six officers and 100 men. The headquarters of the regiment was also *taken along*. Capt. Trickey found himself in the most important position he had ever occupied, and battle imminent. He was equal to the occasion and did himself honor. He took about 80 (of the 100) men, and went with them into Fort Fisher. The manner of their going in is treated elsewhere. Though only a Captain in rank, he practically was an Acting Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. Capt. Trickey's official report, a model of modesty — is here inserted: —

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLS.,
NEAR FORT FISHER, N.C., 18 Jan. 1865.

Capt. E. LEWIS MOORE, *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*,
Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Sir: In accordance with instructions received from the Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the affair of the 15th inst. by the Third New Hampshire Volunteers: We left our position near Gen. Terry's Headquarters with six officers and eighty men, at 4.30 P.M. of same date, and proceeded to Fort Fisher, where we arrived soon after dark. I was directed by Col. Abbott, Commanding Brigade, to move my regiment to the extreme advance held by the Second Division and open fire upon the enemy. Was thus engaged for about an hour, having to a great extent silenced the enemy's fire. I was then directed by Col. Abbott to take and hold with 20 men the next traverse in front — the remainder of my command being left in several traverses to keep up the fire upon the enemy We took the traverse as directed, driving the enemy out. Thinking we could go farther, we charged and took the next two, with a like result. After taking the third traverse, having met with considerable resistance, I did not deem it prudent to go farther with so few men, and opened a vigorous fire upon the enemy, who were rallying for the recapture of the traverses. We held the enemy in check until the arrival of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers and Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, who charged and took the remainder of the work. I then assembled my command, and under orders from Col. Abbott, moved to the inside of the fort and collected the prisoners there; also assisted in collecting others outside of the fort and sending them to the rear. After collecting all the prisoners in the fort, I sent them to the rear, remaining with a small portion of my command until 4 A.M. of the 16th inst., when I was ordered to return to the position near Gen. Terry's Headquarters. Our casualties were as follows: one man killed, and five wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. TRICKEY,
Captain Third New Hampshire Vols., Commanding Regiment.

(For Capt. Trickey's part in the action of 11 Feb. 1865, see main story.)

Upon Lieut.-Col. Randlett's return, he relieved Capt. Trickey from command of the regiment. He brought with him several commissions, among them one for our hero as Major, dating back to 4 Jan. 1865. Thus we have seen him — first, as a private up to December, 1861; then made a Corporal, and following through the various grades, to the Majority (the only case of its kind in the regiment). The nearest approach to it is that of J. Homer Edgerly, who went out as a private and was made a Major by brevet.

Maj. Trickey was soon in command of the regiment again; for Lieut.-Col. Randlett was made Provost Marshal of Wilmington, 2 March 1865. The absent Colonel (the old Major) joined from exchange 11 April, at Wilmington, and nominally took command of the regiment, though it was gen-

erally understood that Maj. Trickey had the real command. Col. Bedel was a part of the time in command of the Post of Goldsborough; and that placed Trickey again in command of the regiment. Trickey was slightly (accidentally) wounded 4 April, at Wilmington, by the discharge of a revolver, and again on 19 June.

He was mustered out with the regiment at Goldsborough, N. C., 20 July, and accompanied the regiment to Concord, for final discharge. He then assumed the duties of civil life. He has always been very much interested in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been largely identified with that body in New Hampshire. He will long be kindly remembered by his comrades.

William H. Trickey never had a furlough as an enlisted man. Was never detached from the regiment, either as an officer or enlisted man, for duty of any kind.

It is related of Trickey, that at Fort Fisher, closely following its surrender, and while matters were in a semi-chaotic state, he observed a rebel officer who, from his general appearance, indicated that he had not yet yielded entire submission to his captors — in fact, had n't surrendered. Capt. Trickey, in his gentle and suave manner, sidled up to this gentleman, and in terms more forcible than elegant kindly offered to cut him in halves, beginning at the point nearest the sky, if he did n't at once surrender. He surrendered.

Col. Bedel said of him: "To the gallantry, energy and soldierly qualities of Maj. Trickey, the regiment was largely indebted for the preservation of discipline and subordination; and, considering the demoralizing effects of details on provost and other extra duty, and the influx of substitutes and bounty jumpers, it was evident that to his indomitable will and perseverance the regiment was indebted for the preservation of any organization at all."

Maj. Trickey took up his residence, at the close of the war, in Wolfboro' In the Fall of 1867 he removed to Dover, where he remained till 1887. He was occupied as a shoemaker till 1874, when he entered the postal service as postal clerk, running on train from Boston to Maine, continuing till 1887. In 1870–71, he was a member of the Legislature and also of the Dover City Council. In 1872 he was Commander of the Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R. Is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

In 1888, Trickey was a student at Tuft's College, Medford, Mass., from which he graduated in due course. He was, in 1892, located at Danvers, Mass., as a Universalist divine, to which place he came from South New Market, N. H., his first pastorate.

JOHN H. THING.

He was born in Ossipee, N. H., 13 June 1833. We find him the original 2d Corporal of Co. B. His first promotion was at Annapolis, 11 Oct. 1861, to Sergeant, taking the place of a sergeant reduced for frivolous reasons (see Promotions and Reductions). His next promotion was 13 Sept. 1862, to 1st Sergeant, *vice* Libby, made 2d Lieutenant. This position, by some unfortunate or untoward circumstance, was taken from him early in the next December, and he was relegated to the ranks, at the foot of the ladder, which he must needs climb again. It is possible that his offence did not merit the punishment. Let us hope that it did not. There are many, however, who are of the opinion that a different commanding officer of the company would have produced a different result. On 25 Nov. 1863, at Morris Island, the siege through, and the original commanding officer of the Company (B) having been sent home in disgrace, Thing was made Sergeant, *vice* Giddings, to 1st Sergeant. This practically atoned for his reduction. He held this position till early in April, 1864, when he was made Sergeant-Major, *vice* Lord, resigned (Lord never actually served as Sergeant-Major). Thing kept this position till his muster-out, in August, 1864, when all the 1861 men who had not re-enlisted, then actually belonging to the regiment, where mustered out. He was in all the actions of the regiment while he was with it, serving with credit.

Since the war he has resided at Exeter, N. H., the greater part of the time. In 1892, was at East Brentwood, N. H.

JOHN HAYES THOMPSON.

John Hayes Thompson was born at Hampton, N. H., 2 May 1808. When about four years of age, his parents moved to Holderness, where he passed his boyhood, youth and the years of mature manhood until the autumn of 1860. He married Charlotte Baker, the eldest daughter of James and Jane Smith Baker, pioneers of the town.

Mr. Thompson was postmaster at Holderness nearly twenty years, having taken the oath of office the 31st day of May 1838 He was one of the selectmen of the town for several years, was twice elected representative to the legislature, and was town clerk a number of years. He was also Sheriff of Grafton County six years. The opening of the war found Mr. and Mrs. Thompson living at Plymouth, N. H., with their eldest daughter, Mrs. Joseph Clark (later, Mr. Clark was a Captain in the Sixth New Hampshire).

Mr. Thompson was commissioned a Lieutenant in Co. I by his personal friend, Gov. Nathaniel S Berry, August, 1861. He died at Hilton Head, 26 August 1862. Seldom does the death of any one carry sorrow to so many hearts as did that of Lieut. Thompson. By his many virtues and kindly disposition he was endeared to a large circle of friends, and was also known and highly esteemed by a large number of citizens of the State. His disease primarily was liver complaint, terminating in typhoid fever. His health had been failing for a number of weeks; but until within a few days of his death, he expected to return to his home on a short leave of absence to recruit his wasting energies. Fever intervened, and he rapidly sank under it. When he became conscious that death was near, he arranged his business affairs, dictated messages of love to his family and calmly awaited the approach of the grim destroyer He regretted most that he could not live to see his beloved country restored to peace. He died as he had lived, nobly and hopefully. The body, under a special order of Gen. Hunter, was forwarded by the Masonic brethren and reached Holderness in charge of W. W Ballard of Co. G, on 6 Sept.

A Masonic funeral was held on the 9th, in charge of Mt. Prospect Lodge, of which he was a charter member The services were held in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Rev. O. H. Jasper of Plymouth officiating. An immense assemblage gathered to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to the good citizen, kind neighbor and devoted patriot. At the grave Col. T. J. Whipple read the following resolutions: —

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Aug. 27, 1862.

On learning of the decease of Lieut. John H. Thompson, the Masonic brethren were called together at an early hour, to take such action as they might think proper in relation to his remains.

On motion, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Jackson was appointed chairman of the meeting. On motion, *Voted*, To forward the remains of Brother Thompson to his friends in New Hampshire. On motion, Bros. J. I. Plimpton, G. W. Emmons and W. W. Ballard were appointed a committee to take charge of the remains of our deceased brother and forward the same at as early an hour as practicable. On motion, Dr. B. F. Eaton, Henry Hill and G. E. Flanders were appointed a committee, to prepare and forward commiserations to Mrs. Thompson and the Lodge, to which the remains of our brother are to be forwarded.

The following resolutions were then passed: *Resolved*, That in the death of J. H. Thompson, of the Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, we have lost an officer prompt in his duties, rigidly honest in the responsibilities committed to his care, gentlemanly in his business transactions, and highly esteemed by the entire regiment.

Resolved, That in this severely-afflictive Providence we tender our kindest sympathies to the widow and family of our departed brother, humbly praying that He who has taken away may bring to the wounded spirit and aching heart such reconciliation and comfort as God only can give.

HENRY HILL, *Secretary*.

Then followed the impressive Masonic burial service, after which dust was returned to dust, and all that was mortal of John H. Thompson passed

from sight. All the family of the deceased were present except his second son, Capt. Ai B. Thompson, 18th U. S. Infantry, in Gen. Thomas' division, Tennessee.

Lieut. Thompson left a wife, who, when Abraham Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers to save the Union, sent her husband and four sons to the front. Besides his wife, five sons and two daughters survived him. He lies in the family burying-ground on the banks of the Asgunauc, in Ashland, formerly a part of Holderness.

DAVID WADSWORTH, JR.

Wadsworth was of the squad enlisting at Nashua, and was therefore part and parcel of Co. F At muster-in, he was made 5th Sergeant. He did efficient service at James Island and Pocotaligo (16 June, 22 Oct. 1862), also was on the reconnoissances to Elba Island, Bluffton and Jehossee. On 20 July 1862, we find him ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant, and on 19 Jan. 1863 he received his commission (no musters required at that date). The commission was dated 16 Nov. 1862, and he was assigned to Co. F.

When the regiment (eight companies) was lying in Stono Inlet, in April, 1863, waiting for orders to do something, and it being quite well established that we were to land and go into camp, Lieut. Wadsworth was sent on shore near Edisto, with his company, to skirmish the vicinity as a precautionary measure. There is no record of casualties of that day, and it is fair to assume that no enemy was found.

About 12 May 1863 (eight companies on Botany Bay Island), he obtained a leave of absence and went North on the *Arago*, returning therefrom 9 June, to St. Helena. After the regiment had reunited at St. Helena Island, he received (26 June 1863) a 1st Lieutenant's commission, dated 13 May, and was mustered on it 29 June, as of 24 June, *vice* Stearns, promoted. 10 July, he commanded Co. D, in the attack on and capture of lower end of Morris Island, Capt. Maxwell being temporarily sick. From that he was relieved at once — probably same day, or next — by Maxwell himself.

He was with his company in the assault on Wagner, on the night of 18 July. On the night of 24 July he was sent out with a party to go in boats up the creek reconnoitring. At the last moment there were not boats enough for all, and Lieut. Wadsworth and some others of the Third New Hampshire were left on the shore, and returned to regiment. A few days later we find him sick, though he took an active part in the siege of Wagner and was on duty the greater part of the time. In December, he officiated at the execution of Kendall (for desertion), being in command of the firing party, loading the guns himself and "mixing them up."

When the re-enlisted men went home on furlough, he was one of the fortunate officers to go with them. From this delightful service he rejoined with the others at Gloucester Point, Va. (see end). Presumably, he then had his Captain's commission in his pocket, for we find him mustered as Captain, 29 April 1864, as of 6 April (the actual date of the commission), *vice* Randlett, promoted. This made him Captain of Co. F, his original company, which was far more agreeable to him than to have been assigned to some other. He participated in the campaign with his company, and was wounded 16 May 1864. He did not participate 2, 9, 16 or 25 June, being unable to do so. At the ends of July and August, 1864, he is reported as sick in quarters, though he commanded Co. F in the 16 Aug. fight.

His health continuing bad, he was officially examined, 17 Sept., by a Board, resulting in his discharge for disability. This by S. O. 263, Dept. Va. and N. C., Army of the James, 24 Sept. 1864. His men parted with him with regret.

Since the war Wadsworth has been for the greater part of the time employed at the Jail, at Manchester, N. H., as keeper, and proves very efficient. In 1891, he had completed fourteen years of service therein. He attended the reunion of 1889, his first visit to Weirs.

Born 4 Feb. 1838, at Worcester, Mass.

NOTE. — While at Camp Grant, Va., with the re-enlisted men, Wadsworth had charge of the men of B, F and G, for purposes of drawing rations and clothing.

LIEUT. WM. LADD DODGE.

LIEUT. GEORGE B. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster.

LIEUT. FRANK L. MORRILL.

CAPT. THOMAS M. JACKSON.

JOHN E. WILBUR.

It is quite essential to this history that the Captain of Co. B should have space devoted to him. John E. Wilbur either "got up," or assisted to get up, Co. B, the nucleus being brought together at Exeter. It is assumed by some that Wilbur was at that time religiously inclined, and that that alone was the chief factor in deciding that he was to be commissioned to lead a company to war. Among the remarkably few good acts he performed, the selection of Jonah Libby, Jr., as Orderly Sergeant, stands pre-eminently prominent. Wilbur was early in trouble, and so remained almost without intermission while he was in the service. At Long Island, Washington and Annapolis, there was trouble in his company about the rations; and one day, at Annapolis, the men resolved to "kick," and did so. The writer does not willingly write aught to court a libel case, and will adhere to facts.

A diary of 24 Feb. 1862 says: "Wilbur under arrest for advising a man to desert." 11 March, "Wilbur's case came up." On 8 Sept., by R. O. 19, Capt. Wilbur was restored to duty and his company and sword. Apparently the Captain had been fully exonerated. 23 May 1862, another diary says: "Wilbur 's in another scrape — insulted Moody on guard." This sort of thing continued with variations. In November, 1862, while the regiment was on Hilton Head (rear of General Hospital), he was out with a party of his men for some purpose not apparent, and took them over to Pinckney Island in violation of existing orders. This was probably from Battery Mitchel, near Skull Creek, where our regiment furnished large details (whole companies) during the winter, on weekly tours. Wilbur was at once placed in arrest, and so continued to the end of his service. He was tried by general court-martial; and in order that the reader may see a sample of an order promulgating a sentence, Capt. Wilbur's is inserted: —

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
G. O. 7 HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., 6 Feb. 1863.

At a General Court-Martial, convened at Hilton Head, 18 Dec. 1862, by S. O. 70 of 16 Dec. 1862, from Headquarters U. S. Forces, Hilton Head: Col. Edwin Metcalf, Third Rhode Island Artillery, President. Capt. JOHN E. WILBUR, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, disobedience of orders.

While with detachment at Talbot's, on Skull Creek, for fatigue duty, took several men of his command to Pinckney Island, outside the lines, contrary to orders by Brig.-Gen. Terry, 22 Nov. 1862; also 24 Nov 1862, conduct prejudicial, etc.

While in arrest, by order Gen. Terry, spoke contemptuously and sneeringly to Assistant Surgeon A. J. H. Buzzell of Third New Hampshire and to other officers about his arrest and of possibility of being cashiered, saying, "I have had about enough of the service. I would just as lief get out of the service." — At Hilton Head, 4 Dec. 1862.

While in arrest, sent Sergt. James S. Kelsey of C, Third New Hampshire, with a pass, authorizing him, the said Kelsey, to pass the guards; and directed the said Sergeant to go outside the entrenchments and picket guards of said island with said pass, telling him that he might properly go with said pass: all which was in direct violation, etc. — At Hilton Head, 10 Dec. 1862.

Sentence, to be dismissed the military service of the United States.

Proceedings and findings in case of Capt. John E. Wilbur, Third New Hampshire, approved. The sentence is, however, suspended until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be made known.

By order GEN. HUNTER.
EDW W SMITH, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

It will be observed that this order was dated 6 Feb. 1863. This was read on parade on 9 Feb., and there was a general feeling of satisfaction. Capt. Wilbur remained with the regiment, and though under arrest was under

no restraint substantially. On 31 May, at Botany Bay (eight companies), the long expected approval of the President was received, dated 10 May; and John E. Wilbur stood dismissed the service of the United States, as of 6 Feb.: and Wilbur was a citizen. The order of the President was contained in G. O. 120, W D., 11 May.

Wilbur did not tarry long after this, but left for the North on the *Arago*, 14 June 1863. By dint of hard work and influence, he succeeded in having his dismissal so modified as to permit his being re-commissioned, and at one time it was actually expected he would return to his old company There were many prayers, vocal and silent, that such an event might never take place. This modification was 10 Nov. 1863, and simply permitted the Governor of New Hampshire to re-commission him; but this, fortunately, was never done. His dismissal was not revoked; but the disability arising therefrom was modified as shown. His whereabouts since the war is comparatively unknown.

NOTE. — 3 Dec. 1862, Lieut.-Col. Bedel, commanding the regiment, was notified by Capt. Bacon (Gen Terry's Acting Assistant Adjutant-General) to take Capt. Wilbur's sword and to notify him (Wilbur) that he was in arrest for passing beyond the lines to Pinckney Island.

PIERCE L. WIGGIN.

Pierce L. Wiggin had the satisfaction of enlisting 60 men for the Third New Hampshire, at Ossipee and vicinity, and of being made Captain of these and the few others put with them to fill up, together forming Co. G. A tall, well-formed man, with keen black eyes and hair of the same hue, he looked decidedly military. His service was short; for when we were on Edisto, April, 1862 (his company on outpost), he resigned. A diary puts both his and Adjt. Hill's same day — 8 April. He was discharged 14 April, receiving the same 16 April; and on the latter date turned over the company and property to Lieut. Handerson (R. O. No. 21).

He enlisted as a recruit in the First New Hampshire Cavalry, 14 April 1864, and was mustered out 15 July 1865.

He was born 26 Dec. 1835. After the war he went to South Carolina, locating at Beaufort, where he married Louise C. Judd, 26 Dec. 1869. From 1869 to 1877 he was Solicitor of the Second Judicial Circuit Court of South Carolina. He was then elected Judge of the same Court, holding that position until his death, at Beaufort, 3 Dec. 1879. A son was born 8 Jan. 1872, and still survives, with the widow, at Beaufort.

JOSEPH C. WIGGIN.

He was the original 1st Sergeant of Co. G, under Capt. Wiggin (Pierce L.) His first and only promotion was on Edisto Island 1 June 1862 (the very day we left Edisto), to 2d Lieutenant, and assigned to Co. H in the James Island fight. He was destined to have but one more fight.

Co. H was on Pinckney Island, on outpost duty, and Wiggin was its only officer The rebels swooped down upon the little band, at early morning, 21 Aug. 1862, resulting in the capture of almost every man present and in the death of Lieut. Wiggin and others. Lieut. Wiggin was found a short distance from the scene of the principal combat, dead, covered with wounds, some dozen or more, probably made principally by bayonet thrusts. Evidences of a terrible death struggle were apparent on every hand, and Lieut. Wiggin certainly did not die willingly; neither did he surrender to save his life, as he might have done, and which would probably have been justifiable. His death was the most tragic of any in the regiment and cast a gloom over all, not easily dispelled.

Born in Tamworth, N. H., 24 Oct. 1826.

CHARLES A. WHITE.

White saw service prior to enlistment in Third New Hampshire. He entered the service first as a private in Co. A, Third Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 16 April 1861. The records say: Third Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Col. Wardrop; total, 444; Co. A, Capt. Harlow of Halifax: 49 men. His service at the very beginning of the war is worthy of note. He was at the Norfolk Navy Yard on the night of the 20th April 1861, and assisted in unloading the *Pawnee* of powder, prior to its destruction. He also assisted in conducting to Gen. Butler a party of negroes — slaves of Col. Mallory of Virginia — who were declared "contraband of war" by Gen. Butler. White says these negroes had escaped from the enemy at Sewall's Point, opposite Fortress Monroe, where they had been employed on the rebel fortifications. White was mustered out of the Third Massachusetts 22 July 1861.

He enlisted at Manchester, 13 Aug. 1861, having been out of the service less than a month. He was made 3d Sergeant of his company (A) at muster-in. His promotions were as follows: to 1st Sergeant, 1 June 1863; 2d Lieutenant, Co. I, 1 Jan. 1864 (mustered 3 Feb.); 1st Lieutenant, Co. G, 24 May (mustered 3 June); Captain, Co. G, 9 Nov. (mustered 1 March 1865).

On the taking of Port Royal (7 Nov 1861), White and others were selected to act in the capacity of orderlies to Gen. Sherman. This was temporary lasting for only a few days, it being an expedient to meet the lack of a sufficient number of staff officers as assistants. During portions of December, 1861, and January, 1862, he was detailed as clerk at Post Headquarters, at Hilton Head (Col. Fellows, Third New Hampshire, Commanding).

While his company (A) was on Broad Island, with C and K, he was a part of the time Acting 2d Lieutenant, had command of his company, and was Acting Post Adjutant, under Capt. Allen of C.

In March, 1864, we find him going home with the veterans (re-enlisted men) under orders — equivalent to a leave of absence. He was assigned on this "excursion" to the position of Acting Quartermaster, under Capt. Randlett, Commanding Detachment. It is presumed the duties of this office were filled with White's usual efficiency and urbanity. He probably had no forage left over or unaccounted for. This position was vacated when these re-enlisted men were united with the regiment at Gloucester Point, Va., in the latter part of April, 1864, and without a general order.

White was in the various engagements in Virginia in which the Third New Hampshire had a part, up to, and including, 16 Aug. 1864, at which date he was severely wounded, nigh unto death. He commanded Co. G at the time, and was the only officer with it. He was at first wounded slightly, and started away from the field; but almost immediately got his "second wind," and at once returned, only to meet his almost death wound. The bullet went through the body and White was laid low. The writer (himself wounded) saw him lying in the group of wounded, hastily gathered in the woods, and could see no hope for him. As we lay there (about mid-day) the writer, being on slightly higher ground, could overlook the unfortunate group. A slight shower (blessed rain!) almost took poor White's breath away, he being utterly unable to protect his upturned face from its patter. Others of the regiment were there, noted elsewhere. White was sent to Chesapeake (officers') Hospital, Hampton, Va., reaching there the 18th (evening). He had for companions, Capt. Wadlia, Adjt. Copp and the writer. White's life hung in the balance for some time, the writer visiting him daily so soon as he himself was able to get about. White was in an annex (separate building). His wife came to look after his comfort, and ministered unto him only as can a tender wife. White's first wound was slight, a mere contusion of the abdomen, troubling him for about a week. The second was caused by a minie ball through his right arm, above the elbow; and not content with that, it proceeded to pass, with neatness and despatch too, into his right side, and after cavorting through both lungs, making its exit and reaching daylight below the left shoulder blade. This was enough for one little bullet. Strange to say, White's wound was dressed temporarily on the field, and not again till the night of the 19th, at the hospital.

On 20 Oct. 1864, a leave was granted him and he went to his home in Boston. The usual extensions of time took him to the end of the year; and we find him returned to the hospital 2 Jan. 1865. He there remained until about 14 Feb. 1865, when he started for the regiment, reaching its vicinity about 19 Feb., near Fort Fisher, stopping at Gen. Terry's Headquarters. He there remained till 1 March, on some light, temporary duty, when he was mustered as Captain. On the day of his muster-in as Captain, he was appointed Headquarters Commissary, Tenth Army Corps, by S. O. 46, from Headquarters Provisional Corps, Department of North Carolina, Gen. Terry, Commanding. It may fairly be inferred that Capt. White's health would not admit of active service; and this position was assigned him in consequence, and also in recognition of his services.

On 23 June 1865 (Gen. Terry to Richmond, and relieved by Gen. Ames), Capt. White was reappointed to the same position on Gen. Ames' Staff, by S. O. 76, Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, Raleigh, N. C., 23 June, and was relieved from it a few days prior to the muster-out of the regiment, at his own request, reaching the regiment 17 July 1865, at Goldsborough, N. C.

Capt. White was placed in charge of all the regimental and company books, records, rolls, etc. (boxed), from Goldsborough, N. C., to Concord, N. H., where they were turned over to the Mustering Officer, Capt. A. B. Thompson, U. S. A. A small squad was detailed for the purpose of securing safe passage of these valuable packages, and the guard was under Capt. White's orders. This ended his connection with the Third New Hampshire. By G. O. 67, W. D., 16 July 1867, White was brevetted as Major, and as Lieutenant-Colonel, for "bravery and meritorious conduct on the field of battle, to date 13 March 1865."

Since the war, White was for a few years a clerk in the Second Auditor's office at Washington. He afterward reached the wild West. During 1879 and 1880 we find him a Brigadier-General of the Colorado National Guard, commissioned by Gov. F. W. Pitkin. In 1883 he was Chief Engrossing Clerk of the Colorado Senate. He was Mayor of Greeley, Colorado, in 1888, entering upon his duties 16 April (same day as originally enlisted), and serving one year. He was Postmaster of Greeley from 7 Feb. 1884, to 16 April 1887. He attended the reunion at Weirs in August, 1889.

He was born at West Deering, N. H., 19 Sept. 1836. His post office address is Greeley, Colorado.

ROGER W. WOODBURY

Woodbury was the original 4th Sergeant in Co. A. He was, and remained, a newspaper man, until he became a banker. At setting type, Woodbury was an adept; and the faculty of newspaper writing naturally followed. The *Manchester Mirror* proprietor knew this, and was loth to let him enlist. Woodbury was bound to rise. He had available talents, and they responded to all of the demands which early began to be made upon them by superior military authority. At Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., we find him detached from his company and regiment, and serving as Brigade Commissary Sergeant under Capt. Scull, Brigade Commissary on Gen. Viele's Staff. He retained this position until January, 1863, serving at Mineola, Washington, Annapolis, Fort Monroe and Hilton Head. At the latter place the position was of greatly increased importance, involving the receipt and care of all the commissary stores in the vast depot, and the issue of the same to the value of many millions of dollars.

In March, 1862, we find him with others of Co. A, laying the cases and setting the type for the first issue of the *New South* (15 March 1862), the advent of which was hailed with delight. This service was, of course, gratuitous and voluntary.

He was relieved from duty (see September, 1861) by S. O. 110, Gen. Terry, 12 Jan. 1863, and returned to the regiment. While the seven companies (including his own, A) were on Pinckney Island, early in 1863, we find him acting for awhile as Sergeant-Major, in place of Dodge, absent on recruiting service. Here he was ordered to act as 2d Lieutenant, 11 March

1863, and did so till his muster-in as 2d Lieutenant (28 Aug. 1863), his commission being dated 14 June 1863. He was assigned to Co. B. He did not serve with B, because at once detailed (relieving our Lieut. Morrill) as an Aide to Col. Guss, commanding our brigade, on Morris Island. He was relieved early in October, and took command of Co. A. He was again promoted, in January, 1864, to 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, but assigned to A. He continued in its command, his commission being dated 4 Jan. 1864, being mustered 20 Jan. into his new grade.

About this time his former experience in the Commissary Department caused him to be called for a short period to the charge of the Post Commissary on Morris Island, on the Staff of Col. W. W H. Davis, Commanding.

He was with his company (A) on the expedition to Palatka, Fla. (from Jacksonville), and on the trip was Acting Quartermaster of the detachment (four companies), while Capt. Dearborn commanded Co. A. On return to Jacksonville, Woodbury found an order awaiting him, by which he was appointed Acting Ordnance Officer, by Gillmore's S. O. 157, D.S. This continued till and during removal to Virginia, when (in May) he was assigned Acting Ordnance Officer, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, and so remained till the expedition to Fort Fisher (see later on).

His duties as an Ordnance Officer were as dangerous as important; for the supply of ammunition to the dozen or more regiments of the division when engaged in battle received his personal supervision. On one occasion he probably saved the fortunes of the day by being present and supplying the other two divisions of the Corps in a heated engagement, whose ordnance trains had fled far to the rear at the first onslaught of the rebel attack. In this special duty, Lieut. Woodbury actually participated in a greater number of engagements than did his regiment. At the battle of the Mine Explosion, in front of Petersburg, 30 July 1864, he was wounded (contusion of thigh) by a spherical case shot, but continued in the saddle against the advice of friends, and, in fact, did not go off duty

Woodbury had a 20 days' leave in October, 1864 (sick with fever and ague) — Butler's S. O. 100, 19 Oct.

On 1 Jan. 1865, he was mustered as Captain of Co. B. His commission was dated 28 Oct. 1864. Gen. Terry was to go to Fort Fisher, that is to say, in that general direction, reaching there if he did not meet with too much opposition. He looked about for suitable officers for his Staff. Having known our friend Woodbury (Gens. Turner's, Foster's and Ames' Staffs), he appointed him (S. O. 1, Hdqrs. Expedition Forces, Steamer *McClellan*, 5 Jan. 1865) to the same position (Acting Ordnance Officer) on his Expedition Corps Staff (also Dr. Buzzell: see his Personal). He served with distinction in the memorable capture of Fort Fisher, where it was given to him to reach the palisades surrounding the fort and effect a breach, exploding gunpowder beneath; but the sacrifice proved unnecessary He did his duty in the subsequent operations against Wilmington, and was relieved only by the close of the war.

In June, 1865, the war being over, Capt. Woodbury was sent North on a 20 days' leave (S. O. 98, Dept. N. C., 21 June), on surgeon's certificate of disability He did not return to the front, as the regiment was mustered out during his leave. As the train bearing his old comrades passed through Manchester without stopping, Capt. Woodbury waved his cap from the station platform, and following only a train later, joined the party at Concord, and was there discharged with the regiment.

Since the war Woodbury has continued to develop. Within a week after his muster-out, his old employer of the Manchester *Mirror* made him local reporter, where he remained until the next Spring, when he emigrated to the young Territory of Colorado. There he first went to the gold mines, after which he resumed type-setting. Within a year he became the editor of a daily journal in Denver, and soon after one of the proprietors. Early in the seventies he became sole proprietor of the *Daily Times*, and made it profitable, powerful and valuable. The character of the *Daily Times* was the counterpart of his own, and its individuality was marked amongst all the papers of the far West. It enjoyed the credit of exercising a greater influence on the public mind than any contemporary, which was due to its

candor, truthfulness and courage of its convictions. (Woodbury had the honor of giving Colorado its popular name of the "Centennial State.") Though Woodbury retired from the profession in 1882, and has since been engaged in important private and public business, and financial enterprises, nevertheless, he himself considers that it was in the editorial harness that he did the most important work of his life.

The *Times* building, which he erected, is one of the handsomest in Denver. His residence is excelled in beauty, comfort and elegance by none, and equalled by few, if any.

He developed as a public speaker, and during three years of service as President of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade was frequently called upon for addresses before various organizations. He founded the first free public library in Colorado and the Rocky Mountains country. Under his administration was erected the Chamber of Commerce building. He was President of the New England Society of Colorado, and of so many other organizations as to demand his entire time through many years. Of late he has endeavored to escape from many of these calls, but with imperfect success. In educational matters he has been prominent; and the Woodbury gold medal has now for many years been eagerly competed for in the Denver High School. He was elected on the Republican ticket as Regent of the State University for six years, and rendered such valuable services there that, on his retirement, the new dormitory was named "Woodbury Hall," in his honor.

In the Masonic fraternity he has long been prominent. For nearly twenty years he was in official harness, during which time he held the highest honors within the gift of his brethren, including those of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars. He planned and organized the Masonic Temple Association of Denver, which erected one of the finest edifices in the West. He possesses a number of very beautiful jewels of great value, which have been at various times presented him by the fraternity.

He was Brigadier-General of the Colorado National Guard, which, with the office of Regent of the University, was the only public office he ever held in the State of his adoption; though unquestionably he might have enjoyed the highest political preferment had he ever assented thereto. He is now President of the Union National Bank, an institution with a capital of one million dollars, and devotes most of his energies thereto. During the summer months he spends a vacation at his mountain resort, at an altitude of some 3,000 feet above Denver.

Few public movements in Denver fail to appeal to Gen. Woodbury for the encouragement of name, advice, time or contribution. He has of course become "Westernized"; but he has never lost his love for New Hampshire, nor tenderness in all that relates to the "Old Third."

He was born in Francestown, N. H., 3 March 1841.

NOTE. — Capt. Woodbury actually served on the Staffs of Gen. Ames and Gen. Terry at Fort Fisher, and the newspapers of the period gave him a place in both staff lists.

ANDREW JACKSON WADLIA.

Was born at Sanford, York Co., Maine, 18 Nov. 1828. He was named in honor of Gen. Jackson, who was that same year first elected President. His grandfather, Daniel, did valiant service in the War of the Revolution. When Wadlia was but seven, his parents removed to Dover, Piscataquis Co., Maine.

In 1845, he ran away from home and took to the deep sea, making three voyages — one to the West Indies. He then shipped (February, 1846) for three years in the U. S. Navy,— war with Mexico being imminent,— and went on board the Receiving Ship *Pennsylvania*, then lying at Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard.

In the early spring of the same year, the Schooner *Flirt* was fitted out as a despatch boat, Lieut. Sinclair, Commanding. With our hero as one of her crew, she was sent to the Rio Grande River, where Gen. Taylor was then encamped with his army. This despatch boat did service between the Rio Grande and New Orleans, Pensacola and other local seaports, particularly looking out for Mexican prizes (war had been declared). In the Fall of 1846 the *Flirt* returned to Norfolk, and Wadlia was again put on the *Pennsylvania*, where he remained during the winter.

In the spring of 1847 the Sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was fitted for service, and Post Capt. David Farragut assigned to its command. Wadlia was one of the crew and was assigned to an honorable position in the Captain's gig — the same position as he had held on the *Flirt*. This position gave our hero shore opportunities of great value. Another position on shipboard was first rammer and sponger of a 64-pounder Paixhan gun (same as Columbiad), the largest then in use by the navy By the merest chance the *Saratoga* was one day too late in arriving to participate in the battles of San Juan and Vera Cruz, light winds and calms being wholly responsible. After this the *Saratoga* was on blockade duty until January, 1848, when she was ordered to New York and her crew discharged.

Wadlia was now a citizen once more; but his experience had made him a thorough seaman and had given him a love for the rolling deep that would not be suppressed. He shipped again on a merchantman, and went to the West Indies, South America, Europe, the Mediteranean and along the American coast, until 1851. He then joined himself to the land and to a wife, and located at Wolfboro', N. H., earning his daily bread by carpentering.

Nothing of unusual importance struck our hero from 1851 till the Civil War burst upon the people. He enlisted 31 July 1861, and was mustered into Capt. Wiggin's company (G) as 4th Sergeant. On arriving at Hilton Head, and it becoming known that Wadlia had served previously and was a man of energy and genuine Yankee gumption, he was early sought out and detailed to assist in engineer work.

Later, by Gen. Sherman's S. O. 6, 18 Jan. 1862, he was ordered to report for duty on the 20th to Capt. Q. A. Gillmore, Chief Engineer; and was placed in charge of working parties on earthworks being erected for the protection of the island. On the completion of these works, he was sent to Daufuskie Island (about 12 Jan. 1862), to construct batteries on the Savannah, to cut off communication with Fort Pulaski, and thus assist in its reduction. This work was arduous, difficult and exhausting, having to be done mostly at night, rain or shine.

The works were on Bird and Jones' Islands (more particulars in the main story — regiment there once). These islands were partially covered at high tide. To mount guns on such foundations required much material, heavy timbers, a large quantity of sand in bags, planks for gun platforms and to cover magazines, all of which was prepared on Daufuskie, moved by boats about four miles, and from Battery Vulcan carried three-fourths of a mile on the shoulders of the men, through mud and water from one to two and more feet deep, across Jones Island to the Savannah River.

On the night of 3 Feb. 1862 the work was very nearly completed. Next morning the rebel Commodore (?), Tatnall, came down with his mosquito fleet (so called because small and seemingly insignificant), and sent his compliments at the new battery. This was responded to with the six guns comprising the battery, mostly 22-pounder Parrotts, which had been drawn over the mud on shifting plank tramways by willing but tired hands. Things were lively for a few minutes. Almost every discharge resulted in dumping the gun nearly off its platform by the recoil; and while one set of men were forcing the kicker to its place, others were loading and firing those in position. Tatnall retired in a graceful manner, after seeing a shot hit one of his fleet. Bird Island was almost directly opposite, on the Georgia shore. Sergt. James E. Wilson of the U. S. Engineers was in charge, and in a testimonial to Wadlia's worth says: "Having immediate command of the Department to which Sergt. Wadlia was attached during

the operations on the Savannah and in the reduction of Fort Pulaski. I can say he is the best and most fearless soldier I have met with in ten years in the regular army."

On the completion of these two batteries, the force of engineers was removed to Tybee Island, south side of entrance to the Savannah, where batteries were being erected to reduce Fort Pulaski. Sergt. Wadlia was assigned to mount 10-inch Columbiads and 13-inch mortars, weighing about nine tons each. This had to be done in the night and under circumstances very trying indeed; but Sergt. Wadlia and his brave assistants were equal to it, as the sequel showed. He was assigned, after preparations were substantially completed, to Battery Burnside, and had charge of a relief which worked a 13-inch mortar. Added to this he had charge of remounting such as kicked themselves over, which had to be done under fire and required excellent judgment, a clear head, a mechanic's eye, quick movements and every motion to count for something.

Lieut.-Col. James F Hall, commanding officer of the Engineers before Fort Pulaski (Gillmore was chief of all Engineer forces in the Department), says in a certificate: "He [Wadlia] has been engaged in the Engineer Department since November last [November, 1861] and has performed, to the satisfaction of his commanders in the Department, difficult, dangerous, and important duties. His skill and military energy on Tybee, before Fort Pulaski, entitles him to the thanks of his commanding officer." In this Capts. F. E. Graef and James E. Place, both of the Engineer regiment, fully concurred. Capt. T B. Brooks, another Engineer officer, says by certificate, in substance, that Sergt. Wadlia commanded a relief in the Burnside Battery, against Pulaski; and this battery was considered one of the most efficient. This Captain goes on to say that Gen. Gillmore, both in his report and verbally, made honorable mention of Sergt. Wadlia's services.

Shortly after the reduction of Fort Pulaski (11 April 1862) in June, Sergt. Wadlia was sent with the Engineers to James Island and assisted in mounting the guns on the batteries there for operations against Secessionville. This work was near home, as his regiment was close at hand. Singularly enough, Sergt. Wadlia was relieved from this special duty and returned to his regiment and company on the very morning of its first fight (16 June 1862), and actually joined while the regiment was in motion and on its way to its first struggle with the rebels.

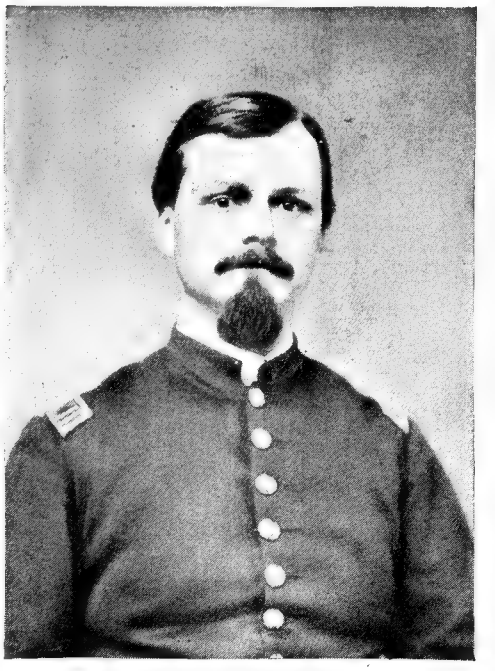
He did not stay long with the regiment—his worth in the Engineer Department had become known; and in a few days after this little struggle of the 16th, he was again detached and sent with others (in a schooner towed by an ordnance-laden steamer) to Hilton Head and reported to the Ordnance Department there. The excessive labors and exposure and fatigue of the Pulaski campaign and the increasing heat of the summer told on our hero, and he was taken sick in July, 1862, with congestive fever. Being unable to obtain the treatment he desired at the General Hospital, Hilton Head, he was permitted to join his company, then at Seabrook, on the border of Skull Creek (regiment on outpost duty then, and scattered). After the return of the regiment (August, 1862) to Hilton Head (*i.e.*, re-uniting), Sergt. Wadlia still continued sick, and dangerously so. Meantime his commission as 2d Lieutenant arrived, and he did a little duty as an officer at irregular intervals. The Surgeon (Buzzell) would not permit him to go to Pocotaligo with the regiment (21 Oct. 1862). After this latter event he was worse in health than before, and was forced to go to the Regimental Hospital, his comrades actually taking his tent down from over his head. On 13 Dec. 1862 he was mustered (*sworn*) as 2d Lieutenant by Lieut. Myrick, Third U S. Artillery, as of 1 Aug. 1862. On the same day he was dumped on board the steamer for New York, without attendants, and left to his fate.

After a hard struggle with malarial fever, being threatened at one time with loss of reason and paralysis of his right side, he slowly recovered sufficiently to return. This was in May, 1863; and our hero had long overstayed his leave, and was in danger of discharge therefor. On his arrival at Hilton Head, early in June, he was at once ordered before the Examining

Capt. Roger W Woodbury
(War).

Capt. Roger W Woodbury
(Peace).

Capt. Charles A. White.



Capt. Ruthven W Houghton.

Board for overstaying his leave. They never reported on his case. Wadlia was too good an officer to be lost to the service for being unfortunately sick; and the writer very well remembers the efforts of the officers of the regiment (particularly Col Jackson) to have him retained in the service. By the letter of the law (existing orders) he would have been discharged.

He rejoined the regiment at St. Helena in June (it having reunited there from Botany Bay Island and Bay Point), pending the result of his *trial*. His absence on a 20 days' leave had actually been prolonged to 168 days. He went on duty with Co. I, then at Bay Point (Co. E there, too), and no more questions were asked. After arriving at Folly Island, he was again detached for special duty by Gen. Seymour, who directed him (9 July 1863) to duty with a flotilla of large scows, in which were the troops on the morning of 10th, and then were used as a ferry between Folly and Morris, after the troops had succeeded in landing on Morris. The ferry having been established, Lieut. Wadlia at once rejoined the regiment on Morris, about nightfall of the 10th. Though detailed, he had been substantially with the regiment during the battle of the 10th.

The Engineer and Ordnance Departments again asserted their claims on Wadlia, and he assisted in building the first batteries erected on Morris Island by our forces, afterward known as the First Parallel. Lieut. Wadlia was with the regiment (Co. I) in that memorable assault on Wagner, 18 July 1863, and did himself credit. Following the defeat, Wadlia was sent to Pulaski for several 100 and 200-pounder Parrott guns and their carriages, for siege work. On his return, he mounted the gun so widely known as the "Swamp Angel." The following particulars concerning this famous gun will be of interest. He says: —

"Col. Serrell of the Engineers came to my quarters and asked me if I was willing to be detailed to mount a gun out in the marsh that would throw shells into Charleston After a thorough explanation of the work in hand, and the perils attending it, and an agreement that the boat should be filled with timbers, so as to bring an even bearing and strain on all parts, by the Engineers, I consented to undertake the task of loading, transporting, unloading and mounting the gun. That night I visited the works where the mounting was to be done, and in a small boat traced the windings of the creek, which lay between the Battery and James Island, out into Light-House Inlet, near Charleston Harbor, then back of the Inlet and up the narrow, winding water course that led up to where the gun was to be shipped, in the rear of the Left Batteries on Morris Island. The dangers were enough to unsteady one's nerves.

"The gun was a 200-pounder Parrott [erroneously reported to be a 300-pounder.— D.E.], weighing about 18,000 pounds, and was to be loaded on a surf boat about 20 feet long and 8 feet beam, and taken several miles through water courses barely sufficient to float it at high water. The boat would be like an egg-shell under the gun, and if landed at the bottom of one of those muddy creeks would have been a total loss, never to be regained, besides being an irreparable loss at that especial time and possibly subject the loser to dismissal from the service. At the time appointed, just before high tide, a detail of men and the boat were ready. Long stringers were laid, one end resting on the boat, the gun rolled on and 'chocked' securely. The boat moved cautiously out of the shallow creek into the deeper waters of Light-House Inlet, where it was held two nights and two days waiting for the completion of the works and the building of the landing at the battery. The boat was loaded so the gunwale was not more than six inches out of water, and the boat had to be pumped out often and kept on an even keel in smooth water. I 'stayed with him,' as the cowboys say of the bucking broncho, and literally ate and slept by that gun.

"When everything was in order, the boat with its precious freight was towed by a small boat to the landing of the battery, the timbers laid as a landing, and the gun rolled into the battery. This was the work of one night. The night following, the gun was mounted, and I reported to Headquarters and was offered the command of the battery, with a detail from my regiment; but declined on account of my health, which the marshes of the Savannah

had already ruined the command was given to the Ninth Maine the gun on trial was found not elevated enough, and I again went with a detail and removed the wheels from the chassis, and lowered the carriage to the platform, which gave the desired elevation — 38 degrees. This gun threw long conical shells 8 inches in diameter. Owing to the weight of the projectile, the friction to be overcome to give it the spiral motion at such an elevation, the strain was so great that after a short time the breach blew out of the reinforce, throwing the gun, now nothing but a hollow tube, upon the parapet in front. Two 10-inch sea-coast mortars were put in its place, and were immediately dubbed the 'Marsh Hens.' The wrecked 'Swamp Angel' being now in the way, I was sent again with a detail of men; and we turned the gun parallel with the parapet [muzzle to the right. — D.E.] and buried it therein, where it lay till the government removed it shortly after 1870

"A word as to the construction of the works the location was on a wide extent of marsh, covered with water at high tide, between James and Morris Islands, on the banks of an unfordable creek, which gave protection from the enemy and made it convenient to transport material in boats. The soft mud was filled with small poles thrust down into it; then timbers laid parallel, with short spaces between, with poles laid in the mud, and bags of sand to fill up even. Then timbers were laid across and spaces filled as before. A parapet 8 feet thick at bottom and 6 feet at top, and 6 feet high, was built on three sides of a square space. A platform was laid in this enclosure, on which the gun was mounted. All the material was taken from Morris Island about six miles [circuitous] this is my remembrance of the works, etc., as I saw them several times in the course of construction."

Lieut. Wadlia then goes on to state that Headley's History of the Rebellion is mistaken in its description of certain batteries, but notably as to the "Swamp Angel."

Our hero was mustered as 1st Lieutenant 31 July 1863. At one time in July, 1863, we find him on duty with D. He participated in the entire siege, being in command of K on that memorable morning (7 Sept. 1863) when the troops were ready to march in as a forlorn hope, and the fort (Wagner) was found to have been evacuated during the night.

All this time Lieut. Wadlia's case was pending — *i.e.*, it had not been decided as to whether he should be made a citizen or still continue to wear shoulder straps. Data shows the embargo to have been removed from his pay (no officer could draw pay under such circumstances) in October, 1863; for on the 16th, at Morris Island, he got paid the magnificent sum of $1,047.66 (nearly a year's pay). This settled the question, but it was a long time coming. Presumably he invited his brother officers into his cloth residence; and they all "drank from the same canteen."

Lieut. Wadlia appears to have been in command of K from some time in September, 1863, to January, 1864, though he did not go with the company to Broad Island. The latter part of the time Co. K (and A and C) was on Broad Island, cutting wood. Lieut. Wadlia was relieved by Capt. Stearns, on Broad Island, and returned to Morris Island, to G, about 23 Jan. 1864. He went to Florida with the regiment, and while there was on the drum-head court-martial case (Miller shot).

In Virginia, he participated in the various battles, with Co. G, at Drewry's Bluff, 13–16 May 1864. He was mustered as Captain 4 June and was transferred to Co. E. He was wounded in the calf of the leg 16 Aug. 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va. (otherwise called Flussell's Mills and Mine Run), while with his company (E) in the fore-front of the battle, being on the right of the regiment.

He reached Chesapeake Hospital, Hampton, Va., probably next day. Was in the hospital with Capt. (then Lieut.) White, Adjt. Copp and the writer. The latter, after a few days, was permitted to room with Capt. Wadlia, who had a beautiful apartment, so far as location was concerned; for it looked directly out on the Roads and Fort Monroe, where all the shipping could be seen and all arrivals and departures observed. After awhile, to the dismay

of Capt. Wadlia, gangrene got into his wound; and the edict went forth that he must be removed to a tent outside, but near the main hospital, and have separate treatment. Well does the writer remember the look of sorrow as the gallant Captain was removed to his single ward — segregated, set apart, for sufficient reason, from his fellow-sufferers. Gangrene is no insignificant foe, by any means. The writer, who had became very much attached to his Captain (both in same company at time of wounds), took occasion to visit him frequently in his lonely tent; and when the writer was ordered to Annapolis, it was with great reluctance that he parted with his friend. It appears that the first gangrenous attack was repelled only to return and be fought again. Yet the Captain did not succumb.

Capt. Wadlia had a sick leave (date unknown) as soon as he was able to travel, and went home, reporting back to Washington, whence he was ordered to the officers hospital at Annapolis (Naval Academy). He was there discharged, for disability, 10 Feb. 1865, by S. O. 66, W D.

After the war Capt. Wadlia went West, finally settling at Greeley, Colorado, where, in 1890, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He attended the reunion at Weirs a few years prior and received a hearty welcome.

NOTE. — Gen. Gillmore always spoke well of Wadlia and of his services on the Savannah. His book, containing report of Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, page 58, Appendix C, says: —

7. Battery Burnside:
Sergt. James E. Wilson, Co. A, U. S. Engineers.
" P Maguire, " " "
" *Wadlie* [blank here. — D.E.]
with a detachment of Eighth Maine Volunteers in three reliefs. [The italics are mine. — D.E.]

Such is fame. Gen. Gillmore, indirectly, gave Sergt. Wadlia discredit by failing to give him proper credit. Again his book, "Operations Against Charleston, 1863," says on page 147 (really Brig.-Gen. Turner's report): —

"The piece [referring to 'Swamp Angel.' — D.E.] was mounted under the supervision of Lieut. *Wadlie, Seventh* New Hampshire [fame again; the italics are mine. — D.E.], who deserves great credit for the accomplishment of this work, done under so many difficulties."

Again, in the same book (really Col. Serrell's report), page 285, par. 115: "On the night of the 17th of Aug. (1863) the Marsh Battery [this was its official name. — D.E.] was ready for the gun, and Lieut. *Wadlie* [the italics mine. — D.E.] Third New Hampshire Volunteers, and Lieut. Parsons, Volunteer Engineers, made their preparations to put the gun in place."

These are the credits Wadlia got, and with these he had to be content.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

NATIONAL.

Branches.	Location.	Average Members.
Central	Dayton, O.	4,548
Northwestern	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,976
Eastern	Togus, Me.	1,533
Southern	Hampton, Va.	2,670
Western	Leavenworth, Kan.	2,044
Pacific	Santa Monica, Cal.	652
Marion	Marion, Ind.	770
Total		14,193

The total cared for during the year was, 23,521.

UNITED STATES HOME.

The United States Home for the Regular Army is located at Washington, D.C.

STATE HOMES.

State.	Location.	Average Members.
California	Yountville	324
Colorado	Monte Vista	25
Connecticut	Noroten Heights	248
Illinois	Quincy	846
Iowa	Marshalltown	347
Kansas	Dodge City	46
Massachusetts	Chelsea	198
Michigan	Grand Rapids	443
Minnesota	Minnehaha	144
Nebraska	Grand Island	67
New Hampshire	Tilton	46
New Jersey	Kearney	302
New York	Bath	900
Ohio	Sandusky	746
Pennsylvania	Erie	286
Rhode Island	Bristol	71
South Dakota	Hot Springs	65
Vermont	Bennington	51
Washington	Orting	41
Wisconsin	Waupaca	119
Total		5,315

(All for year ending June 30, 1892.)

REGIMENTAL ROSTER.

ABREVIATIONS.

apptd..	Appointed.	N.S.H.,	National Soldiers' Home.
Adjt.,	Adjutant.	N.H.S.H.,	New Hampshire Soldiers' Home.
A.Q.M.,	Assistant Quartermaster.		
Asst.,	Assistant.	N.C.S.,	Non-Commissioned Staff.
b.,	Born.	O.D.,	Other Duty.
Capt.,	Captain.	O.S.,	Other Service.
Corp.,	Corporal.	O.V.,	Original Volunteer.
Com. Sergt.,	Commissary Sergeant.	Pr.,	Private.
Chap.,	Chaplain.	P.O. ad.,	Post office address.
Col.,	Colonel.	P.M.,	Principal Musician.
cap.,	Captured.	Q.M.S.,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
d.,	Died.	R.Q.M.,	Regimental Quartermaster.
des.,	Deserted.	R.R.,	Representative Recruit.
disch.,	Discharged.	res.,	Residence.
dis.,	Disability.	re-enl.,	Re-enlisted.
D.R.,	Drafted Recruit.	ret'd,	Returned.
enl.,	Enlisted.	res'd.	Resigned.
furl.,	Furlough.	Sergt.,	Sergeant.
F. and S.,	Field and Staff.	S.M.,	Sergeant-Major.
Hosp. Stew.,	Hospital Steward.	S.R.,	Substitute Recruit.
k.,	Killed.	sub.,	Substitute.
k.a.,	Killed in action.	Surg.,	Surgeon.
Lt.-Col.,	Lieutenant-Colonel.	tr.,	Transferred.
Lt.,	Lieutenant.	U.S.S.C.,	United States Signal Corps.
l.a.,	Leave of absence.	V.R.,	Volunteer Recruit.
Maj.,	Major.	V.R.C.,	Veteran Reserve Corps.
m.a.,	Missing in action.	wd.,	Wounded.
Mus.,	Musician.	wds.,	Wounds.
must.,	Mustered.	Wag.,	Wagoner.
n.f.r.,	No further record.		

NOTE.—Tables to follow the Roster show where men died and where and how wounded and other data that was deemed inexpedient to incorporate in the Roster.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Original.

Fellows, Enoch Q., Col.: b. Sandwich, age 36, res. Sandwich, apptd. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. to date 26 June 62, l.a. April 62, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Centre Sandwich.

Jackson, John H., Lt.-Col.: b. Portsmouth, age 46, res. Portsmouth, apptd. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 24 Feb. 64, to Col. 27 June 62, wd. 18 July 63, O.D., O.S., d. 10 April 90, Boston, Mass.

Bedel, John, Maj.: b. Indian Stream, age 39, res. Bath, apptd. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Lt.-Col. 27 June 62, wd. 10 July 63, cap. 18 July 63, to Col. 6 Apr. 64, l.a. Jan. 65, O.D., O.S., d. 26 Feb. 75, Bath.

Hill, Alfred J., Adjt.: b. Durham, age 57, res. Portsmouth, apptd. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 14 April 62, O.S., d. 1 April 89, Portsmouth.

Nesmith, Arthur S., Q.M.: b. Franklin, age 28, res. Franklin, apptd. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. to date 15 Nov. 62, l.a. 5 Sept. 62, O.S., d. 18 Aug. 77, Franklin.

Moulton, Albert A., Surg.: b. Meredith, age 33, res. Concord, apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. to date 31 Oct. 62, l.a. 13 June 62, l.a. Aug. 62, d. 26 April 90, Sanbornton.

Eaton, Benj. F., Asst. Surg.: b. Grantham, age 30, res. Hanover, apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Oct. 62, O.S., d. 1 March 82, Hartford, Vt.

Hill, Henry, Chap.: b. Claremont, age 42, res. Manchester, apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. l.a. 31 Jan. 63, O.S., d. 1 Sept. 84, Chicago, Ill.

Gain from within Regiment.

Libby, Alvan H., Adjt. (1st Lt. Co. A): k.a. 18 July 63.

Copp, Elbridge J., Adjt. (2d Lt. Co. B) (Pr. Co. F): disch. to date 16 Oct. 64, l.a. 1 Oct. 63, l.a. March 64, wd. 13 May 64, l.a. May 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Jackman, Lemuel N., Adjt. (Sergt. Co. F): must. out 20 July 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Elgin, Ill.

Plimpton, Josiah I., Maj. (Capt. Co. E): k.a. 16 Aug. 64, l.a. 25 Feb. 63, l.a. Dec. 63, to Lt.-Col. 29 April 64.

Randlett, James F., Maj. (Capt. Co. F): must. out 20 July 65, wd. 13 May 64, l.a. May 64, to Lt.-Col. 30 Oct. 64, l.a. 26 Dec. 64, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. care A. G. O., Washington, D.C.

Trickey, Wm. H., Maj. (Capt. Co. C) (1st Sergt. Co. G): must. out 20 July 65. P.O. ad. Danvers, Mass.

Hynes, John R., Q.M. (2d Lt. Co. A): disch. to accept Capt. and A. Q.M. Sept. 64, l.a. 11 Sept. 64, O.S., d. 31 Oct. 70, Manchester.

Bingham, Geo. B., Q.M. (Com. Sergt.) (Co. F): must. out 20 July 65, l.a. June 65, d. 28 Jan. 70, Lowell, Mass.

Gain from New Appointments.

Farrar, Daniel, Asst. Surg. (civil life): b. Troy, age 26, res. Troy, apptd. 13 Aug. 62, must. in 13 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 4 May 63, O.D., d. 3 June 75, Leominster, Mass.

Buzzell, Andrew J. H., Asst. Surg. (civil life): b. N.Y. City, age 31, res. Dover, apptd. 29 July 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, died of disease 27 March 65, to Surg. 17 Nov. 62, l.a. 24 Sept. 63, O.D.

Burnham, Chas. A., Asst. Surg. (from 2d N.H.): b. Pembroke, age 25, res. Haverhill, Mass., apptd. 18 Nov. 62, must. in 6 Jan. 63, disch. for dis. 22 Sept. 64, arr. 5 Feb. 63, l.a. 4 July 64, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. 266 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

Kimball, Franklin B., Asst. Surg. (civil life): b. Bridgton, Me., age 34, res. Dover, apptd. 3 June 63, must. in 29 June 63, must. out 20 July 65, l.a. — March 65, to Surg. 22 May 65, O.D., d. 13 Dec. 89, Andover, Mass.

Manter, Geo. W., Asst. Surg. (civil life): b. Londonderry, age 40, res. Manchester, apptd. 24 April 65, must. in 23 May 65, must. out 20 July 65, d. 7 July 70, Wellfleet, Mass.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

Original.

Jackson, Thomas M., S. M.: b. Portsmouth, age 21, res. Portsmouth, enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in. 26 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 Aug. 63, to 2d Lt. 28 Jan. 62, l.a. 21 June 62, to 1st Lt. 16 Oct. 62, to Capt. 12 June 63, wd. 18 July 63. P.O. ad. 2 E. 42d st., N. Y City

Miner, Geo. H., Com. Sergt.: b. Littleton, age 18, res. Hampton, enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 4 Oct. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. d. 21 Oct. 89, Oconto, Wis.

Sawyer, Moody A., Hosp. Stew: b. Concord, Vt., age 25, res. Concord, enl. 26 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Boscobel, Wis.

Brainard, Chas. F., Q.M.S.: b. Elizabethtown, N.Y., age 33, res. Keene, enl. 26 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 Aug. 63, to 1st Lt. 29 June 63, d. 13 May 81, Washington, D.C.

Wing, Harrison B., 1st P.M.: b. Fayette, Me., age 27, res. Manchester, enl. 26 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Portland, Me.

Gain from Within Regiment.

Copp, Elbridge J., S.M. (from Co. F): to 2d Lt. 19 Jan. 63, to Adjt. 20 July 63. (See F. and S.)

Dodge, Wm. Ladd, S.M. (from Co. D): disch. 16 Oct. 64, to 2d Lt. 3 Feb. 64, to 1st Lt. 29 May 64. P.O. ad. Topsfield, Mass.

Lord, Geo. F., S.M. (from Co. B): resigned 5 April 64 (to Co. B).

Thing, John H., S.M. (from Co. B): must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Holt, Marquis L., S.M. (from Co. E): must. out 20 July 65, to 1st Lt. 19 May 65. P.O. ad. Neligh, Neb.

Smith, Thomas, S.M. (from Co. H): must. out 20 July 65.

Hill, Varnum H., Q.M.S. (from Co. K): disch. 19 May 64 to accept Capt. and A. Q.M., U.S. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

James, Geo. R., Q.M.S. (from Co. D): must. out 20 July 65, to 2d Lt. 24 April 65. P.O. ad. Hampton.

Swallow, Wm. A., Q.M.S. (from Co. F): disch. 26 June 65. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Clark, John, Q.M.S. (from Co. F): must. out 20 July 65.

Bingham, Geo. B., Com. Sergt. (from Co. F): to R. Q.M. 30 Nov. 64. (See F. and S.)

Berry, Chas. H., Com. Sergt. (from Co. H): must. out 20 July 65. P.O. ad. Chelsea, Me.

Kittredge, Perry, Hosp. Stew. (from Co. B): must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Concord.

Scovell, Albert D., Hosp. Stew. (from Co. I): must. out 20 July 65, furl. 11 June 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Galvin, Michael E. A., 1st P.M. (from Co. C): must. out 23 Aug. 64, furl. Jan. 64, d. 14 Sept. 70. Savannah, Ga.

McEnry, Thomas, 2d P.M. (from Co. C): must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Fulton, Ill.

Transferred from Band.

Gove, Nathan W., 2d P.M.: disch. 19 Nov. 62, furl. 4 Aug. 62, disch. under G.O. 126 W. D., 6 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Detroit, Mich.

BAND.

Original.

Ingalls, Gustavus W., Leader: b. Bristol, age 36, res. Concord, enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Worcester, Mass.

Brown, David A.: b. Attleboro', Mass., age 22, res. Fisherville, enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Penacook.

Krebs, Carl: b. Germany, age 25, res. Concord, enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62, d. —— 1886, Danville, N.Y.

Hamilton, Henry S.: b. Lynn, Eng., age 25, res. Bow, enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Dadmun, Josiah A.: b. Marlboro', Mass., age 21, res. Concord, enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Concord.

Brown, Samuel F.: b. Seekonk, Mass., age 38, res. Fisherville, enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. Feb. 62. P.O. ad. Penacook.

Plummer, John W : b. Georgetown, Mass., age 28, res. Lawrence, Mass., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 26 June 62. P.O. ad. Woburn, Mass.

Caswell, John H.: b. Grafton, age 21, res. Concord, enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Concord.

White, Chas. H.: b. Marlboro', Mass., age 27, res. Byfield, enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. 50 Wall St., Boston, Mass.

Parkhurst, Phineas: b. Templeton, Mass., age 23, res. Templeton, Mass., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62, d. 7 Nov 77, Templeton, Mass.

Gove, Nathan W.: b. Chester, age 44, res. Concord, enl. 26 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, tr. to N.C.S. 1 Oct. 61, O.D., O.S. (See N.C.S.)

Baker, James A.: b. Holderness, age 21, res. Holderness, enl. — Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Stark, Henry: b. Goffstown, age 19, res. Goffstown, enl. Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Goffstown.

Hughes, Francis M.: b. Windham, age 23, res. Holderness, enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Ashland.

Brown, Henry F.: b. Attleboro', Mass., age 24, res. Fisherville, enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Penacook.

Burnham, Cyrus E.: b. Littleton, age 22, res. Littleton, enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Littleton.

Sanborn, Jacob R.: b. Exeter, age 23, res. Concord, enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Waltham, Mass.

Welcome, Philip: b. Canada, age 22, res. Concord, enl. 31 July 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Bristol.

Lovejoy, George L.: b. Lancaster, age 22, res. Concord, enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62, d. 13 Sept. 89, Concord.

Linehan, John C.: b. Macroom, Ireland, age 21, res. Fisherville, enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Penacook.

Flanders, George E.: b. Hopkinton, age 35, res. Fisherville, enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Penacook.

Mitchell, John C.: b. Bristol, age 21, res. Fisherville, enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62.

Gove, Nathan M.: b. Derry, age 12, res. Concord, enl. 26 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Detroit, Mich.

Transferred from Second New Hampshire.

Odlin, John W : b. Concord, age 19, res. Concord, enl. 28 May 61, must. in 1 June 61, tr. 4 Oct. 61, disch. 1 Sept. 62, O.S., d. 10 March 89, Concord.

Transferred from the Companies.

Lang, George B.: tr. from Co. I, re-tr to Co. I, 1 Sept. 62.

Johnston, George C.: tr. from Co. A, re-tr. to Co. A 1 Sept. 62.

Baker, Amos D.: tr. from Co. A, re-tr. to Co. A 1 Sept. 62.

Briggs, George H.: tr. from Co. C, re-tr. to Co. C 1 Sept. 62.

COMPANY A.

Clark, Rufus F., Capt.: b. Dover, age 30, res. Manchester, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. 14 Dec. 63, O.D., O.S., d. 19 Oct. 92, Roxbury, Mass.

Libby, Alvan H., 1st Lt.: b. Jay, Me., age 27, res. Manchester, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, l.a. 1 May 62, to Adjt. 1 June. 62, O.S. (See F and S.)

Hynes, John R., 2d Lt.: b. Pittsfield, age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, to R.Q.M. (See F. and S.)

Houghton, Ruthven W., 1st Sergt.: b. Sharon, Vt., age 20, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. to date 24 Oct. 64, to 2d Lt. 16 Oct. 62, to 1st Lt. 15 April 63, l.a. 26 May 63, wd. 1 Sept. 63, to Capt. 20 Jan. 64, l.a. March 64, wd. 1 July 64, l.a. 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. 523 W 14th Ave., Denver, Col.

Morrill, Frank L., 2d Sergt.: b. Washington, age 20, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of wds. 13 July 64, to 1st Sergt. 17 Oct. 62, to 2d Lt. 29 June 63, to 1st Lt. 15 June 64, wd. 1 July 64, O.D.

White, Chas. A., 3d Sergt.: b. Deering, age 24, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to 1st Sergt. 29 June 63, to 2d Lt. 3 Feb. 64, l.a. March 64, to 1st Lt. 3 June 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, l.a. 28 Oct. 64, to Capt. 1 March 65, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Greeley, Col.

Woodbury, Roger W., 4th Sergt.: b. Francestown, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to 2d Lt. 28 Aug. 63, to 1st Lt. 20 Jan. 64, wd. 30 July 64, l.a. Oct. 64, to Capt. 1 Jan. 65, l.a. 21 June 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Denver, Col.

Johnson, Thomas, 5th Sergt.: b. Canada, age 31, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to ranks 23 June 62, re-enl. 21 March 64, des. 24 May 64, ret'd, O.D. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Chase, John N., 1st Corp.: b. Loudon, age 27, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 23 June 62, furl. May 63, to 1st Sergt. 3 Feb. 64. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Baker, Amos D., 2d Corp.: b. Sanbornton, age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 3 March 63, res'd 11 Oct. 61, to Band 9 May 62, to Co. A 1 Sept. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Marlboro', Mass.

Moore, Thomas T., 3d Corp.: b. Goffstown, age 33, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, res'd 30 Nov. 61, O.D. P.O. ad. Derry Depot.

Johnston, Geo. E., 4th Corp.: b. Newbury, Vt., age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 28 Sept. 64, to Band 18 April 62, to Co. A 1 Sept. 62, wd. 18 July 63, wd. 13 May 64. P.O. ad. Washington, D.C.

Holland, Richard F., 5th Corp.: b. East Boston, Mass., age 26, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, res'd 30 Sept. 61, O.D. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Bowman, Eli E., 6th Corp.: b. Fairfield, Me., age 34, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of dis. 9 March 65, res'd 10 Oct. 61, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, wd. 2 June 64, cap. 7 Oct. 64, O.D., d. 9 March 65 *en route* to Annapolis, Md.

George, Samuel, 7th Corp.: b. Goffstown, age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 31 May 65, res'd 11 Oct. 61, to Corp. 4 Aug. 63, furl. Sept. 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Hebronville, Mass.

Evans, John M., 8th Corp.: b. Wales, age 33, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Sergt. 17 Oct. 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, O.S. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Stokes, John F., 1st Mus.: b. Deerfield, age 20, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. to date 20 July 65, re-enl. 20 Feb. 64, wd. 18 July 63, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Togus, Me.

Hammett, William E., 2d Mus.: b. Manchester, Eng., age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 11 Oct. 61, to Sergt. 4 Aug. 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, to 1st Sergt. 26 Aug. 64, to 2d Lt. 27 April 65, to 1st Lt. (not must.)

Bennett, William L., Wag.: b. New Hampton, age 34, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 25 Nov. 63, O.D. P.O. ad. Bristol.

Abbot, Alba D., Pr.: b. Sharon, Vt., age 18, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 26 Aug. 64, to ranks 11 Dec. 64, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, to Corp. 28 March 65, O.S., N.S.H.

Adams, Ira J., Pr.: b. Lyman, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, wd. 13 May 64, died of wds. 2 July 64.

Banfill, Haskell W., Pr.: b. Dalton, age 27, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 14 Dec. 61.

Bachelder, John, Pr.: b. Goffstown, age 44, res. Suncook, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 May 62.

Bachelder, George W., Pr: b. Gilford, age 22, res. Lake Village, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D., d. at Laconia, 25 Dec. 70.

Bailey, Frank, Pr.: b. Unity, age 23, res. Unity, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. No. Charlestown.

Bean, George W M., Pr.: b. Meredith, age 26, res. Lake Village, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, O.D., died of dis. 20 Feb. 64, Gilford.

Bigley, William H., Pr: b. Dublin, Ire., age 42, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 11 Oct. 61, to Sergt. 5 Aug. 63, furl. ab. 10 Nov. 63, re-enl. 22 Feb. 64, to 1st Sergt. 27 April 65, furl. 21 June 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Lubec, Me.

Bowen, Edwin G., Pr.: b. Lebanon, age 22, res. Goffstown, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Goffstown.

Buckman, Charles N., Pr.: b. Claremont, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Pittsfield.

Bridgham, George W., Pr.: b. Bangor, Me., age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of dis. 19 Oct. 62, Hilton Head, S.C.

Brelsford, Samuel D., Pr.: b. England, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 22 Feb. 64, wd. 16 June 64, cap. 7 Oct. 64, d. —— 1876, Fall River, Mass.

Brown, William O. H., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 29 June 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 18 July 63, Ft. Wagner, S.C.

Cass, Harrison S., Pr.: b. Allenstown, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 13 May 64, P.O. ad. Dayton, O.

Challis, Robert A., Pr.: b. Corinth, Vt., age 29, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Clough, Albert N., Pr.: b. Gilmanton, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 16 Oct. 64 P.O. ad. Manchester.

Coffee, William, Pr.: b. Lebanon, age 30, res. Norwich, Vt., O.V., enl. 12 Aug 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 17 Oct. 62, to Sergt. 21 Jan. 64, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, to ranks 11 Nov 64, to Sergt. 27 April 65, O.D.

Colby, Daniel F., Pr.: b. Bristol, age 27, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 11 Feb. 62.

Constantine, George W., Pr.: b. Berlin, age 25, res. Charlestown, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 27 Jan. 65, re-enl. 22 Feb. 64, cap. 7 Oct. 64, O.D.

Copp, Harrison J., Pr.: b. Rowley, Mass., age 41, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 27 April 62, O.D.

Coty, Gideon, Pr.: b. Canada, age 31, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 28 Sept. 64, furl. May 63, wd. 18 July 63, wd. 13 May 64, O.S. P.O. ad. Bethel, Vt.

Cummings, Henry J., Pr.: b. Thetford, Vt., age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 27 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Lancaster.

Dane, Albert G., Pr.: b. Claremont, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of wds. 4 Feb. 65, to Corp. 18 April 62, wd. 10 July 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, cap. 7 Oct. 64.

Daniels, David R., Pr.: b. Candia, age 18, res. Candia, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 18 July 63, Fort Wagner, S. C.

Davis, Charles O. R., Pr.: b. Chelsea, Vt., age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 30 June 63.

Derby, Charles H., Pr.: b. Charlestown, age 28, res. Charlestown, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 26 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 Dec. 61, wd. 20 Aug. 63. P.O. ad. Claremont.

Dupray, Joseph, Pr.: b. Canada, age 28, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, des. 7 Nov 64, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, O.D.

Eaton, Walter S., Pr.: b. Weare, age 21, res. Weare, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. E. Weare.

Emery, Charles O., Pr.: b. Newbury, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64.

Evans, Frank, Pr.: b. Rockingham, Vt., age 20, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 Nov 63, to Corp. 29 June 63, wd. 10 July 63. P.O. ad. Washington, D. C.

Ferson, Charles O., Pr.: b. Bedford, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. to date 20 July 65, to Corp. 23 Sept. 62, wd. 28 Aug. 63, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, to ranks 11 Dec. 64, wd. 11 Feb. 65.

Flanders, William W., Pr.: b. Boscawen, age 24, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, d. 20 Jan. 91, St. Charles, Ill.

Flood, John, Pr.: b. New Haven, Conn., age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Fogg, George I., Pr.: b. Pittsfield, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 18 July 63, furl. Sept. 63, furl. Jan. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Chichester.

Furnald, James G., Pr.: b. Canterbury, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 19 July 61, must. in. 22 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 7 April 65, wd. July 63, wd. 31 Aug. 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, to Corp. 21 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, wd. 2 June 64, wd. 31 Aug. 64, O.D.

Gay, Thomas F., Pr.: b. Francestown, age 24, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 27 April 62. P.O. ad. Pittsfield.

George, Albert, Pr.: b. Manchester, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 31 Aug. 63, furl.—— (enlisted 2d time, see Recruits A). P.O. ad. Manchester.

George, Alden G., Pr.: b. Deering, age 22, res. Hooksett, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 26 Oct. 64, wd.— May 64, cap. 16 June 64.

Gibson, Charles O., Pr.: b. Weare, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 29 Oct. 62.

Gilbert, Charles, Pr.: b. Bridgewater, Mass., age 39, res. Manchester O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, tr. to G 3 Sept. 61. (See Co. G.)

Grannis, David H., Pr.: b. Claremont, age 25, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 4 March 63, O.D., O.S.

Green, Walter A., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 14 Dec. 61.

Gorman, Cyrus, Pr.: b. Middlesex, Mass., age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 21 Sept. 64, wd. 13 May 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Hyde Park, Mass.

Goodwin, John W., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 30, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of wds. 2 July 62, wd. 16 June 62, to Corp. 24 June 62.

Hagan, John C., Pr.: b. Salem, Mass., age 25, res. Auburn, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Hanson, Thomas, Pr.: Waterborough, Me., age 34, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 24 Sept. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Biddeford, Me.

Hatch, Henry T., Pr.: b. Scituate, Mass., age 27, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Houseman, John, Pr.: b. Germany, age 42, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 6 Jan. 62.

Hodgman, William S., Pr.: b. Litchfield, age 28, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Andover, Mass.

Holmes, Andrew J., Pr.: b. Jaffrey, age 26, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 15 Dec. 62. P.O. ad. Concord.

Huntress, Wilbur H., Pr.: b. New Market, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 20 Feb. 64, O.D., N.S.H., d. 23 June 87 Manchester.

Karney, Wm. M., Pr.: b. Scotland, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 18 July 63, O.D.

Lawrence, Geo. H., Pr.: b. Nantucket Island, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 25 July 63.

Leaf, Luke, Pr.: b. Three Rivers, Can., age 28, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, m.a. 18 July 63, to Corp. 10 Oct. 61, to Sergt. 29 June 63.

Lee, George W., Pr.: b. Craftsbury, Vt., age 28, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, re-enl. 30 March 64.

Little, Samuel H., Pr.: b. Littleton, age 24, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, O.D.

Marshall, Nathaniel, Pr.: b. Derry, age 44, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of wds. 15 July 62, to Corp. 1 Oct. 61, wd. 16 June 62.

Martin, Augustus, Pr.: b. Hooksett, age 18, res. Hooksett, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 28 Aug. 63. P.O. ad. Manchester.

McEwen, James, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 27, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 28 Sept. 64, furl. Jan. and Feb. 64, wd. 16 May 64, wd. 16 June 64. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Mears, John, Pr.: b. Stockport, Eng., age 19, res. Francestown, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. Jan. 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, furl. May 64. P.O. ad. Roxbury, Mass.

Newton, David H., Pr.: b. Epsom, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Manchester

Niles, Stephen W., Pr.: b. Waterville, Me., age 28, res. Manchester, O V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Ormston, Joseph J., Pr.: b. England, age 33, res. Hooksett, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64.

Perry, Austin E., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Wakefield, Mass.

Plummer, William H., Pr.: b. Orange, age 18, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 26 June 62.

Proudman, James D., Pr: b. Dover, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, tr. to U. S. S. C. 13 Oct. 63, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Meriden, Conn.

Ramsay, William H., Pr.: b. Cambridge, Mass., age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, tr. to U S. S. C. 13 Oct. 63, O.D., O.S.

Reynolds, Edward, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 18, res. New Boston, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 Oct. 64, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Rich, Thomas L., Pr.: b. Fort Covington, N.Y., age 19, res. Goffstown, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 17 Sept. 62.

Roberts, Charles, Pr.: b. Thetford, Vt., age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, des. 22 Aug. 61.

Sanders, John H., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 Sept. 62.

Shaw, George H., Pr.: b. Slatersville, Mass., age 21, res. Weare, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 12 July 63. P.O. ad. Holyoke, Mass.

Squires, Hiram C., Pr.: b. St. Albans, Vt., age 43, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Syms, Ruel S., Pr: b. Litchfield, Me., age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 April 62, O.D.

Thomas, George S., Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 20, res. Providence, R. I., O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, des. 9 Nov 64, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, O.S.

Tibbetts, Collins P., Pr.: b. St. Johnsbury, Vt., age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 20 Feb. 64, wd. — Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Derry Depot.

Webster, George H., Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 23, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. to date 20 July 65, to Corp. 16 July 62, to ranks 5 Aug. 63, to Corp. 11 Nov. 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, res'd 25 Aug. 64, to Wag. 26 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Whipple, David H., Pr.: b. Goffstown, age 20, res. Goffstown, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 5 July 62.

White, Leander, Pr.: b. Jay, N. Y., age 27, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 28 Sept. 64, wd. 13 May 64, O.D., d. 5 Sept. 90, Concord.

Whitmore, Norman F., Pr.: b. Weathersfield, Vt., age 18, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, tr. to U.S.S.C. 29 Feb. 64, wd. 10 July 63, to Corp. 5 Aug. 63, O.S., d. —— Beaufort, S.C.

Whitten, John R., Pr.: b. Malone, N.Y., age 28, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61.

Recruits, Co. A.

Barton, Henry, Pr.: b. Croydon, age 28, res. Croydon, V.R., enl. 18 Aug. 62, must. in 9 Sept. 62, died of wds. 18 Aug. 64, wd. 18 Aug. 64.

Brown, Henry, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Pembroke, V.R., enl. 21 Nov. 63, must. in 21 Nov. 63, died of disease 20 Dec. 64.

Carter, William H., Pr.: b. Goffstown, age 18, res. Manchester V.R., enl. 2 Oct. 61, must. in 2 Oct. 61, died of wds. 15 Dec. 64, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, cap. 7 Oct. 64, O.D.

Chapman, George, Pr.: b. London, Eng., age 22, res. Lebanon, S.R., enl. 12 Oct. 63, must. in 12 Oct. 63, died of disease 29 Nov. 64, cap. 17 Oct. 64, sub. for Richard Walker of Lebanon.

Chickering, Alpheus, Pr.: b. Loudon, age 35, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, des. 10 Nov 64, wd. 7 May 64, wd. 18 May 64, sub. for Silas B. Woodbury of Manchester.

Everington, George, Pr: b. England, age 23, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 12 Oct. 63, must. in 12 Oct. 63, des. 2 Dec. 64, sub. for G. Sidney True of Plainfield.

Feen, Garrett, Pr.: b. Germany, age 22, res. Concord. V.R., enl. 20 Nov 63, must. in 30 Nov 63, died of disease 1 June 64, wd. 13 May 64, cap. 13 May 64.

Field, George B., Pr.: b. Orange, Vt., age 28, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 15 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, Goldsboro', Prov Ord. 73, H.Q. Dist. N.C.

Fontain, Edward, Pr.: b. Kingston, Can., age 18, res. Hanover, S. R., enl. 12 Oct. 63, must. in. 12 Oct. 63, died of disease 30 Nov. 64, cap. 7 Oct. 64, sub. for D. H. Camp of Hanover.

Frank, Alexander, Pr.: b. Stockholm, Sweden, age 23, res. Mason, S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, furl. 1 Nov 64, ab. 20 July, 65, n.f.r., sub. for Otis Walters of ——.

George, Albert, Pr.: b. Manchester, age 19, res. Pittsfield, V.R., enl. 16 Sept. 64, must. in 16 Sept. 64, must. out 20 July 65, was an original member of A, des. 7 Nov 64, ret'd. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Hart, John, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 23, res. Mason, S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 13 May 64, des. 5 Jan. 65, ret'd, sub. for James Q. Conant of Mason.

Higgins, James, Pr.: age 22, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 18 Dec. 61, must. in 19 Dec. 61, must. out 19 Dec. 64, must. out Chapin's Farm, O.D.

Hill, James W., Pr.: b. Holderness, age 15, res. Laconia, V.R., enl. 20 Feb. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, must. out 1 Mar. 65, to Mus. 4 May 62, term exp. 28 Feb. 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Roxbury, Mass.

Harrington, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Pembroke, V.R., enl. 17 Nov. 63, must. in 17 Nov 63, des. 3 Sept. 64, ret'd, absent in arrest 20 July 65, n.f.r.

Hamilton, James, Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 23, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 12 Oct. 63, must. in 12 Oct. 63, des. 19 Apr. 64, sub. for E. H. Tenney of Claremont.

Hilton, Peter, Pr: b. Holland, age 20, res. Northfield, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, died of wds. 31 May 64, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for James Foss of Northfield.

Howland, George, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 24, res. New York, S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, des. 11 Sept. 64, sub. for C H. Chandler of ——.

Kennedy, John, Pr.: b. Newburyport, Mass., age 25, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 12 Oct. 63, must. in 12 Oct. 63, tr. to V.R.C 17 April 65, O.S., sub. for George Dort of Keene.

Leavitt, Jona. D., Pr.: b. Chichester, age 32, res. Chichester, V.R., enl. 30 Aug. 61, must. in 30 Aug. 61, disch. 2 Nov 64, furl. May 63, wd. 10 July 63, to Corp. 5 Aug. 63, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 30 Aug. 64, disch. Concord, O.S. P.O. ad. Chichester.

Lynch, William, Pr: b. Ireland, age 29, res. Pembroke, V.R., enl. 24 Nov. 63, must. in 24 Nov 63, disch. for dis. 16 June 65, wd. 13 May 64.

McDuffee, Samuel, Pr: b. Bradford, Vt., age 44, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 11 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, tr. to V.R.C. July 63, O.S. P.O. ad. Lempster.

McDuffee, Samuel V., Pr.: b. Bradford, Vt., age 27, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 15 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, tr. to Signal Corps 17 Sept. 63, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Thetford, Vt.

McKinnon, Daniel B., Pr.: b. Rhode Island, age 21, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 21 Nov 63, must. in 21 Nov 63, died of wds. 16 July 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Martin, Joseph, Pr.: b. Hooksett, age 19, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 16 July 63, must. in 16 July 63, disch. for dis. 2 Jan. 64, wd. ——, N.S.H.

Neal, Ransom M., Pr.: b. Unity, age 23, res. Claremont, V.R., enl. 11 Aug. 62, must. in 30 Aug. 62, died of disease 30 Oct. 62.

Pervier, Amasa J., Pr.: b. Franklin, Vt., age 18, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 6 March 62, must. in 6 March 62, disch. for dis. 17 March 63, O.S.

Putnam, John G. P., Pr.: b. Italy, age 23, res. Claremont, V.R., enl. 23 Aug. 62, must. in 19 Sept. 62, disch. 20 June 65, cap. 16 Aug. 64, furl. 20 March 65, disch. Annapolis, Md., under G.O. 77 W.D. P.O. ad. Claremont.

Ross, George H., Pr.: b. So. Gardner, Mass., age 23, res. Croydon, V.R., enl. 18 Aug. 62, must. in 9 Sept. 62, disch. for dis. 16 March 63. P.O. ad. So. Gardner, Mass.

Storin, Matthew, Pr.: b. Concord, age 15, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 4 Feb. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, must. out 20 July 65, to Mus. 4 May 62, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Pawtucket, R.I.

Sanders, George S., Pr.: b. Chichester, age 25, res. Chichester, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must in 8 Aug. 62, disch. 28 June 65, to Corp. 3 July 62, d. — Aug. 88, Chichester.

Scott, William P., Pr.: b. Winchendon, Mass., age 42, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 13 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. and cap. 18 July 63, disch. Prov. Ord. 73, Goldsboro', N.C., O.D. P.O. ad. Manchester

Squires, Henry H., Pr.: b. Cornish, age 25, res. Croydon, V.R., enl. 30 Aug. 62, must. in 30 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 7 Feb. 63.

Simonds, James P., Pr.: b. Franklin, age 38, res. Franklin, V.R., enl. 9 Nov 63, must. in 14 Nov. 63, died of disease 7 Feb. 65.

Simpson, James, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 29, res. Canaan, S.R., enl. 12 Oct. 63, must. in 12 Oct. 63, k.a. 13 May 64, sub. for Wm. A. Flanders of Canaan.

Smith, Thomas, 2d, Pr.: b. Bristol, Eng., age 23, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, m.a. 7 Oct. 64, sub. for Dennis Donnelly of Manchester.

Thompson, George, Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 23, res. Wilton, V.R., enl. 21 Nov 63, must. in 21 Nov 63, des. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 8 March 64.

White, James E., Pr.: b. Sandwich, age 30, res. Sandwich, V.R., enl. 26 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, died of wds. 16 Aug. 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Whitman, Wm. F., Pr.: b. Hartland, Vt., age 28, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 12 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, k.a. 31 Aug. 63.

Gain by Transfer.

Hammond, Nathan H., Pr.: tr. from E, disch. for dis. 9 May 63, drowned 10 Dec. 64, in Connecticut River between Orford, N. H., and Fairlee, Vt.

Baker, Amos D., Pr.: tr. from Band (*an original member of Co. A*), tr. Band to A 1 Sept. 62.

Johnston, George C., tr. from Band (*an original member of Co. A*), tr. Band to A 1 Sept. 62.

COMPANY B.

Wilbur, John E., Capt.: b. Providence, R. I., age 41, res. Exeter, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, dismissed to date 6 Feb. 63.

Ayer, Henry H., 1st Lt.: b. Ballston, N. Y., age 42, res. Fisherville, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 May 64, l.a. 18 June 62, to Capt. 16 Oct. 62, wd. 18 July 63, wd. 26 Aug. 63, l.a. 19 Sept. 63, O.D., O.S.

Fogg, Andrew J., 2d Lt.: b. Epping, age 29, res. Exeter, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 May 63, to 1st Lt. 12 Sept. 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Libby, Jonah, Jr., 1st Sergt.: b. Danville, Me., age 30, res. Boston, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 Oct. 64, to 2d Lt. 12 Sept. 62, l.a. 9 Oct. 62, to 1st Lt. 15 April 63, l.a. 2 July 63, wd. 8 Sept. 63, to Capt. 20 Jan. 64, wd. 16 June 64, O.D., d. 31 March 77, Auburn, Me.

Head, John M., 2d Sergt.: b. Pembroke, age 32, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. 24 March 64, to 2d Lt. 16 Oct. 62, O.D., d. 3 Dec. 84, Exeter.

Flanders, John K., 3d Sergt.: b. Boscawen, age 22, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 29 Aug. 63, to ranks 11 Oct. 61, O.D.

James, Thos. H. B., 4th Sergt.: b. Deerfield, age 23, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to ranks 24 Sept. 61, re-enl. 24 Feb. 64, wd. 16 May 64, to Corp. 6 Sept. 64, furl. Oct. 64, wd. 22 Feb. 65, to Sergt. 1 June 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Lynn, Mass.

Dunn, Francis A., 5th Sergt.: b. Kingston, age 30, res. Danville, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 Oct. 62, O.D.

Watson, Irving M., 1st Corp.: b. Limington, Me., age 37, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 11 Oct. 61, furl. May 63. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Thing, John H., 2d Corp.: b. Ossipee, age 28, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 11 Oct. 61, to 1st Sergt. 13 Sept. 62, to ranks 1 Dec. 62, to Sergt.-Maj. 5 April 64. P.O. ad. East Brentwood.

Giddings, George H., 3d Sergt.: b. Exeter, age 27, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to ranks 24 Sept. 61, to Corp. 11 Oct. 61, to Sergt. 17 Oct. 62, wd. Sept. 63, furl. Sept. 63, to 1st Sergt. 25 Nov. 63, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, wd. 16 May 64, to 2d Lt. 6 June 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to 1st Lt. 18 Oct. 64, to Capt. 3 March 65, O.D. P.O. ad. 409 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

Lamprey, Simon N., 4th Corp.: b. Hampton, age 23, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in. 22 Aug. 61, died of wds. 17 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 13 Sept. 62, to 1st Sergt. 1 Dec. 62, to 2d Lt. 23 Nov. 63, to 1st Lt. 20 Jan. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Bryant, John S., 5th Corp.: b. Durham, age 26, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 23 May 65, to Sergt. 1 Dec. 62, re-enl. 24 Feb. 64, to 1st Sergt. 6 June 64, to 1st Lt. 23 May 65, O.D.

Clement, John W., 6th Corp.: b. Charlestown, Mass., age 35, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to ranks 24 Sept. 61, to Corp. 5 Dec. 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Morrison, Wm. J., 7th Corp.: b. Calais, Me., age 19, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to ranks 24 Sept. 61, to Corp. 11 Oct. 61, to Sergt. 15 Oct. 62. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Blaisdell, John L., 8th Corp.: b. Danville, age 28, res. Danville, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 June 65, res'd June 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 18 May 64. P.O. ad. Merrimacport, Mass.

Randall, John L., 1st Mus.: b. Deerfield, age 31, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 May 62, d. 8 March 68, Haverhill, Mass.

Gage, William H. H., 2d Mus.: b. Boscawen, age 16, res. Boscawen, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Denver, Col.

Dearborn, Charles A., Wag.: b. Chester, age 26, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 May 62.

Abbott, Samuel W., Pr.: b. Dorchester, age 22, res. Sunapee, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 10 July 63. P.O. ad. Merrillon, Wis.

Abbott, Horace F., Pr.: b. Hanover, age 24, res. Newport, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 June 63.

Broadbent, John, Pr.: b. Hyde, Chester Co., Eng., age 35, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 Dec. 62, to Corp. 13 Sept. 62.

Batchelder, Albert F., Pr.: b. Chester, age 21, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Concord.

Blaisdell, Josiah T., Pr.: b. Danville, age 33, res. Danville, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Newburyport, Mass.

Blaisdell, Samuel C., Pr.: b. Danville, age 26, res. Danville, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Berry, Woodbury, Pr.: b. Greenland, age 21, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Carver, Edward F., Pr.: b. Dorchester, Mass., age 31, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. So. Amesbury, Mass.

Colbath, Charles W., Pr.: b. Exeter, age 18, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 13 May 64. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Carlisle, James, Pr.: b. Exeter, age 39, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 13 May 64, O.D.

Carter, Gideon, Jr., Pr.: b. Exeter, age 18, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Colcord, Ezra G., Pr.: b. Brentwood, age 20, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, tr. Signal Corps 29 Feb. 64, to Corp. 11 Oct. 61, O.D., O.S., d. (killed by Ku-Klux Klan) 66, Mississippi.

Caban, Samuel, Pr.: b. Exeter, age 24, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 3 Sept. 62, wd. 16 June 62. P.O. ad. Kittery Depot, Me.

Caban, William, Pr.: b. Exeter, age 21, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62.

Chase, James M., Pr.: b. New London, age 24, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch for dis. 7 July 65, to Corp. 1 Dec. 62, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 24 Aug. 64, to 1st Sergt. 1 June 65, to 2d Lt. (not mustered). P.O. ad. Manchester.

Clay, Alonzo, Pr.: b. Madbury, age 21, res. New Market, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, des. April 64, re-enl. 26 Feb. 64.

Currier, Joseph H., Pr.: b. Canterbury, age 32, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 26 May 62, O.D., d. 17 March 85, Concord.

Currier, Adna S., Pr.: b. Concord, age 22, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 13 Sept. 62, res'd 23 June 63, wd. 18 July 63, to Corp. 5 April 64.

Cushon, Joel A., Pr. : b. Lyman, age 38, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch for dis. 16 May 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Webster.

Casley, Edward W., Pr.: b. Concord, Mass., age 42, res. Concord, Mass., O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, des. April 64, re-enl. 26 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Orilla, P Ontario, Canada.

Donovan, Cornelius, Pr.: b. Providence, R. I., age 35, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 15 July 63, d. 7 July 88, Providence, R. I.

Dudley, Daniel W., Pr.: b. Wolfboro', age 18, res. Exeter O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, furl. May 63, to Corp. 7 July 63, wd. 16 May 64. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Dudley, Sereno G., Pr.: b. Brentwood, age 21, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Dearborn, Warren S., Pr.: b. Stafford, age 22, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. to date 20 July 65, to Corp. ——, wd. 10 July 63, re-enl. 22 Feb. 64, to ranks 13 May 64, wd. 13 May 64. P.O. ad. Kingston.

Davenport, Nathan, Pr.: b. Lewiston, Vt., age 37, res. East Kingston, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 7 Oct. 62.

Davis, Henry, Pr.: b. Kingston, age 27, res. Kingston, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 22 Feb. 62. P.O. ad. Kingston.

Dowlin, Ira C., Pr.: b. Bradford, age 27, res. Newport, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Claremont.

Elliott, Daniel W., Pr.: b. Exeter, age 23, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62, to Corp. 23 June 63, wd. 13 May 64. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Edminster, John H., Pr : b. Cornish, age 18, res. Sunapee, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 18 Oct. 62, furl. Sept. 63, to Sergt. 6 April 64.

Favor, Fred H., Pr.: b. Hill, age 19, res. Boscawen, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 31 Oct. 62, wd. 16 June 62. d. 26 Dec. 83, Batavia, Ill.

Farrand, Edward, Pr.: b. England, age 26, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 May 62, d. 25 June 64, Penacook.

Fieldsend, Joshua, Pr : b. Hyde, Chester Co., Eng., age 22, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Epping.

Gage, Hiram, Pr.: b. Boscawen, age 45, res. Boscawen, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Wilton Jct., Iowa.

Gerah, James, Pr.: b. Cambridge, age 30, res. Chester, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 16 Dec. 62, wd. 16 June 62. P.O. ad. Chester.

George, Ira P., Pr.: b. New Boston, age 21, res. Newport, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 April 64, wd. 10 July 63. P.O. ad. Elkins, N. Mex.

Hall, Edward F., Pr.: b. Epping, age 37, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. 28 Oct. 64, des. 24 Feb. 64, ret'd, wd. 16 Aug. 64, term expired 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Portsmouth.

Hall, Horace J., Pr.: b. Exeter, age 17, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 19 July 63.

Hall, Harris C., Pr.: b. Fremont, age 18, res. Danville, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of wds. 18 June 64, re-enl. 23 Feb. 64, wd. 16 June 64.

Hook, Albert, Pr.: b. Chichester, age —, res. Chichester, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64, age 23, O.D. P.O. ad. Loudon.

Henry, James B., Pr.: b. New York, age 24, res. Boquet, N.Y., O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, tr. to Reg. Army 13 Nov 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Haines, John M., Pr.: b. Chichester, age 20, res. Chichester, O.V., enl. 14 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 11 Oct. 61, res'd 7 July 63, furl. 18 Nov. 63, O.D., d. 5 Oct. 75, Charlestown, Mass.

Hinds, Simeon D., Pr.: b. Lowell, age 17, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 May 62. P.O. ad. Laconia.

Healey, George W., Pr.: b. Raymond, age 18 res. Raymond, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 26 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, cap. 16 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. No. Prairie, Minn.

Jones, Edwin, Pr.: b. Strafford, age 35, res. Chester, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 2 Aug. 62. P.O. ad. Chester.

Jackson, Andrew, Pr.: b. Dover, age 20, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. to date 20 July 65, re-enl. 24 Feb. 64, to Corp. 6 June 64, to Sergt. 1 June 65, furl. June 65, a. on furl. 20 July 65.

Kimball, William H., Pr.: b. Newton, age 20, res. Newton, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, tr. to E 22 Sept. 61. P.O. ad. Newton. (See Co. E.)

Kaye, Booth, Pr: b. England, age 34, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease, 20 Aug. 63.

Kelley, Isaiah, Pr.: b. Plaistow, age 25, res. Plaistow, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61

Leavitt, William R., Pr.: b. Exeter, age 43, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 18 Feb. 62.

Leavitt, Joseph W., Pr.: b. Exeter, age 28, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 11 Nov 63, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 14 Oct. 64, to 1st Sergt. 7 July 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Charlestown, Mass.

Lord, George F., Pr.: b. Parsonfield, Me., age 19, res. New Market, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, to Sergt.-Maj. 25 Feb. 64, tr. back to B 5 April 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.D., N.S.H. P.O. ad. Manchester. (See N.C.S.)

Locke, James J., Pr.: b. Portsmouth, age 21, res. Chichester, O.V., enl. 19 April 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 10 July 63, furl. May 63.

March, Isaac W., Pr.: b. Newburyport, Mass., age 41, res. Danville, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Nov. 62. P.O. ad. Danville.

Marston, William S., Pr.: b. Exeter, age 20, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, tr. to Signal Corps Oct. 63, wd. 16 June 62, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Newburyport, Mass.

Moores, Samuel E., Pr.: b. Vienna, Me., age 18, res. Kingston, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64.

Moody, Alfred C., Pr.: b. Goffstown, age 25, res. Pittsfield, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 24 Feb. 64, to Corp. 12 April 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Deerfield Centre.

Merrill, William H., Pr.: b. Hampstead, age 21, res. Danville, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of wds. 12 July 62, wd. 16 June 62, cap. 16 June 62.

Perkins, William B., Pr.: b. Allenstown, age 18, res. Epping, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 24 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 7 July 65, d. ——, Epping.

Prescott, Joseph E., Pr. : b. Hampton Falls, age 39, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 29 Oct. 64, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, to Corp. 24 Aug. 64.

Putney, Jacob B., Pr. : b. Hillsborough, age 43, res. Hillsborough, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 31 May 64, des. 1 Aug. 63, ret'd, O.D., O.S., d. ——, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Pease, Charles H., Pr. : b. So. New Market, age 18, res. New Market, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61.

Reynolds, Henry A., Pr. : b. Manville, R. I., age 22, res. Milford, Mass., O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64. P.O. ad. Providence, R. I.

Riley, John, Jr., Pr. : b. Hooksett, age 18, res. Kensington, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 27 Oct. 64, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64.

Rowell, Ambrose E., Pr. : b. Brentwood, age 26, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 11 Oct. 61, re-enl. 22 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 6 June 64, to ranks 4 Oct. 64. P.O. ad. Brentwood.

Sleeper, William H., Pr. : b. Fremont, age 20, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Williamsburg, L.I., N.Y.

Silloway, Fred, Pr. : b. Kingston, age 26, res. Kingston, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Swett, John S., Pr. : b. Kingston, age 28, res. Kingston, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 27 Aug. 62.

Swett, Gardner, Pr. : b. Newport, age 26, res. Newport, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 Dec. 61.

Senior, William, Pr. : b. England, age 33, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Togus, Me.

Smith, Jacob, Pr. : b. Raymond, age 44, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 28 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Seaver, Daniel P., Pr. : b. Kingston, age 22, res. Kingston, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 10 July 63, O.D. P.O. ad. Newton Jct.

Stone, Jacob D., Pr. : b. Exeter, age 36, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 11 May 62, N.S.H., d. 30 May 91, ——.

Story, Joseph P., Pr. : b. Hopkinton, age 36, res. Canterbury, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 Dec. 62.

Stevens, William H., Pr. : b. Londonderry, age 20, res. Derry, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 13 Oct. 63.

Tompkins, Eli, Pr. : b. Goshen, Conn., age 32, res. Newport, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of wds. 31 Oct. 64, to Corp. 13 Sept. 62, res'd 23 June 63, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64, wd. 28 Oct. 64, O.D.

Tuttle, James H., Pr. : b. Durham, age 22, res. Durham, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, to Corp. 29 June 64, O.D.

Weeks, Jeremiah, Pr. : b. Exeter, age 28, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of disease 23 March 63.

Walton, William H., Pr. : b. Kensington, age 20, res. Kensington, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, died of wds. 18 July 64, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 18 June 64.

Wiggin, Daniel H., Pr. : b. New Market, age 18, res. Epping, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, des. about Nov 64, re-enl. 24 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, furl. Oct. 64. P.O. ad. Epping.

Weymouth, Converse L., Pr.: b. Sangerville, age 43, res. Chester, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 27 Jan. 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, furl. 14 May 64, d. 9 Sept. 80, Chester.

West, William, Pr.: b. Bradford, age 24, res. Bradford, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Wag. ——, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, O.S., d. 1 Oct. 92, Hillsboro'

Walker, Joseph M., Pr.: b. Loudon, age 28, res. Chichester, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 22 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D., d. 7 April 65, East Concord.

Recruits, Co. B.

Amie, William, Pr.: b. England, age 21, res. Cornish, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, disch. to date 20 July 65, sub. for Horace L. Bugbee of Cornish.

Ami, John, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 33, res. Hanover, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 7 Nov. 64, O.D., sub. for Darwin J. Babbitt of Hanover.

Army, Lewis, Pr.: b. New York, age 20, res. Orford, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 June 65, sub. for Hazen E. Carr of Orford. P.O. ad. Worcester, Mass.

Buckminster, Henry M., Pr.: b. Lempster, age 18, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 14 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, died of disease 24 Jan. 63.

Bell, William, Pr.: b. Germany, age 33, res. Campton, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Samuel N Stickney of Campton.

Bennett, William, Pr.: b. Eastport, Me., age 19, res. Bristol, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, des. 7 Nov 64, ret'd, to Corp. 12 July 65, sub. for Hiram W Favor of Bristol.

Bow, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 7 Dec. 64, must. in 7 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65.

Campbell, Freeman H., Pr.: b. Acworth, age 31, res. Marlow, V.R., enl. 18 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 12 June 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Alstead.

Chase, James I., Pr.: b. Bath, Me, age 30, res. Bridgewater, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 13 May 64, disch. under Prov Ord. 73, sub. for George Fletcher of Bridgewater. P.O. ad. Walden, Vt.

Clark, John, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 23, res. Bristol, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 13 April 64, sub. for Edwin C. Merrill of Bristol.

Cavender, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Enfield, R.R., enl. 7 Dec. 64, must. in 7 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, N.S.H., d. 17 March, 91, Togus, Me.

Davis, Oliver O., Pr.: b. Weare, age 34, res. Keene, V.R., enl. 10 Feb. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, died of wds. 22 May 64, wd. 13 May 64, O.D.

Davis, Milton G., Pr.: b. Westminster, Vt. age, 18, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 14 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 9 May 63.

Dodge, Asa M., Pr.: b. Providence, R.I., age 27, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 14 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, disch. by order 27 Oct. 63, O.D., O.S., d. 14 June 72, Acworth.

Dodge, David E. M., Pr.: b. Smithfield, R.I., age 22, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 14 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, died of disease 15 Dec. 62.

Davis, Salmon F J., Pr.: b. Acworth, age 18, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 19 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, disch. 25 Aug. 65, to date 20 July 65, at Concord. P.O. ad. Langdon.

Duncan, John B., Pr.: b. Acworth, age 18, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 29 Aug. 62, must. in 19 Sept. 62, died of wds. 28 Jan. 65, wd. 13 May 64, wd. 15 Jan. 65, O.D.

Duncan, Theron, Pr.: b. Acworth, age 44, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 29 Aug. 62, must. in 22 Sept. 62, k.a. 13 May 64, O.D.

Day, Robert H., Pr.: b. Pennsylvania, age 23, res. Wilton, V.R., enl. 21 Nov. 63, must. in 21 Nov. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 13 May 64. P.O. ad. 1703 North St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Davis, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 21 Nov. 63, must. in 21 Nov 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 27 Oct. 64.

Diaz, Manuel, Pr.: b. Chili, age 23, res. Hanover, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 16 Aug. 64, sub. for M. C. Eaton of Hanover.

Eagleston, Hugh, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 22, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, k.a. 13 May 64, sub. for David Dulohery of Keene.

Finley, Theodore F., Pr.: b. Acworth, age 18, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 15 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, died of disease 29 Oct. 62.

French, Antonio, Pr.: b. Canada, age 24, res. Hanover, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65 at Concord, cap. 16 Aug. 64, sub. for Grosvenor S. Hubbard of Hanover.

Graham, John G., Pr.: b. Claremont, age 21, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 25 Aug. 62, must. in 25 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, to Mus. 12 Sept. 62, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73, O.D. P.O. ad. Good Thunder, Minn.

Gillis, John G., Pr: b. Maine, age 44, res. Pembroke, V.R., enl. 21 Nov. 63, must. in 21 Nov. 63, died of wds. 22 Sept. 64, wd. 20 Sept. 64.

Howard, Melville C., Pr: b. Jamaica, Vt., age 38, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, died of wds. 17 July 63, wd. 12 July 63.

Huntoon, Abdalonymus, Pr.: b. Unity, age 37, res. Unity, V.R., enl. 27 Aug. 62, must. in 1 Sept. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 10 July 64, disch. by Prov Ord. 73, O.D. P.O. ad. Unity

Horton, Joseph E., Pr.: b. Taunton, Mass., age 18, res. Cornish, V.R., enl. 19 Aug. 62, must. in 19 Sept. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 13 May 64, furl. May 64, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73. P.O. ad. 16 Gardner St., Boston, Mass.

Holt, Charles M., Pr.: b. Maine, age 24, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 20 Nov 63, must. in 20 Nov. 63, des. 8 Nov 64, O.D.

Holden, William, Pr.: b. England, age 30, res. Swanzey, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73, N.S.H., sub. for Benj. F. Meade of Swanzey, d. 9 March 77, Togus, Me.

Johnson, William H., Pr.: b. England, age 26, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 20 Nov. 63, must. in 20 Nov 63, disch. for dis. 10 June 65, wd. 18 May 64, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Pittsburg, Kan.

Jordan, Samuel, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 28, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 24 July 64, wd. 13 May 64, furl. ——, sub. for Almond French of Plainfield.

Kempton, Elisha M., Pr.: b. Claremont, age 31, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 19 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 10 Nov 63, to Corp. 13 Sept. 62, res'd 23 June 63, wd. 10 July 63. P.O. ad. Newport.

Kelsall, Edward, Pr.: b. England, age 36, res. Dublin, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Sept. 63, furl. 30 Oct. 64, a. 20 July 65, n.f.r

Kittredge, Perry, Pr: b. Canaan, age 20, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 23 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, to Hosp. Stew. 15 Sept. 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Concord. (See N.C.S.)

Lear, George A., Pr.: b. Epsom, age 22, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 9 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 19 Sept 62.

Locke, Elbridge G., Pr.: b. Gilmanton, age 21, res. Chichester, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must. in 8 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, by Prov. Ord. 73, O.D., d. 2 Aug. 87, at Lake Village.

Langdon, Thomas, Pr.: b. New York, age 19, res. Cornish, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, k.a. 13 May 64, sub. for Chas. N. Kenyon, of Cornish.

Munroe, Porter, Pr.: b. Fitchburg, Mass., age 37, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 23 Aug. 62, must. in 23 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, by Prov Ord. 73, O.D.

McGuire, James, Pr: b. Waterford, Ire., age 39, res. Chichester, V.R., enl. 14 Oct. 62, must. in 14 Oct. 62, must. out 20 July 65. wd. 18 July 63, des. 15 Aug. 64. ret'd. O.D.

McClusky, John, Pr.: b. Swanton, Vt., age 19, res. Bridgewater, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 June 65, sub. for Thos. R. Spiller of Bridgewater.

Peck, Calvin D., Pr.: b. Maidstone, Vt., age 27, res. Acworth, V.R., enl. 25 Aug. 62, must. in 25 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 19 Sept. 62.

Scott, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. Dorchester, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, des. 22 Feb. 65, wd. 18 July 63, O.D., sub. for James M. King of Dorchester

Smith, Michael, Pr.: b. Massachusetts, age 20, res. Columbia, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, des. 16 March 65, sub. for E. George Rogers of Columbia.

Thing, Frederick F., Pr.: b. Exeter, age 22, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 15 Sept. 62, must. in 17 Sept. 62, disch. 17 Sept. 65. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Walker, William, Pr.: b. Newburyport, Mass., age 21, res. Chichester, V.R., enl. 11 Aug. 62, must. in 11 Aug. 62, k.a. 16 Aug. 64.

Watson, John, Pr.: b. Dorchester, Eng., age 31, res. Dorchester, Eng., S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, des. 7 Nov 64, sub. for James K. Whipple of ——.

Weymouth, Charles H., Pr.: b. Chelmsford, Mass., age 18, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 9 Nov 63, must. in 14 Nov 63, died of wds. 20 April 65, wd. 11 Feb. 65.

Williams, Richard, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 6 Dec. 64, must. in 6 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for John Wilson of Claremont.

Walcott, Henry, Pr.: b. England, age 28, res. Andover, S.R., enl. 6 Dec. 64, must. in 6 Dec. 64, des. 13 March 65, sub. for G. M. Stevens of Andover.

Wilson, John, Pr.: b. New Brunswick, age 22, res. New Hampton, S.R., enl. 6 Dec. 64, must. in 6 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for James Gordon of New Hampton.

Williams, Henry, Pr.: b. England, age 20, res. Rumney, S.R., enl. 7 Dec. 64, must. in 7 Dec. 64, des. 12 June 65, sub. for Clinton B. Simpson of Rumney.

Youngman, George F., Pr.: b. Lempster, age 20, res. Lempster, V.R., enl. 28 Aug. 62, must. in 1 Sept. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 10 July 63, wd. 16 May 64, furl. July or Aug. 64, disch. by Prov Ord. 73, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Lempster.

Gain by Transfer.

Hebbard, Erskine W., Pr.: tr. from Co. K, disch. for dis. 28 July 62.

Lord, George F., Pr.: tr. from N.C.S., must. out 26 Sept. 64. (*Original B.*)

COMPANY C.

Donohoe, Michael T., Capt.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 27 July 62, to accept Col. Tenth N.H V., O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Allen, Robert H., 1st Lt.: b. Ireland, age 26, res. Manchester, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 29 June 64, wd. 16 June 62, l.a. July 62, to Capt. 12 Sept. 62, l.a. July 63. P.O. ad. Rockford, Ill.

Cody, Walter, 2d Lt.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Manchester, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. to date 15 Nov 62, wd. 16 June 62, l.a. July 62, to 1st Lt. 12 Sept. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Donohoe, Joseph J., 1st Sergt.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 14 April 63, wd. 16 June 62, to 2d Lt. 12 Sept. 62, to 1st Lt. 31 March 63, disch. to accept Adjt. Tenth N.H.V., O.S.. d. 29 Sept. 73, Lowell, Mass.

Kirwin, John, 2d Sergt.: b. Ireland, age 26, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 9 Dec. 64, to 1st Sergt. 13 Sept. 62, to 2d Lt. 16 April 63, wd. 28 Aug. 63, to 1st Lt. 19 Oct. 63, l.a. March 64, to Capt. 3 June 64, l.a. Sept. 64. P.O. ad. Chicago, Ill.

Connolly, Michael J., 3d Sergt.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. to date 16 Oct. 64, to 1st Sergt. 16 April 63, to 2d Lt. 3 Feb. 64, d. 17 May 76, Manchester.

Casey, Thomas, 4th Sergt.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, res'd 23 July 63, to Corp. 1 Jan. 64, to Sergt. 20 Jan. 64, to 1st Sergt. 4 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Portsmouth.

Duffy, Hugh, 5th Sergt.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 3 Feb. 63. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Byrns, Matthew, 1st Corp.: b. Ireland, age 30, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 27 Sept. 62, wd. 16 June 62.

Casey, John, 2d Corp.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 13 Sept. 62, to ranks 23 July 63, to Sergt. 4 Feb. 64.

McClemens, John, 3d Corp.: b. Ireland, age 30, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Aug. 62, wd. 16 June 62, N.S.H., d. 6 Nov. 67, Togus, Me.

Crosbie, John, 4th Corp.: b. Canada, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. — Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 10 July 63, O.D.

Cadorath, Eugene, 5th Corp.: b. Canada, age 30, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 30 Dec. 62, to ranks by G.C.M. 24 Jan. 62, wd. 16 June 62, cap. 16 June 62.

Eagan, John, 6th Corp.: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 27 Sept. 64, res'd 1 Dec. 61, wd. 13 May 64, furl.——. term exp. 23 Aug. 64, N.S.H., d. 12 Oct. 81, Hampton, Va.

Healey, Timothy, 7th Corp.: b. Kenmare, Ire. age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, d. of wds. 12 Dec. 64, res'd 1 Dec. 61, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64, des. April 64, ret'd, wd. 16 Aug. 64, cap. 16 Aug. 64.

O'Connell, Robert, 8th Corp.: b. Ireland, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 18 Oct. 64, to ranks 1 Dec. 61, wd. 13 May 64, to Sergt. 20 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64.

Galvin, Michael E. A., 1st Mus.: b. Boston, Mass., age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, to 2d P.M. 7 June 63, d. 14 Sept. 70, Savannah, Ga. (See N.C.S.)

McEnry, Thomas, 2d Mus.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., must. in 23 Aug. 61, to 2d P.M. 22 Nov. 63. P.O. ad. Fulton, Ill. (See N.C.S.)

Hackett, Edmund, Wag.: b. Bombay, N.Y., age 26, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. by order 6 Sept. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Guthrie, Ind. Ter.

Allen, George, Pr: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62.

Baker, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 29, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 21 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 18 July 63, wd. 16 May 64.

Barrett, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 32, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 10 July 63, to Corp. 1 Dec. 61, res'd 25 Feb. 62.

Booth, John, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 23, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62.

Briggs, George H., Pr.: b. Amesbury, Mass., age 26, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 25 Oct. 62, tr. to Band 31 July 62, tr. Band to C 1 Sept. 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Amesbury, Mass.

Bryant, David, Pr.: b. Shefford, Can., age 33, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, re-enl. 28 Feb. 64, O.D., d. 17 June 85, Suncook.

Butler, William B., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 30 Jan. 63.

Cameron, James, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 30, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 27 Sept. 64, to Corp. 1 Dec. 61, wd. 16 June 62, res'd 11 Oct. 62, wd. 16 June 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Togus, Me.

Carroll, John, 1st, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 29, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 24 Aug. 61.

Carr, Francis, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Curran, John, 1st., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Hopkinton, O.V., enl. 4 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62, O.S. P.O. ad. 382 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Curran, John, 2d, Pr.: b. Manchester, age 19, res. Boscawen (Fisherville, now Penacook), O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, des. — April 64, ret'd, to Corp. 1 March 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Connelly, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 37, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 May 63, d. De-Camp Gen. Hosp., David's Island, N.Y., 22 May 63.

Crosbie, Augustine, Pr.: b. Canada, age 26, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D., d. 24 April 90, Manchester.

Coffey, Jeremiah T., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 21 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Cooney, Stephen, Pr.: b. Cork, Ire., age 18, res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 18 May 64, wd. 16 June 62, wd. 13 May 64.

Costello, Bryan, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 29, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must in 23 Aug. 61, des. 15 April 64, re-enl. 26 Feb. 64.

Devine, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Boston, Mass., O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Duffee, John, 1st, Pr.: b. Ft. Covington, N.Y., age 28, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 21 Sept. 62.

Duffee, John, 2d, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 26, res. Winchester, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62.

Dunn, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 38, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 25 Feb. 62, to ranks 17 June 64, O.D.

Eagan, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 22 July 63, wd. 16 June 62, O.S.

Ely, Joseph, Pr.: b. Canada, age 37, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 18 July 64.

Elliott, Thomas F., Pr.: b. England, age 32, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Farry, Bernard, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 35, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 28 Aug. 63, O.D. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Foley, David, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. by G.C.M. 1 July 62.

Foley, Stephen, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 28 Sept. 63, wd. 12 Aug. 63.

Farley, Daniel, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 64.

Finn, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 32, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 26 Dec. 62.

Fitzgerald, David, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 29, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 27 Sept. 62, wd. 16 June 62. P.O. ad. Highland Park, Ill.

Fitzgerald, Francis, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 17 June 64.

Fortune, Robert, Pr.: b. Paisley, Scot., age 34, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 May 64, O.D., N.S.H.

Garrity, Edward, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 24 June 62.

Gaining, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Candia, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 March 62.

Glavin, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 27 Sept. 64, to Corp. 19 Jan. 63, furl. ——, wd. 18 July 63, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Hannahan, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 27 Sept. 64, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64.

Henderson, James, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 42, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Hunter, James, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 27 Sept. 64, to Corp. 11 April 63, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, d. 9 Oct. 88, Manchester.

Henrick, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 34, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, N.S.H.

Hubbard, Oliver, Pr.: b. Canada, age 32, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 27 Sept. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Haverhill, Mass.

Kelleher, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 3 Sept. 61, O.S.

Keating, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 27 Sept. 64, to Corp. 13 Sept. 62, furl. — May 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64.

Kearing, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. by G.C.M. 1 July 62.

Killelea, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. ——, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Kerby, Daniel, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 28, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 May 63, wd. 4 March 63, O.S., N.H.S.H. P.O. ad. Tilton.

Larkin, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 30 Nov 64, to Corp. 7 Feb. 63, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, to ranks 2 July 63, wd. 13 May 64.

Lee, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 27 Sept. 64, wd. 16 June 62, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Mahoney, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 3 Oct. 64, to Corp. 19 Jan. 63, wd. 26 Aug. 63, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Mahaney, Daniel, Jr., Pr.: b. Kinsale, Ire., age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug 61, killed by accident 16 Jan. 65, re-enl. 27 Feb. 64, killed by explosion Fort Fisher, O.D.

Mining, Thomas W., Pr.: b. Middlesex Co., Eng., age 18, res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Morrow, Matthew, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Lowell, Mass., O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 Sept. 62.

Morrison, James, Pr.: b. Sherbrooke, Can., age 22, res. Canada, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 13 May 64, O.D.

Murry, Robert P., Pr.: b. England, age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Moore, David, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 28, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 27 Feb. 64, to Corp. 3 March 65. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Mayers, James, Pr.: b. England, age 38, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62.

Murphy, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 32, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 May 63.

Mulligan, Michael P., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 18, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 3 July 63, to ranks 7 June 64.

McCarthy, Daniel, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 30, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

McIntire, John, Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 14 Nov. 64, des. 31 Aug. 63, ret'd, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, des. — April 64, ret'd.

O'Brien, Terrence, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 38, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 Sept. 62, to Corp. 26 Aug. 64, wd. ——, O.D., N.S.H., O.S., d. 23 Nov. 69, Togus, Me.

O'Grady, Edward, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 21 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

O'Connell, Timothy, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 27 Sept. 64, to Corp. 16 April 63, wd. 18 July 63, wd. 13 May 64, to ranks 7 June 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64.

Penno, Joseph, Pr.: b. Canada, age 30, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62, O.S.

Pelkey, Peter, Pr: b. Woonsocket, R. I., age 23, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, des.—April 64, ret'd. P.O. ad. Apponaug, R. I.

Quinlan, James, Pr.: b. Troy, N.Y., age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64, des.— April 64, ret'd, to Sergt. 3 Dec. 64, to 2d Lt. 20 May 65, O.D., d. ——. R.I. (drowned).

Quinlan, Jeremiah, Pr.: b. Troy, N. Y., res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 2 Jan. 63, to Sergt. 23 July 63, res'd 20 May 64.

Quinn, Edward, Pr.: b. Leitrim, Ire., age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62.

Sullivan, James, Pr.: b. Mitchellstown, Ire., age 19, res. Manchester O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 25 Jan. 62, to Sergt. 7 Feb. 63, furl. — Sept. 63, re-enl. 26 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, to 1st Sergt. 23 June 65.

Sloden, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 12 Aug. 62.

Sherlock, Anthony, Pr: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Manchester

Sheehan, Edward, Pr.: b. Ballingarry, Ire., age 20, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 20 Jan. 64, re-enl. 26 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 26 Aug. 64, wd. 13 Oct. 64, to ranks 1 March 65. P.O. ad. Lawrence, Mass.

Sheehan, Jeremiah, Pr: b. Ireland, age 38, res. Boscawen, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 Oct. 61, N.S.H.

Slattery, Martin, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 36, res. New Market, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Spellman, Martin, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 28, res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, wd. 16 Aug. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, disch. to date 23 Aug. 64.

Tonrey, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 Nov 62, d. 11 Nov 86, Manchester.

Verville, Joseph, Pr.: b. Canada, age 37, res. Hooksett, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 27 Sept. 64, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, d. 29 March 83, St. Zepherin, Can.

Woodburn, George A., Pr.: b. Kilmarnock, Scot., age 26, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 Dec. 61, wd. 16 June 62, res'd 16 Oct. 62, to Corp. — Nov. 62, to Sergt. 16 April 63, re-enl. 27 Feb. 64 (color bearer when killed).

Whittaker, Samuel, Pr.: b. England, age 37, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 27 Jan. 63, wd. 16 June 62, and cap.

Welch, James, Pr.: b. Roxbury, Mass., age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 28 Feb. 64, cap. — May 64, des. 22 Feb. 65, ret'd (see G.C.M.)

Wheelan, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. New Market, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 June 63.

Wolfandale, William, Pr.: b. England, age 43, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Waters, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 43, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 31 July 62, d. 24 Aug. 62, New York City.

Recruits, Co. C.

Allen, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 30, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must. in 8 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 21 Sept. 62.

Ames, John, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 21, res. Chichester, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, des. 11 April 65, sub. for H. B. Langley of Chichester

Allen, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Sandown, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Amos S. Clark of Sandown.

Alson, Charles, Pr.: b. Sweden, age 25, res. Freedom, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Edwin Pease of Freedom.

Burns, John, Pr.: b. Cork, Ire., age 24, res. Mount Vernon, S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, des. 24 May 64, sub. for Chas. A. Reed of Mount Vernon.

Burns, William, Pr : b. St. John, N.B., age 21, res. Hudson, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, des. 12 April 65, sub. for David Clement, Jr., of Hudson.

Bander, Philip, Pr.: b. Germany, age 23, res. Lyme, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for P. E. Fairfield of Lyme.

Bates, Charles H., Pr.: b. England, age 20, res. Ossipee, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for Joseph F. Brown of Ossipee.

Bates, James W., Pr.: b. Rhode Island, age 22, res. New Hampton, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 20 March 65, to ranks 10 June 65, sub. for Hosea Q. Veasey of New Hampton.

Blair, Joseph, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, des. 17 June 65, sub. for William Proctor of Barnstead.

Barney, George, Pr.: b. Canada, age 25, res. Pembroke, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Timothy Drew of Pembroke, d. ——, Malden, Mass.

Burke, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 27, res. Langdon, S.R., enl. 9 Oct. 63, must. in 9 Oct. 63, died of disease 20 June 64, sub. for Ebenezer Porter of Langdon.

Crooke, Samuel, Pr.: b. England, age 19, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 20 Nov. 63, must. in 20 Nov. 63, died of wds. 8 July 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Coburn, Horace W., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 18, res. Rumney, V.R., enl. 4 Jan. 64, must. in 4 Jan. 64, died of disease 27 Jan. 65, to Mus.——.

Campbell, John, Pr.: b. Tyrone, Ire., age 34, res. Gilmanton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, k.a. 27 Oct. 64, to Corp. 26 Aug. 64, sub. for Geo. W Foss of Gilmanton.

Crowley, John, Pr.: b. Buffalo, N.Y., age 22, res. Gilmanton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, killed by accident 16 Jan. 65 (Fort Fisher explosion), sub. for John W Lamprey of Gilmanton.

Carroll, William, Pr.: b. New York City, age 32, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 May 64, des. 5 Jan. 65, ret'd, sub. for Ira M. Adams of Alton.

Carrigan, Henry, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 23, res. Boston, Mass., S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, des. 24 July 64, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for Jacob Bennett of ——.

Cosgrove, William J., Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 21, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 24 Nov. 63, must. in 24 Nov. 63, died of disease 28 Aug. 64.

Chipperon, Lawrence, Pr.: b. Spain, age 25, res. Chesterfield, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, disch. 18 Aug. 65, Concord, des. 17 April 65, apprehended, charge of desertion removed, sub. for Amos C. Crouch of Chesterfield.

Cunningham, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. New Hampton, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, des. 10 April 65, sub. for Stephen P Huckins of New Hampton.

Carroll, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Durham, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, des. 17 Jan. 65, sub. for John S. Chesley of Durham.

Dugan, Daniel J., Pr.: b. Sharon, age 22, res. Sharon, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for John B. Shedd of Sharon.

Denny, Thomas, Pr.: b. Canada, age 20, res. Effingham, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for David H. Hobbs of Effingham.

Doane, John, Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, disch. by G.C.M. 15 April 65, des. 27 March 65, ret'd, sub. for Chas. L. W Thomas of Claremont.

Desotelle, Israel, Pr.: b. Canada, age 20, res. Rye, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec 64, disch. 23 Sept. 65, Concord, des. 17 Jan. 65, charge of desertion removed 31 Aug. 65, sub. for Chas. H. Jones of Rye.

Dore, John, Pr.: b. So. America, age 22, res. Pelham, S.R., enl. 26 Dec. 64, must. in 26 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for D. M. Gould of Pelham.

Donnell, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 29, res. Marlow, S.R., enl. 26 Dec. 64, must. in 26 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Benj. F. Knight of Marlow

Davis, George, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Warner, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, des. 17 Jan. 65, sub. for J. W Clement of Warner.

Davis, Hiram W., Pr.: b. Canada, age 20, res. Orford, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, des. 17 Jan. 65, sub. for Samuel R. Morrison of Orford.

Driscoll, Frank, Jr., Pr.: b. Harrisburgh, Pa., age 27, res. Walpole, V.R., enl. 31 Jan. 64, must. in 31 Jan. 65, must. out 20 July 65.

Earls, David, Pr.: b. England, age 29, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, des. 30 Nov. 64, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for James O. Clarke of Manchester.

Engelmann, Otto, Pr.: b. Prussia, age 37, res. Pelham, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for George H. Currier of Pelham.

Eagan, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Chichester, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, des. 13 June 65, sub. for Joseph B. Clifford of Chichester.

Farrell, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 20 Nov. 63, must. in 20 Nov. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64, des. 1 Dec. 64, ret'd.

Francis, Philip, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Lyme, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Friley, John, Pr.: b. Bangor, Me., age 18, res. Lempster, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, des. 1 May 64, sub. for Henry E. Huntley of Lempster.

Farren, Patrick, Pr.: b. St. John, N. B., age 21, res. Pelham, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, des. 10 April 65, ret'd, sub. for Joseph E. Marsh of Pelham.

Flannigan, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Benjamin Ward of Plainfield.

Francis, William, Pr.: b. England, age 22, res. New Hampton, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, des. 13 June 65, sub. for Warren P. Gordon of New Hampton.

Flarity, Rodman, Pr.: b. St. John, N. B., age 21, res. Hillsborough, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, des. 17 May 65, sub. for David Kimball of Hillsborough.

Foley, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Franklin, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for John C. Smith of Franklin.

Foster, Charles, Pr: b. Michigan, age 19, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, des. 19 April 65, sub. for Martin D. Rowell of Plainfield.

Farren, Patrick S., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Winchester, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, des. 10 April 65, sub. for Ira Gartine of Winchester.

Grant, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 29, res. Washington, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Chas. Trow of Washington.

Gimber, William, Pr.: b. Germany, age 27, res. Weare, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for G. W Muzzy of Weare.

Gentiley, Ferdinand, Pr.: b. Canada, age 20, res. Springfield, S.R., enl. 26 Dec. 64, must. in 26 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Oliver Nichols of Springfield.

Grant, Marathine, Pr.: b. Landaff, age 18, res. Landaff, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, disch. 25 June 65 by G.O. 37 H.Q. Dept. N.C., sub. for Stephen S. Prescott of Landaff.

Hall, Charles, Pr.: b. Montpelier, Vt., age 39, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 4 Aug. 62, must. in 8 Aug. 62, died of disease 11 April 63, to Corp. 13 Sept. 62.

Hazzard, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 24 Dec. 64, must. in 24 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for William H. Farwell of Claremont.

Harrison, Henry, Pr.: b. Germany, age 20, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 24 Dec. 64, must. in 24 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Jotham L. Farwell of Claremont.

Haggaty, Thomas, Pr.: b. Pennsylvania, age 27, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 26 Dec. 64, must. in 26 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 May 65, sub. for Henry H. Darling of Keene.

Jones, Thomas, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 26 Dec. 64, must. in 26 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Charles Holton of Keene. P.O. ad. Lansing, Mich.

Kavan, James, Pr.: b. Kerry, Ire., age 29, res. Keene, V.R., enl. 25 March 62, must. in 25 March 62, disch. for dis. 9 May 63.

Kennedy, John, Pr.: b. England, age 21, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 20 Nov. 63, must. in 20 Nov. 63, cap. 7 Oct. 64, disch. 1 July 65 by G.O. 77, Concord.

Keefe, David, Pr.: b. New York, age 23, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 10 June 65, O.D., sub. for Ambrose Hodgkiss of Keene.

King, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. Webster, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, des. 11 April 64, sub. for Gilman Jones of Webster.

Kelley, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Laconia, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for William H. Pepper of Laconia.

Klein, Charles, Pr.: b. Germany, age 20, res. Conway, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Samuel Deering, Jr. of Conway

Kelley, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Warner, S.R., enl. 24 Dec. 64, must. in 24 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Charles C. Benton of Warner.

Knox, Frederick, Pr.: b. Germany, age 23, res. Nelson, S.R., enl. 24 Dec. 64, must. in 24 Dec. 64, des. 19 April 65, sub. for George T. Beals of Nelson.

Lamouth, Louis, Pr.: b. Canada, age 20, res. Charlestown, S.R., enl. 24 Dec. 64, must. in 24 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Russell W Robertson of Charlestown. P.O. ad. Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Lewey, Frank, Pr.: b. Vermont, age 20, res. Campton, S.R., enl. 24 Dec. 64, must. in 24 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Edward H. Sanborn of Campton. P.O. ad. E. Charlestown, Vt.

Libbell, Henry, Pr.: b. Germany, age 25, res. Unity, S.R., enl. 24 Dec. 64, must. in 24 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Lewis J. Bartlett of Unity

Long, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Webster, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for J. W. Chase of Webster.

Marshall, Dustin, Pr.: b. Manchester, age 22, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 9 Aug. 62, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 25 July 63, to ranks 29 May 64, to Sergt. 26 Aug. 64, to 1st Sergt. 28 Oct. 64, wd. 15 Jan. 65, furl. — Jan. 65, to 1st Lt. 20 June 65, O.D., d. 10 May 79, at Worcester, Mass.

Morrissey, Patrick, Pr.: b. Tipperary, Ire., age 21, res. Gilmanton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 3 Dec. 64, to Sergt. 1 May 65, sub. for Chas. F. Swain of Gilmanton.

McLaughlin, Daniel, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Brookline, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, des. 14 Nov. 64, furl. — Nov. 64, O.D., sub. for Silas Lawrence of Brookline.

Munson, James, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 22, res. St. John, N.B., S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, des. 30 Nov. 64, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for John Hanson of ——.

Morris, David, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 24, res. Merrimack, S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, des. 5 Nov 64, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for Richard H. Senter of Merrimack.

Murphy, Thomas, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 22, res. Cornish, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, disch. to date 20 July 65, O.D., N.S.H., sub. for Wm. D. Lear of Cornish. P.O. ad. Portland, Me.

Mahoney, Dennis, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 37, res. Dublin, V.R., enl. 24 Nov 63, must. in 24 Nov. 63, tr. to First U.S. Vols. 10 June 64, O.D., d. 27 Feb. 65, St. Paul, Minn.

Mining, Thomas W., Pr.: b. Middlesex Co., Eng., age 18, res. Warner, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65 (second time in regiment), sub. for Rolland Kelley of Warner.

McCoy, Edward, Pr.: b. Canada, age 20, res. Franklin, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, des. 11 April 65, sub. for Charles E. Chase of Franklin.

Maxwell, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Unity, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Bela Graves of Unity.

Mullen, Francis, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Newport, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, des. 27 March 65, sub. for Martin L. Whittier of Newport.

Mulligan, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Plymouth, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Henry M. Rogers of Plymouth.

Moritz, Theodore, Pr.: b. Germany, age 26, res. Tuftonboro', S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, disch. 1 June 65, Wilmington, N.C., by G.O. 37, sub. for Samuel L. Gordon of Tuftonboro'. P.O. ad. St. Louis, Mo.

McGuire, Frank W., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Pelham, S.R., enl. 20 Dec. 64, must. in 20 Dec. 64, des. 26 June 65, sub. for D. S. Fox of Pelham.

Montague, Fred H., Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Merrimack, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for John L. Foster of Merrimack. P.O. ad. 26 McDonough St., Plattsburg, N.Y.

Mitchell, John, Pr.: b. England, age 24, res. New Hampton, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, des. 11 April 65, sub. for George W. S. S. Gordon of New Hampton.

Murray, Edward B., Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Atkinson, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for John L. Little of Atkinson.

Miller, Edward, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Upper Gilmanton, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, des. 13 June 65, sub. for Harlon P. Ladd of Upper Gilmanton.

O'Brien, Edmund, Pr.: b. Tipperary, Ire., age 24, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 13 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, to Corp. 25 July 63, to ranks 1 Jan. 64, disch. Prov. Ord. 73, H.Q. Dist. N.C., O.D.

O'Conner, Bernard, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Webster, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, k.a. 27 Oct. 64, sub. for Stephen C. Huntoon of ——.

Owens, George W., Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. New Ipswich, S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, des. ——, ret'd, O.D., sub. for George F. Stratton of New Ipswich.

Potter, Lewis, Pr.: b. Montreal, Can., age 29, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 2 Aug. 62, must. in 8 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 21 Sept. 62.

Potter, Joseph, Pr.: b. St. Albans, Vt., age 21, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 13 Aug. 62, disch. 9 June 65, wd. 26 Aug. 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64, disch. New Berne, N.C., G.O. 37, O.D.

Peacock, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 14, res. Sandwich, V.R., enl. 5 Jan. 64, must. in 5 Jan. 64, disch. 5 June 65, to Mus. 21 Jan. 64, wd. 16 May 64, disch. Manchester, G.O. 37., N.S.H.

Quinn, Barney, Pr.: b. Madison, N.Y., age 14, res. Conway, V.R., enl. 7 Jan. 64, must. in 7 Jan. 64, must. out 20 July 65.

Riley, John, Pr.: b. Dublin, Ire., age 21, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Grosvenor Putnam of Claremont.

Smith, James, Pr.: b. Providence, R.I., age 18, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 2 Aug. 62, must. in 8 Aug. 62, died of disease 13 Nov 62.

Smith, Peter, Pr.: b. Providence, R.I., age 18, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must. in 8 Aug. 62, died of wds. 30 Aug. 64, wd. 18 July 63, to Corp. 7 June 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Smith, John, 1st, Pr.: b. New York, age 21, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 11 April 64, sub. for Elisha Plaisted of Keene.

Smith, William, Pr.: b. New Orleans, La., age 22, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 20 Nov 63, must. in 20 Nov. 63, k.a. 7 Oct. 64.

Sprague, William, Pr.: b. Wilmington, Del., age 23, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, des. 7 Nov. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 26 Aug. 64, O.D., sub. for Geo. W Dodge of Manchester.

Sullivan, Michael, Pr.: b. Northfield, Vt., age 21, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 9 Oct. 63, must. in 9 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, des. 2 Dec. 64, ret'd, des. 22 Feb. 65, ret'd, sub. for Joseph B. Perkins of Claremont.

Smith, Charles, Pr.: b. British America, age 21, res. Lyme, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 64, sub. for David C. Fales of Lyme.

Theney, James, Pr.: b. Dublin, Ire., age 26, res. Springfield, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, disch. 20 Oct. 65, to Corp. 29 May 64, to Sergt. 26 Aug. 64, furl. 7 Feb. 65, sub. for Sylvester E. Russell of Springfield.

Welch, Stephen, Pr.: b. Kilkenny, Ire., age 19, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 6 Aug. 62, must. in 8 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, to Wag. 13 Nov. 62, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73, H.Q. N.C., O.D.

Wilson, James, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 21, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Sergt. 1 March 65, sub. for John Haley of Manchester.

Gain by Transfer.

Briggs, George H., Pr.: tr. from Band (*an original member of Co. C*), tr. Band to C 1 Sept. 62.

COMPANY D.

Dunbar, Chas. F., Capt.: b. Boston, Mass., age 33, res Hampton, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 18 June 62, l.a. — June 62, O.D., O.S., d. 18 April 89, Hampton.

Cornelius, Wm. H., 1st Lt.: b. Portsmouth, age 36, res. Portsmouth, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 14 March 63, O.D., O.S., d. 15 Sept. 67, New Orleans, La.

Dearborn, Orrin M., 2d Lt.: b. Hampton, age 20, res. Hampton, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61. disch. 11 Feb. 65, to 1st Lt. 16 Oct. 62, l.a. — Aug. 63, to Capt. 1 April 64, l.a. — Jan. 65, O.D.

Dunbar, Jefferson C., 1st Sergt.: b. Boston, Mass., age 27, res. Hampton, O.V., enl 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 31 July 62, O.S., d. 22 Sept. 77 Hampton.

Marston, David P., 2d Sergt.: b. Hampton, age 19, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 11 March 62, d. 30 Nov. 76, Hampton.

Perkins, George, 3d Sergt.: b. Hampton, age 25, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 20 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, O.D.

Rand, Ezekiel C., 4th Sergt.: b. Ipswich, Mass., age 20, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 2 Nov 61, to ranks 1 Nov 61. P.O. ad. Goffstown.

Akerman, Joseph W., 5th Sergt.: b. Kensington, age 20, res. Kensington, O.V., enl. 23 April 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 28 July 63, to 1st Sergt. 1 Aug 62, to 2d Lt. 1 April 63, l.a. 30 April 63, O.D., d. 4 July 92, Haverhill, Mass.

Dow, Abram, 1st Corp.: b. Hampton, age 30, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 5 Nov. 62, to Sergt. 22 Feb. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Seabrook.

Lane, William E., 2d Corp.: b. Hampton, age 22, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 7 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 14 March 62. P.O. ad. Hampton.

James, John S., 3d Corp.: b. Hampton, age 21, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 11 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Sergt. 5 Nov. 62, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, to 2d Lt. 6 June 64, to 1st Lt. 28 Nov 64, to Capt. 2 May 65, l.a. 16 June 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Hampton.

Wiggin, Leonard G., 4th Corp.: b. Portsmouth, age 21, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 31 May 64, res'd 29 Sept. 62, wd. 16 May 64, O.D.

Tucker, John A., 5th Corp.: b. Kingston, age 23, res. Greenland, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to ranks 22 Feb. 62, wd. 16 June 62, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, to Wag. 20 May 64, O.D., d. 1 Dec. 86,——.

Tredick, John H., 6th Corp.: b. Portsmouth, age 28, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 6 July 64, to Sergt. 1 Aug. 62, to 1st Sergt. 1 April 63, to 2d Lt. 3 Feb. 64, wd. 16 June 64.

Entwistle, Thomas, 7th Corp.: b. Manchester, Eng., age 21, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to ranks 1 Dec. 61, to Corp. 1 Aug. 62, wd. 10 July 63, furl. — Sept. 63, re-enl. 29 Feb. 64, wd. 16 May 64 and cap. (escaped), furl. — Feb. 65, to Sergt. 12 June 65. P.O. ad. Portsmouth.

Mallon, John M., 8th Corp.: b. Boston, Mass., age 23, res. Amesbury, Mass., O.V., enl. 11 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 16 March 63. P.O. ad. Exeter.

James, George R., Wag.: b. Hampton, age 23, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 11 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 29 Feb. 64, to Q.M.S. 19 May 64, furl.——, O.D. P.O. ad. Hampton. (See N.C.S.)

Abbott, Leander J., Pr.: b. Ossipee, age 18, res. Great Falls, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 22 June 62.

Burton, George W., Pr.: b. Portsmouth, age 22, res. Greenland, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Blake, Wm. H., Pr.: b. Hampton, age 18, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 15 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, furl. 18 Sept. 63, O.D.

Brown, Charles, 1st, Pr.: b. Seabrook, age 28, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Dec. 62.

Brown, Charles A., Pr.: b. Newton, age 30, res. Newton, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C 31 May 64, furl. — May 63, wd. 10 July 63, O.D., O.S.

Blaisdell, Joseph P., Pr: b. Lowell, age 19, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 25 May 64, to Corp. 2 Oct. 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 14 May 64.

Burley, James W., Pr.: b. Stratham, age 23, res. Stratham, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Bristol.

Bickford, Jackson C., Pr.: b. New Durham, age 19, res. New Durham, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.S. P.O. ad. Middleton.

Brown, Benjamin, Pr.: b. Pittsfield, age 38, res. Hampton Falls, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, O.D.

Burke, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 28, res. Kittery, Me., O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out. 23 Aug. 64, furl. — June 63, des. ——, O.D.

Crane, George T., Pr.: b. Hampton, age 19, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 26 June 65, to Corp. 14 March 62, to Sergt. 3 Feb. 64, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, wd. 16 June 64.

Currier, Julius C., Pr.: b. Newton, age 23, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61.

Clifford, Charles, Pr.: b. Saco, Me., age 23, res. Greenland, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 21 Sept. 63.

Clay, Charles R., Pr.: b. Lee, age 18, res. Lee, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 31 Jan. 64, O.S., d. 1 March 77, Lee.

Comings, Joseph T., Pr.: b. Salem, age 21, res. Lee, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 June 65, re-enl. 16 Feb. 64, furl. —— 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, cap. 16 Aug. 64, O.D., d. 13 June 67, Lee.

Dearborn, Hale B., Pr.: b. Hampton, age 21, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 17 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, O.D.

Dow, Jonathan N., Pr.: b. Hampton, age 28, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 20 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 20 Feb. 62, to Sergt. 1 Nov 61.

Dow, Alfred N., Pr.: b. Seabrook, age 19, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 14 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 21 June 62. P.O. ad. Seabrook.

Dow, George W., Pr.: b. Salisbury, Mass., age 23, res. Salisbury, Mass., O.V., enl. 16 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 Nov. 62. P.O. ad. Salisbury, Mass.

Dow, Lowell M., Pr.: b. Salisbury, Mass., age 18, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 16 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 29 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. East Salisbury, Mass.

Dudley, Charles A., Pr.: b. Brentwood, age 25, res. Brentwood, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Feb. 63. P.O. ad. Grafton.

Doag, George P., Pr.: b. Durham, age 20, res. Durham, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 Nov. 63, wd. 18 July 63. P.O. ad. Dover.

Dearborn, Samuel W., Pr.: b. Hampton, age 26, res. Hampton, O.V., enl 23 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Hampton.

Eaton, Charles W., Pr.: b. Seabrook, age 23, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 23 Jan. 67 to date 20 July 65, furl. —— 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, d. 4 July 68, Seabrook.

Eaton, John H., Pr.: b. Reading, Mass., age 23, res. Lynn, Mass., O.V., enl. 11 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 31 Aug. 61.

Edgerly, Joseph, Pr.: b. Durham, age 26, res. Durham, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 Oct. 62. P.O. ad. New Market.

Fair, James, Pr.: b. Thomaston, Me., age 21, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62.

Foster, Robert E., Pr.: b. New Market, age 23, res. New Market, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 28 Sept. 62.

Fowler, James P., Pr.: b. Seabrook, age 27, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Nov. 62, d. 22 April 64, Seabrook.

Godfrey, Washington H., Pr.: b. Hampton, age 23, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Gibson, George W., Pr.: b. Billerica, Mass., age 22, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 20 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease Jan. 65, wd. 16 June 62, cap. 16 May 64.

Goss, George W., Pr.: b. Hampton, age 21, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 11 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 May, 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 3 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 24 Aug. 64, wd. 25 Aug. 64, O.D.

Gilman, John S., Pr.: b. Raymond, age 21, res. Raymond, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Hampton.

Gates, Warren G., Pr.: b. Ashby, Mass., age 28, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 20 Nov. 63.

Green, John L., Pr.: b. Sanbornton, age 41, res. Hampton Falls, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 11 March 62.

Gyman, Nicholas, Pr.: b. Halifax, N. S., age 29, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 5 Nov 62, O.S., d. 20 Aug. 90, Seabrook.

Hobbs, John F., Pr.: b. Hampton, age 22, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 23 April 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 15 March 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 7 June 64.

Horton, William, Pr.: b. England, age 35, res. England, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 26 Aug. 61.

Horrocks, William, Pr.: b. England, age 27, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in. 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 Feb. 64, furl. — Sept. 63. P.O. ad. Highlandville, Mass.

Johnson, Harrison E., Pr.: b. Newton, Mass., age 18, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 64, O.D.

Johnson, Charles E. Pr.: b. Portsmouth, age 22, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Oct. 62, to Corp. 22 Feb. 62, to ranks 29 Sept. 62, O.S.

Kimball, Daniel, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 18, res. Boston, Mass., O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 8 July 62.

Knowlton, Warren, Pr.: b. Danbury, age 22, res. Danbury, O.V., enl. 15 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 26 March 62.

Knowles, William R., Pr.: b. Seabrook, age 36, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 28 Feb. 64, to Corp. 24 Aug. 64, furl. — July 65, N.H. S.H. P.O. ad. Seabrook.

Littlefield, William W., Pr.: b. Kennebunk, Me., age 33, res. New Market, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 5 Nov 62, re-enl. 29 Feb. 64.

Littlefield, James H., Pr.: b. Biddeford, Me., age 19, res. New Market, O.V., enl. 18 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 3 Dec. 62. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Lovering, Moses, Pr.: b. Lee, age 18, res. Lee, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, wd. 5 June 64. P.O. ad. Lawrence, Mass.

Long, Perry, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 18, res Durham, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, d. of wds. 3 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 April 63, wd. 12 July 63, res'd 1 Oct. 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 7 June 64, wd. 16 June 64.

Layn, David T., Pr.: b. Lee, age 18, res. Lee, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, d. of wds. 27 June 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Marston, George W., Pr.: b. Hampton, age 29, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, furl. — May 63, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, O.D.

Maclinn, George T., Pr: b. Danville, Vt., age 22, res. Bristol, O.V., enl. 25 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 3 Dec. 62. P.O. ad. Groton.

Marks, Sardine, Pr.: b. Reading, Vt., age 21, res. Charlestown, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, O.D.

Moore, Joseph F., Pr.: b. Portsmouth, age 20, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 13 July 63, furl. — Sept. 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, des. April 64, ret'd, O.D. P.O. ad. Portsmouth.

Mendum, John, Pr.: b. Lee, age 34, res. New Market, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 23 Sept. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Durham.

McGroty, Hugh, Pr.: b. Rollinsford, age 19, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 25 March 65, wd. 16 June 62, wd. 16 May 64, cap. 16 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, d. 1 Sept. 88, Berwick, Me.

McGroty, James, Pr.: b. Dover, age 21, res. So. Berwick, Me., O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 3 Dec. 62. P.O. ad. Dover.

McDavitt, Henry, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 19, res. Hampton Falls, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 May 65, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, wd. — May 64, to Corp. 19 May 64, O.D., N.S.H. P.O. ad. Lynn, Mass.

Neal, James, Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 19, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 Oct. 62.

Odiorne, George W., Pr.: b. Portsmouth, age 22, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. — May 64, to Corp. 9 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 24 Aug. 64, to 1st Sergt. 1 March 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Perkins, David W., Pr.: b. Chester, age 21, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 21 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, to Corp. 22 Feb. 62, to Sergt. 1 April 63, to 1st. Sergt. 3 Feb. 64, O.D.

Palmer, Joseph E., Pr.: b. Hampton, age 22, res. Hampton, O.V., enl. 18 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 15 May 64.

Perkins, John W., Pr.: b. Newburyport, Mass., age 24, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 21 April 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 14 April 65.

Pevear, Daniel E., Pr.: b. Hampton Falls, age 22, res. Hampton Falls, O.V., enl. 13 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Hampton Falls.

Pevear, Samuel L., Pr.: b. Hampton Falls, age 21, res. Hampton Falls, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 20 July 65, New York, re-enl. 16 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Hampton Falls.

Parks, William B., Pr.: b. New Market, age 23, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Plaisted, James W., Pr.: b. Portsmouth, age 21, res. Stratham, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 Oct. 62, furl. — May 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to 1st Sergt. 19 May 64, to 1st Lt. 24 April 65, to Capt. (not mustered), O.D.

Randall, Charles D., Pr.: b. Durham, age 18, res. unknown, O.V., enl. — Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out. 23 Aug. 64 P.O. ad. Redwood City, Cal.

Rowe, Charles, Pr.: b. Kensington, age 28, res. Kensington, O.V., enl. 20 April 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 April 63, furl. — Nov 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64.

Smith, Charles W., Pr.: b. Brentwood, age 28, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 19 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 Dec. 61, to Sergt. 7 June 64, O.D.

Sawyer, George E. H., Pr.: b. Fremont, age 22, res. Hopkinton, O.V., enl. 15 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 28 Aug. 62.

Shorey, Nathaniel, Pr.: b. Rochester, age 21, res. Somersworth, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 19 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 24 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 27 April 65. P.O. ad. E. Rochester.

Stoodley, Thomas E., Pr.: b. Kittery, Me., age 19, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Elliot, Me.

Simpson, Rufus, Pr.: b. Greenland, age 19, res. Greenland, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64. P.O. ad. Gloucester, Mass.

Wilson, Joseph, Pr.: b. Bangor, Me., age 20, res. Seabrook, O.V., enl. 11 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 10 July 63, wd. 16 June 62.

Wheeler, George W., Pr.: b. New Castle, age 19, res. New Castle, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Auburndale, Mass.

Watson, James O., Pr.: b. New Market, age 25, res. New Market, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 28 July 62.

Whittier, George A., Pr.: b. Newton, age 18, res. Newton, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, to Corp. 21 March 65. P.O. ad. Lawrence, Mass.

Whittier, Edmund S., Pr.: b. Newton, age 19, res. Newton, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Young, Joseph H., Pr.: b. Wakefield, age 27, res. Rye, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Newburyport, Mass.

Recruits, Co. D.

Allen, William, Pr.: b. Barnstead, age 21, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, k.a. 13 May 64, sub. for Chas. C. Bean of Barnstead.

Arlin, Emri, Pr.: b. Concord, age 26, res. Concord, D.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, k.a. 13 May 64 (only drafted man in regt.), deserted, apprehended.

Battis, John, Pr.: b. Cuba, W. I., age 22, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., sub. for John S. Thing of Alton.

Burns, James, Pr.: b. Philadelphia, Pa., age 25, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, tr. to V.R.C., —— wd. 16 June 64, O.S., sub. for John M. Jenness of Alton.

Brown, Charles, 2d. Pr.: b. Valparaiso, Chili, age 38, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 17 Nov 63, must. in 17 Nov. 63, drowned 11 Jan. 65, wd. 27 Oct. 64.

Clay, George W., Pr.: b. Barrington, age 19, res. New Market, V.R., enl. 27 Aug. 61, must. in 27 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 May 63.

Carroll, Charles, Pr.: b. Croydon, age 42, res. Claremont, V.R., enl. 24 Aug. 62, must. in 29 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, by Prov. Ord. 73, Goldsboro', O.D. P.O. ad. Claremont.

Carroll, Van Buren, Pr.: b. Croydon, age 28, res. Croydon, V.R., enl. 30 Aug. 62, must. in 30 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65 by Prov Ord. 73, Goldsboro', O.D. P.O. ad. Croydon.

Claymaums, Charles, Pr.: b. Saxony, Germany, age 29, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, k.a. 14 May 64, sub. for Ezra Dolby of Alton.

Coursin, Robert, Pr.: b. Vermont, age 25, res. Hanover, V.R., enl. 18 Nov. 63, must. in 18 Nov. 63, disch. for dis. 5 June 65.

Duffey, William, Pr.: b. Bradford, age 22, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. 16 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 64, sub. for Martin N. B. Lang of Alton.

Dodge, Wm. Ladd, Pr: b. So. Boston, age 19, res. Hampton, V.R., enl. 26 Aug. 61, must. in 26 Aug. 61, disch. to date 16 Oct. 64, to Sergt.-Maj. 20 Jan. 63 (see N.C.S.), O.D. P.O. ad. Topsfield, Mass.

Eaton, Robert, Pr.: b. Seabrook, age 44, res. Seabrook, V.R., enl. 2 Jan. 64, must. in 2 Jan. 64, disch. for dis. 20 May 65, wd. 13 May 64. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Gerald, Frank E., Pr.: b. Concord, age 15, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 28 Feb. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, must. out 20 July 65, to Mus. 4 May 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64. P.O. ad. Amesbury, Mass.

Hogan, Patrick, Pr.: b Nova Scotia, age 21, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 17 Nov. 63, must. in 17 Nov 63, disch. for dis. 11 July 65, N.S.H.

Mills, George H., Pr.: b. Concord, age 15, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 5 Feb. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, must. out 20 July 65, to Mus. 4 May 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64., O.D. P.O. ad. Concord.

McIver, Murdough, Pr.: b. Stornaway, Scot., age 21, res. Orford, V.R., enl. 28 Jan. 64, must. in 26 Feb. 64, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

McCormick, Robert, Pr.: b. New York City, age 27, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Henry Graves of Keene.

Mullaholland, John, Pr.: b. France, age 21, res. Canaan, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for George Tilton of Canaan.

Malmgrist, Gustave A., Pr.: b. Sweden, age 20, res. Bristol, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 7 Nov. 64, N.S.H., sub. for Ichabod C. Bartlett of Bristol.

McCoy, John, Pr.: b. Vermont, age. 21, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 12 Nov 63, must. in 12 Nov. 63, must. out 20 July 65.

McDonald, Donald, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 21, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 17 Nov. 63, must in 17 Nov. 63, died of wds. 16 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 64, cap. 16 June 64.

O'Brien, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 30, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, died of wds. 30 Oct. 64, wd. 1 Oct. 64, sub. for Oliver Graves of Keene.

Ormstindorf, John, Pr.: b. Germany, age 30, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 17 Nov. 63, must. in 17 Nov. 63, died of disease 15 Aug. 64, wd. 13 May 64, cap. 13 May 64.

Plummer, Daniel E., Pr.: b. Newington, age 18, res. Newington, V.R., enl. 27 Aug. 61, must. in 27 Aug. 61, disch. 31 Aug. 61, disch. by civil authority, Concord.

Paul, Leon, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, cap. 2 Oct. 64, sub. for Francis W Stickney of Plainfield.

Powers, James, Pr.: b. Maine, age 25, res. Bristol, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, disch. 24 May 65, cap. 16 June 64, disch. by W D. telegram, Goldsboro', sub. for Geo. S. Fowler of Bristol.

Prince, Jerome, Pr.: b. Woonsocket, R. I., age 21, res. Lyme, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, tr. to V.R.C. 28 Jan. 65, wd. 18 May 64, O.S., sub. for Geo. P Amsden of Lyme. P.O. ad. Milford, Mass.

Ray, Jacques, Pr.: b. France, age 26, res. Campton, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Jason Clark of Campton. P.O. ad. Portsmouth.

Ranney, William, Pr.: b. Newfoundland, age 24, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 3 Sept. 64, O.D., sub. for John G. Harriman of Claremont.

Ridden, Thomas, Pr.: b. Canada, age 25, res. Bristol, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 17 Nov. 64, wd. 13 May 64, O.D., sub. for James A. Webster of Bristol.

Smith, John, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 21, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 12 Nov 63, must. in 12 Nov. 63, des. 16 July 64, wd. 13 May 64, furl. ——

Shepherd, Joseph, Pr.: b. Lancashire, Eng., age 24, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, k.a. 16 June 64, sub for Martin V B. Gore of Plainfield.

Swan, Andrew, Pr.: b. Lawrence, Mass., age 21, res. Swanzey, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, disch. 17 July 65, wd. — May 64, furl. ——, disch. Concord, N. H., sub. for Menzeus E. Stratton of Swanzey.

Schnider, George, Pr.: b. Germany, age 30, res. Lebanon, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, k.a. 14 May 64, sub. for C. H. Damon of Lebanon.

Tucker, William, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 32, res. Bridgewater, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 30 June 64, O.D., sub. for Daniel Brown of Bridgewater, d. —— 88, Greenland.

Vanson, Charles, Pr.: b. Bennington, Vt., age 22, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, disch. to date 20 July 65, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for Luther Stone of Keene.

Watson, George E., Pr.: b. Pittsfield, age 17, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 3 Sept. 61, must. in 3 Sept. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, to Corp. 21 March 65, d. 28 Jan. 70, Concord.

Walker, Charles, Pr.: b. England, age 22, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, k.a. 13 May 64, sub. for Byron Sanborn of Plainfield.

Wesber, James, Pr.: b. Dracut, Mass., age 36, res. Bristol, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, disch. for dis. 13 Sept. 64, sub. for Gilbert Dolloff of Bristol. P.O. ad. Nashua.

White, John C., Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Bridgewater, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, cap. 2 Oct. 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., sub. for Joseph Adams of Bridgewater.

Williams, Robert, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 25, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 14 Aug. 63, must. in 14 Aug. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 24 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 4 Oct. 64, sub. for Merritt F. Colby of Plainfield.

Gain by Transfer.

Webber, George H., tr. from K, disch. for dis. 29 July 62, to Mus. ——, O.D., O.S.

COMPANY E.

Plimpton, Josiah I., Capt.: b. Cambridge, Mass., age 35, res. Milford, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, to Maj. 30 Aug. 62, O.D. (See F. and S.)

Ela, Richard, 1st Lt.: b. Concord, age 21, res. Concord, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, to Capt. 1 June 62, l.a. 22 Nov. 62, O.D.

Jackson, George W., 2d Lt.: b. Gardner, Mass., age 25, res. Concord, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 16 Dec. 61, d. 26 July 90, Concord.

Flanders, Daniel J., 1st Sergt.: b. Wheelock, Vt., age 27, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 2 July 63, to 2d Lt. 31 May 62, to 1st Lt. 18 April 63, l.a. — May 63, O.S. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Nutting, George P., 2d Sergt.: b. Ashburnham, Mass., age 25, res. New Ipswich, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 11 March 63, to 1st Sergt. 11 Oct. 62, d. 20 March 74, Memphis, Tenn.

Osgood, Abner W., 3d Sergt.: b. Nelson, age 17, res. Milford, O.V., enl. 23 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 10 Oct. 62, to ranks 8 Nov. 61.

Bullock, Philip M., 4th Sergt.: b. Warren, age 27, res. Hanover, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 23 June 62, d. 9 Jan. 92, Lawrence, Mass.

McDonald, Converse D., 5th Sergt.: b. Clinton, Me., age 38, res. Plymouth, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 2 Nov. 62 (was a color bearer), O.D., d. 15 April 85, Plymouth.

Hazen, Charles S., 1st Corp.: b. Princeton, Mass., age 21, res. Milford, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. to date 17 Dec. 64, to Sergt. 23 June 62, to 2d Lt. 24 Nov. 63, wd. 13 May 64, l.a. 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Dublin.

Abbott, Warren S., 2d Corp.: b. Concord, age 23, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, N.Y., to ranks 27 Sept. 61, to Corp. 11 Oct. 62, to ranks 1 May 64, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64. P.O. ad. Suncook.

Scales, Royal, Jr., 3d Corp.: b. Canterbury, age 29, res. Canterbury, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Sergt. 11 Oct. 62, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, O.D.

Millett, William F., 4th Corp.: b. So. Andover, Mass., age 24, res. Hudson, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, res'd 19 Nov. 62, wd. 13 May 64, to Corp. 26 May 64, O.D.

Abbott, George H., 5th Corp.: b. Loudon, age 23, res. Loudon, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, to Sergt. 12 Nov. 61, to 1st Sergt. 12 March 63.

Hoyt, Jason R. C., 6th Corp.: b. Concord, age 32, res. Penacook, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to ranks 16 Aug. 62, wd. 16 June 64. P.O. ad. Loudon.

York, Albert, 7th Corp.: b. Skowhegan, Me., age 24, res. Mount Vernon, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to ranks 25 March 62, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 26 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 15 Oct. 64, to 1st Sergt. 10 Jan. 65, wd. 15 Jan. 65, furl. 8 June 65, O.S.

Fife, George, 8th Corp.: b. Pembroke, age 28, res. Northwood, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 12 March 63, wd. 13 May 64.

Cutter, James R., 1st Mus.: b. Hubbardston, Mass., age 20, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 3 Sept. 61.

Davis, Horace L., 2d Mus.: b. Holderness, age 20, res. Canaan, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Donley, Michael P., Wag.: b. Trim, Ire., age 24, res. New Ipswich, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 27 Sept. 61, to Sergt. 19 Nov. 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, to 1st Sergt. 20 May 64, to 2d Lt. 16 July 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to 1st Lt. 24 Feb. 65, to Capt. 19 May 65, O.D. P.O. ad. East Rindge.

Asquith, Daniel, Pr.: b. England, age 42, res. Merrimack, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 23 June 62.

Abbott, John, Pr.: b. Lyme, age 21, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. to date 20 July 65, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, wd. 16 June 64, des. ——, ret'd., O.D.

Brown, Horatio H., Pr.: b. Burrillville, R.I., age 20, res. North Weare, O.V., enl. 18 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, re-enl. 17 Feb. 64, to Corp. 26 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 10 Jan. 65.

Brown, Daniel H., Pr.: b. Deering, age 38, res. Bennington, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 1 July 63, furl. 9 May 63.

Burdick, Rodney W., Pr.: b. Murray, N.Y., age 25, res. Amherst, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, furl. — Sept. 63, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, to Corp. 18 July 64, to 1st Sergt. 26 Aug. 64, to ranks 10 Jan. 65, to Sergt. 9 July 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Amherst.

Barrett, Cyrus A., Pr.: b. Washington, age 28, res. Deering, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Francestown.

Buss, Joseph, Pr.: b. Nashua, age 43, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 5 March 63.

Benson, George W., Pr.: b. Hooksett, age 27, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 18 July 64, to Corp. 19 Nov. 62., wd. 13 May 64.

Bartlett, Stephen H., Pr.: b. Concord, age 19, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 18 Feb. 62.

Burnham, Matthew F., Pr.: b. Mount Vernon, age 28, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 Jan. 63. P.O. ad. Mount Vernon.

Buxton, John R., Pr.: b. Philadelphia, Pa., age 32, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D., N.S.H.

Bickford, Noah E., Pr.: b. Vermont, age 38, res Vermont, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 Oct. 61.

Briley, Thomas, Pr.: b. England, age 34, res. Bristol, R.I., O.V., enl. 6 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Brown, Jeremiah, Pr.: b. Loudon, age 18, res. Loudon, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 14 Nov. 62.

Burns, John B., Pr.: b. Milford, age 18, res. Milford, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 May 64, O.D. P.O. ad. 1050 W Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Burrows, James, Pr.: b. Tyngsboro', Mass., age 27, res. Tewksbury, Mass., O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 30 Sept. 64, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, wd. 14 May 64.

Carr, George D., Pr.: b. Londonderry, age 30, res. Hudson, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, d. of wds. 28 June 62, wd. 16 June 62 and cap.

Chase, Valentine M., Pr.: b. Weare, age 19, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, d. of wds. 24 July 62, wd. 16 June 62 and cap.

Drew, Charles H., Pr.: b. Pembroke, age 21, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to Co. H 1 Jan. 62 (see Co. H). P.O. ad. Washingtonville, N.Y

Dimick, Asa, Pr.: b. Lyme, age 22, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 15 May 64, O.D.

Dolan, Hugh, Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 22, res. Merrimack, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. 157 Monroe St., Springfield, Mass.

Dolan, Peter H. B., Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 18, res. Merrimack, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 13 June 62, to Sergt. 30 Nov 63. P.O. ad. 3741 No. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Davis, Thomas S., Pr.: b. Epping, age 24, res. Epping, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Dickey, James M., Pr.: b. Epsom, age 21, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 23 June 62, res'd 8 Feb. 63, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, wd. 14 May 64, wd. 31 May 64, to Corp. 10 Jan. 65, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Foss, John, Pr.: b. Concord, age 21, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 3 Sept. 61.

Fogg, Stephen F., Pr.: b. Deerfield, age 23, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 25 March 62, to 1st Sergt. 13 June 62, res'd 11 Oct. 62, to Corp. 9 Feb. 63, to Sergt. 18 July 64. P.O. ad. Springvale, Me.

Fontaine, Lewis, Pr.: b. Canada, age 19, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 64.

Gardner, James M., Pr.: b. at sea, age 23, res. Merrimack, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 Dec. 62.

Hadley, Stephen, 2d, Pr.: b. Canaan, age 25, res. Canaan, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 9 Sept. 64, wd. 13 May 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Lebanon.

Hadley, Andrew J., Pr.: b. Hanover, age 27, res. Hanover, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 20 May 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Enfield.

Howe, John M., Pr.: b. Hopkinton, age 22, res. Canterbury, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 28 July 62. P.O. ad. Allenstown.

Hoxie, Benjamin, Pr.: b. Maine, age 20, res. Groton, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 20 Feb. 64 (killed at Olustee, Fla.), O.D.

Hilliard, Roswell M. C., Pr.: b. Pittsfield, age 22, res. Loudon, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 May 63, wd. 7 Jan. 63. P.O. ad. Russellville, Ala.

Heath, Tyler, Pr.: b. Holderness, age 19, res. Canaan, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, wd. ——, k.a. 15 May 64, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64.

Heath, Benj. H., Pr.: b. Sandwich, Mass., age 23, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, furl.—Oct. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Sandwich, Mass.

Hix, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Francestown, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 2 May 64, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64.

Herrick, John E., Pr.: b. Wilton, age 20, res. Wilton, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 18 July 63, d. 20 May 65, Antrim.

Holt, Marquis L., Pr.: b. Nelson, age 16, res. Mason Village, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 18 Aug. 62, furl.—Sept. 63, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 20 May 64, to 1st Sergt. 18 July 64, to Sergt.-Maj. 24 Aug. 64, O.D. (See N.C.S.)

Hennessey, Peter, Pr.: b. Brooklyn, N.Y., age 20, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 8 Nov. 64, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, to Corp. 18 July 64, O.D.

Halligan, Luke, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 30, res. Milford, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease between 18 July and 8 Aug. 63, wd. 18 July 63 and cap.

Ineson, Benjamin, Pr.: b. England, age 25, res. Merrimack, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Jones, George L., Pr.: b. Milford, age 18, res. Milford, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 9 June 64, wd. 16 June 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Johonnet, Emerson L., Pr.: b. New Boston, age 25, res. New Boston, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 30 Nov 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Goffstown.

Kenniston, Horace B., Pr.: b. Norwich, Vt., age 29, res. Deering, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 24 May 64, to Corp. 12 Nov. 61, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to ranks 1 May 64, O.D.

La Clair, Emery, Pr.: b. St. Albans, Vt., age 23, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. to date 31 Dec. 64, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Lear, Henry A., Pr.: b. Epsom, age 18, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 27 Oct. 64, d. 17 Sept. 67, Concord.

Marshall, Harrison L., Pr.: b. Bradford, age 41, res. Greenfield, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 May 63, O.S., d. 14 Aug. 76, Little Rock, Ark.

McDaniel, Samuel, Pr.: b. Concord, age 21, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 1 April 65, wd. 16 June 62, re-enl. 18 Feb. 64, wd. 15 May 64, O.S., d. 30 Aug. 76, Concord.

Prew, Charles, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 17, res. Wilton, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 25 Aug. 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64. P.O. ad. Sterling, Mass.

Palmer, Robert F., Pr.: b. Chicago, Ill., age 21, res. Bow, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 4 Jan. 62.

Pettigrew, Henry J., Pr.: b. Barnstead, age 23, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, to Corp. 6 May 65, to Sergt. 9 July 65, O.D., d. 11 Nov 67, Deerfield.

Pettingill, Andrew J., Pr.: b. Epsom, age 21, res. Epsom, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 26 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 10 Jan. 65, to ranks 14 June 65.

Quimby, David M., Pr.: b. Raymond, age 18, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 20 Aug. 62.

Robinson, Rody, Pr.: b. Concord, age 19, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 April 65, wd. 7 Jan. 63, wd. 26 Aug. 63, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, O.D., N.S.H. P.O. ad. National Military Home, Wis.

Richardson, Henry J., Pr.: b. W. Townsend, Mass., age 20, res. Milford, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64. P.O. ad. Windham.

Richardson, William S., Pr.: b. Limington, Me., age 30, res. Milford, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, furl. 9 May 63. P.O. ad. W. Scarboro', Me.

Robinson, Charles, 1st, Pr.: b. Mason, age 45, res. New Ipswich, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 11 Feb. 62.

Robinson, Charles, 2d, Pr.: b. Montreal, Can., age 19, res. New Ipswich, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, furl. —Feb. 64, N.S.H.

Robinson, Dana D., Pr.: b. Deerfield, age 18, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 15 May 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Groveland, Mass.

Ryan, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 17, res. Milford, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, wd. 15 Jan. 65, furl. ——, N.S.H., O.S. P.O. ad. Milford.

Roby, Walter S., Pr.: b. Boscawen, age 18, res. Penacook, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 20 Dec. 62.

Rattray, Thomas, Pr.: b. Hamilton, Can., age 19, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, wd. 10 July 63, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64. O.D.

Sargent, Moses, Pr.: b. Concord, age 39, res. Loudon, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Loudon.

Stark, Harrison A., Pr.: b. Lyme, age 21, res. Lyme, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 2 June 64, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64. wd. 16 May 64.

Small, Samuel, Pr.: b. Loudon, age 28, res. Loudon, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 12 March 63, wd. 16 June 64 and cap.

Small, Charles H., P.: b. Northwood, age 26, res. Northwood, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 7 Nov 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64.

Stevens, Tristram B., Pr.: b. Loudon, age 35, res. Loudon, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62. P.O. ad. Loudon.

Stephens, Edward R., Pr: b. So. Boston, Mass., age 38 res. Concord, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 Oct. 61.

Smart, William S., Pr.: b. Concord, age 35, res. Hopkinton, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 Jan. 63. P.O. ad. Boscawen.

Shaw, Daniel W., Pr.: b. Freedom, age 25, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Wag. ——, re-enl. 16 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Ossipee.

Stevens, Ransom D., Pr.: b. Vermont, age 21, res. Hooksett, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, O.D.

Scales, Charles F., Pr.: b. Concord, age 19, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Wag. ——, O.D., O.S

Tilton, Charles F., Pr.: b. Deerfield, age 18, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 Oct. 62, d. 18 Oct. 79, Deerfield.

Thomas, John O., Pr.: b. Nottingham, age 33, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 May 62, d. — Aug. 62, Deerfield.

Woods, Francis N., Pr.: b. Greenfield, age 31, res. Francestown, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 7 Nov 64, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Suncook.

White, Charles S., Pr: b. Francestown, age 44, res. Francestown, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 24 June 65, des. 9 June 64, ret'd, disch. under S.O. 300 W.D. of 13 June 65.

Weeks, Andrew M., Pr.: b. Epsom, age 18, res. Epsom, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 21 Aug. 64, wd. 18 July 63, wd. 2 June 64.

Wallace, Charles B., Pr.: b. Upton, Mass., age 26, res. Nottingham, O.V., must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 7 Nov. 64, wd. 16 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, furl. ——. O.D. P.O. ad. Greenfield.

Welch, Benjamin, Pr.: b. Gilmanton, age 28, res. Gilmanton, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Watson, Warren J., Pr.: b. Nottingham, age 18, res. Nottingham, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 14 Sept. 64, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Wescott, Charles H., Pr.: b. Andover, age 20, res. Dorchester, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 March 65, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 23 Feb. 64, wd. 14 May 64. P.O. ad. Davisville.

York, Alfred, Pr.: b. Cornville, age 24, res. Milford, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 16 Feb. 62.

Recruits, Co. E.

Brown, Franklin J., Pr : b. Nantucket, Mass., age 21, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, disch. 12 May 65, wd. 16 May 64, disch. by telegram from W D. at Concord, N. H., O. D., sub. for Frederick A. Briggs of Claremont. P.O. ad. Nantucket, Mass.

Dumars, Peter, Pr. : b. Canada, age 21, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov 63, must. out 20 July 65, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Desmond, John, Pr. : b. Sag Harbor, N.Y., age 25, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. 12 April 64, sub. for John A. Collins of Alton.

Dobbel, John, Pr. : b. Odeuse, Denmark, age 26, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, k.a. 16 May 64, sub. for John D. Hodgdon of Barnstead.

Demary, Peter, Pr. : b. Canada, age 22, res. Lisbon, V.R., enl. 24 Nov 63, must. in 24 Nov. 63, disch. 25 July 65, wd. 16 May 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, disch. Washington, D.C. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Emery, Edward, Pr. : b. New York, age 18, res. Nelson, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, must. out 20 July 65. P.O. ad. W Chazy, N.Y.

Easton, George, Pr. : b. Philadelphia, Pa., age 21, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, k.a. 13 May 64, to Corp. 1 May 64, O.D., sub. for Levi H. Hanson of Barnstead.

Flanders, Joseph A., Pr. : b. Concord, age 18, res. Danbury, V.R., enl. 9 April 64, must. in 9 April 64, disch. 3 July 65, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., to Mus.——. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Frydenland, Alfred E., Pr. : b. Copenhagen, Denmark, age 21, res. Gilmanton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 9 July 65, O.D., sub. for Joseph W Sargent of Gilmanton.

Freeman, Henry, Pr. : b. New York City, age 26, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. 30 April 65, wd. 16 June 64 and cap., sub. for Stephen C. Wentworth of Alton.

Goss, Orville, Pr. : b. Canaan, age 28, res. Canaan, V.R., enl. 16 Aug. 62, must. in 5 Sept. 62, disch. for dis. 10 March 65, to Corp. 19 Nov 62, wd. 10 July 63, wd. 13 May 64, to Sergt. 8 Sept. 64, Sergeant's warrant revoked 6 March 65, as of 28 Feb. P.O. ad. So. Westminster, Mass.

Greenwood, Lewis, Pr. : b. Canada, age 38, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 24 Nov. 63, must. in 24 Nov. 63, disch. for dis. 31 March 64.

Henderson, William, Pr. : b. Lowell, Mass., age 20, res. Laconia. V.R., enl. 8 Feb. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, must. out 1 March 65, wd. 10 July 63, term expired 28 Feb. 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Merrimack.

Hadley, Abel, Pr. : b. Canaan, age 31, res. Canaan, V.R., enl. 1 Sept. 62, must. in 1 Sept. 62, died of disease 16 Sept. 63.

Hilliard, Timothy, Pr. : b. Hill, age 23, res. Grafton, V.R., enl. 26 Aug. 62. must. in 5 Sept. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 13 May 64, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73 Goldsboro', O.D.

Holt, Edward B., Pr. : b. Nelson, age 16, res. Keene, V.R., enl. 23 Dec. 63, must. in 23 Dec. 63, disch. 25 May 65, wd. 13 May 64, disch. by G.O. 37, H.Q. N.C., at Wilmington, d. 5 April 88, Washington, D.C

Hingley, Samuel J., Pr. : b. Truro, N.S., age 21, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, disch. for dis. 1 July 65, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for Chas. L. Chesley of Barnstead.

Hergrives, James, Pr. : b. Lancashire, Eng., age 34, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, wd. 16 May 64, furl. 24 June 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., sub. for Daniel Bunker of Barnstead.

Hildenfrant, Anton, Pr. : b. Baden, Germany, age 29, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. 7 Aug. 64, wd. 14 May 64, furl. —— 64, sub. for Sewell J. Cilley of Barnstead.

Jarverin, Zeb, Pr.: b. Vermont, age 20, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 20 Nov. 63, must. in 20 Nov. 63, des. 20 Jan. 65.

Jones, Elbridge P., Pr.: b. Milford, age 18, res. Milford, V.R., enl. 31 March 64, must. in 31 March 64, disch. for dis. 13 Dec. 64. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Jarvis, Rupert, Pr.: b. Annapolis, N.S., age 21, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, disch. 26 Oct. 65, wd. 13 May 64, N.S.H., sub. for Jethro N. Locke of Barnstead.

Kemp, Oscar, Pr.: b. Vermont, age 31, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, died of disease 24 Sept. 64, wd. 3 Sept. 64, O.D., sub. for Otis F Keyes of Alton.

Leggacy, Tennans, Pr.: b. Vermont, age 30, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 12 Nov 63, must. in 12 Nov 63, k.a. 16 May 64.

Miller, James, Pr.: b. Leith, Scot., age 21, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, disch. 5 June 65, wd. 13 May 64, disch. by G.O. 77 W.D., Pt. Lookout, sub. for Joseph O. Berry of Barnstead.

McCaffrey, James, Pr.: b. Kingston, Can., age 21, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. 12 April 64, sub. for Hanson C. Canney of Barnstead.

McCabe, John, Pr.: b. New York City, age 22, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. 14 April 64, sub. for Samuel E. Jones of Alton.

Martin, James, Pr.: b. Fayal, Portugal, age 21, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, disch. to date 31 July 65, wd. 13 May 64, furl. ——, disch. 2 Aug. 65, to date 31 July, Manchester, N.H., N.S.H., sub. for Richard Roberts of Alton.

Meile, James, Pr.: b. Switzerland, age 25, res. New Castle, S.R., enl. 10 Aug. 63, must. in 10 Aug. 63, des. 28 Sept. 64, sub. for Jacob Hubbley of New Castle.

Philbrick, John W., Pr.: b. Goffstown, age 19, res. Canaan, V.R., enl. 11 Aug. 62, must. in 5 Sept. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 15 May 64, wd. 11 Feb. 65, des. ——, ret'd, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73 Goldsboro', O.D. P.O. ad. Canaan Centre.

Pettingill, David, Pr: b. Weare, age 43, res. Antrim, V.R., enl. 22 March 64, must. in 22 March 64, tr. to V.R.C. 9 Jan. 65, wd. 13 May 64, O.S. P.O. ad. Concord.

Robinson, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 27, res. Dublin, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 May 64, O.S.

Wescott, Albert C., Pr.: b. Wilmot, age 18, res. Dorchester, V.R., enl. 2 Sept. 62, must. in 3 Sept. 62, disch. for dis. 20 May 65, wd. 16 May 64. P.O. ad. Bristol.

Gain by Transfer.

Gove, Charles H., Pr.: tr. from H, must. out 20 July 65, to Mus. 1 Jan. 62, furl. 4 Aug. 62, re-enl. 18 Feb. 64, des. 8 Nov. 64, ret'd. P.O. ad. Hillman, Mich.

Kimball, William H., Pr.: tr. from B, tr. to V.R.C. 15 July 63, O.S.

COMPANY F.

Randlett, James F., Capt.: b. New Market, age 27, res. Nashua, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, l.a. 27 Dec. 62, l.a. — March 64, to Maj. 29 April 64, O.D. (See F and S.)

Burnham, Chas. S., 1st Lt.: b. Pelham, age 25, res. Nashua, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 6 Dec. 63, to 1st Lt. 16 Oct. 62, l.a. 4 July 63, O.D. P.O. ad. Waltham, Mass.

Marsh, Henry A., 2d Lt.: b. Amherst, Mass., age 21, res. Nashua, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 30 Dec. 62, wd. 16 June 62, l.a. 6 Aug. 62, to 1st Lt. 16 Oct. 62. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Stearns, George, 1st Sergt.: b. New York City, age 21, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 31 Oct. 64, to 2d Lt. 15 Oct. 62, to 1st Lt. 17 April 63, l.a. — Dec. 63, to Capt. 20 Jan. 64, l.a. — March 64, O.D., d. 11 Jan. 81, Boston, Mass.

Moore, Horatio T., 2d Sergt.: b. Putney, Vt., age 22, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 19 June 62, wd. 16 June 62.

Nottage, Thomas, Jr., 3d Sergt.: b. Quincy, Mass., age 30, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Sept. 62, d. 8 Jan. 79 Nashua.

Flanders, King H., 4th Sergt.: b. Wheelock, Vt., age 35, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 31 May 64, wd. 16 June 62, furl. — May 63, O.S., d. 11 April 91, Fitchburg, Mass.

Wadsworth, David, Jr., 5th Sergt.: b. Worcester, Mass., age 23, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 24 Sept. 64, to 2d Lt. 19 Jan. 63, l.a. 12 May 63, to 1st Lt. 29 June 63, l.a. — March 64, to Capt. 29 April 64, wd. 16 May 64. P.O. ad. Manchester

Sager, Zeri S., 1st Corp.: b. Berkshire, Vt., age 22, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 22 Nov 61, O.S.

Button, Eugene J., 2d Corp.: b. Essex, N.Y., age 22, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 May 64, to Sergt. 1 July 62, to 1st Sergt. 17 Oct. 62, to 2d Lt. 29 June 63, wd. 18 July 63, to 1st Lt. 20 Jan. 64.

Farmer, Joseph E., 3d Corp.: b. Greenfield, age 35, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 26 May 62, d. 26 Feb. 80, Burlington, Vt.

Akerman, Joseph, 4th Corp.: b. Newburyport, Mass., age 25, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Sergt. 17 Oct. 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, to 2d Lt. 6 June 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to 1st Lt. 28 Nov 64, to Capt. 24 Feb. 65, O.D., d. 21 July 79, Nashua.

McCoy, James E., 5th Corp.: b. Pelham, age 19, res. Pelham, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Sergt. 17 Oct. 62, to 1st Sergt. 30 June 63, re-enl. 16 Feb. 64, wd. 16 June 64, to 2d Lt. 19 June 64, wd. 27 Oct. 64, to 1st Lt. 30 Oct. 64, to Capt. 3 March 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Gay, George H., 6th Corp.: b. Chelsea, Mass., age 25, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 28 Feb. 63, wd. 25 Aug. 63, wd. 18 May 64, to 1st Sergt. 19 June 64.

Harris, Wesley T., 7th Corp.: b. Nashua, age 25, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, res'd 14 Sept. 63, furl. 29 Jan. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Wakefield, Mass.

Duffee, Ross C., 8th Corp.: b. Ireland, age 29, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, furl. 19 Jan. 64, wd. 13 May 64, to Sergt. 17 June 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Day, John E., 1st Mus.: b. Nashua, age 23, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 21 Feb. 64, des. — April 64, ret'd, to Corp. 23 Oct. 64, to Sergt. 14 Dec. 64, O.D.

Veasey, Joel, 2d Mus.: b. Claremont, age 25, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Honey Grove, Texas.

Rhodes, Joel H., Wag.: b. Hopkinton, Mass., age 39, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch for dis. 9 Aug. 62, O.D.

Allen, George A., Pr.: b. Hancock, age 37, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Feb. 62, O.D.

Austin, Albert J., Pr.: b. Dracut, Mass., age 20, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 18 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 6 May 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Somerville, Mass.

Bickford, John W., Pr.: b. Waltham, Mass., age 29, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 Sept. 62.

Blood, Stillman, Pr.: b. Hollis, age 31, res. Hollis, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 15 May 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, des. 7 Nov. 64, ret'd, O.D., d. 8 Jan. 79, Hollis.

Barnard, John P. W., Pr.: b. Springfield, Vt., age 31, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 26 July 62.

Bingham, Arthur, Pr.: b. Nashua, age 21, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D., d. 13 July 78, Nashua.

Curby, Abram, Pr.: b. New Haven, Vt., age 18, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 20 Sept. 64, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. West Brookfield, Vt.

Courivou, Frank, Pr.: b. Canada, age 28, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D., N.S.H. P.O. ad. Togus, Me.

Chase, James L., Pr.: b. Merrimack, age 18, res. Hollis, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 14 April 64, wd. 15 June 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Groton, Mass.

Chase, Charles F., Pr.: b. Merrimack, age 23, res. Hollis, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. by order 10 July 63, to Corp. 23 June 62, res'd 9 July 62 (com. in Third S. C. Colored), O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Derry Depot.

Caldwell, Nathan, Pr.: b. Hudson, age 18, res. Pelham, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 22 Feb. 64, to Corp. 24 Aug. 64, to ranks 5 Oct. 64, des. 7 Nov 64, ret'd, O.D. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Conrey, Leonard, Pr.: b. Hollis, age 23, res. Hollis, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. South Merrimack.

Crowley, Dennis, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 40, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61.

Courtney, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 20 Sept. 64 (twice in regt. and company), wd. 16 Aug. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64.

Cobb, Norman E., Pr.: b. Bridgewater, Vt., age 28, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, furl. 21 June 65, O.D., d. 10 Nov 87, Bedford.

Coffay, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64.

Copp, Elbridge J., Pr.: b. Warren, age 17, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, to Sergt-Maj. 1 Feb. 62 (see N.C.S.)

Donlan, John, Pr.: b. King's Co., Ire., age 30, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 27 May 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 23 Feb. 63, d. 10 Sept. 64, Nashua.

Doherty, Charles, Pr.: b. Londonderry, Ire., age 34, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 Sept. 62, N.S.H.

Damon, Joseph A. W., Pr.: b. Lancaster, Mass., age 25, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to Reg. Army 17 Nov. 62.

Doherty, John O., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 39, res. Hollis, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 15 Sept. 62.

Davis, Nathaniel C., Pr.: b. Nashua, age 18, res. Windham, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 Nov. 62, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Nat. Home, O.

Davis, Caleb, Pr.: b. Canterbury, age 18, res. Hollis, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Duplez, Edgar, Pr.: b. Sciota, N.Y., age 19, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 Oct. 63, wd. 16 June 62, wd. 28 Aug. 63, O.D.

Douglass, Jerome B., Pr.: b. Springfield, Vt., age 24, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 23 June 64, furl. prior to May 64.

Early, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 30, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 July 62.

Everett, Josiah S., Pr.: b. Newry, Me., age 21, res. Windham, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 17 Oct. 62, to ranks 6 Sept. 63, re-enl. 16 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Everett, Franklin, Pr.: b. Newry, Me., age 23, res. Pelham, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 12 Feb. 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, to Corp. 19 June 64, to Sergt. 24 Aug. 64, wd. 11 Feb. 65.

Enness, John F., Pr.: b. Portugal, age 19, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 25 June 64, wd. 16 May 64, wd. 16 June 64.

Emerson, George W., Pr.: b. Keene, age 44, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Flynn, Bernard, Pr: b. Ireland, age 26, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 11 Nov. 62, d. 16 Jan. 63, Nashua.

French, James, Pr.: b. Nashua, age 37, res. So. Andover, Mass., O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Aug. 62, wd. 16 June 62, N.S.H., O.S., d. 5 June 84, Western Soldiers' Home.

Gould, George A., Pr.: b. Hopkinton, age 26, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Guelow, Daniel, Pr.: b. Greenfield, age 30, res. Greenfield, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 Oct. 61.

Green, Warren, Pr.: b. Dracut, Mass., age 23, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 14 Sept. 63, O.D.

Green, Albert, Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 21, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 21 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 24 Sept. 63, re-enl. 23 Feb. 64, to ranks 23 Oct. 64, des. 7 Nov 64, ret'd, O.D.

Grimes, Francis J., Pr: b. Milford, age 18, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, to Wag. 24 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Gilbert, John, Pr.: b. New York City, age 40, res. Windsor, Vt., O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, O.D.

Gordon, Henrick P., Pr.: b. Tyngsboro', Mass., age 19, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. — Aug. 61, must. in — Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Hall, Chas. T., Pr.: b. Pepperell, Mass., age 20, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, furl. 19 Jan. 64, re-enl. 23 Feb. 64, to Corp. 4 Aug. 64, res'd 25 Feb. 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Hosmer, Francis, Pr.: b. Concord, Mass., age 23, res. Lowell, Mass., O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, furl. — Sept. 63.

Hardy, Wm. F., Pr.: b. Hudson, age 22, res. Hudson, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Hayden, Alfred P., Pr.: b. Groton, Mass., age 19, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 14 Aug 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 July 62, to Sergt. 30 June 63, wd. 30 June 63, wd. 25 Aug. 63, furl. 18 Oct. 63, O.D. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Ingram, Henry, Pr.: b. Vermont, age 21, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 26 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, furl. — Oct. 64, to Corp. 1 July 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Johnson, Augustus, Pr.: b. Bennington, age 35, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61, O.S.

Jackman, Lemuel N., Pr.: b. Pembroke, age 18, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, to Corp. 12 July 62, re-enl. 16 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 1 March 64, to Adjt. 26 Jan. 65, O.D. (See F. and S.)

Jennings, Amos E., Pr.: b. Chester, Vt., age 40, res. Unity O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 10 Oct. 64, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64 and cap.

Kimball, John B., Pr.: b. Piermont, age 24, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 10 Nov. 62.

King, John L., Pr.: b. France, age 31, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 19 July 65, re-enl. 18 Feb. 64, disch. N.Y., O.D. P.O. ad. Newport Centre.

Kendall, Walter B., Pr.: b. Claremont, age 19, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 64, re-enl. 21 Feb. 64, to Corp. 6 June 64.

Lay, Charles, Pr.: b. Montreal, Can. age 27, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, O.D.

McGowen, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 37, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 23 May 64, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. 72 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

Mygatt, Revingstone H., Pr: b. Troy, age 23, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 13 May 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Nashua.

McCabe, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 29 Sept. 64, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, N.S.H.

McCoy, Adolphus, Pr.: b. Pelham, age 19, res. Pelham, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 July 62. P.O ad. Lowell, Mass.

McCombs, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 29, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 23 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 29 July 63.

Mann, Charles W., Pr.: b. Upton, Mass., age 26, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out. 20 July 65, re-enl. 21 Feb. 64.

Miller, George W., Pr.: b. Alstead, age 21, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 3 Sept. 62, wd. 16 June 62, N.S.H.

McConihe, Lewis A., Pr.: b. Portsmouth, age 18, res. Windham, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 6 Nov 63, wd. 25 Aug. 63, to Corp. 6 Sept. 63, res'd 14 Sept. 63. P.O. ad. Haverhill, Mass.

Nichols, Fred A., Pr.: b. Lynn, Mass., age 19, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 17 June 64, furl. — May 63, re-enl. 21 Feb. 64, to Corp. 1 March 64, wd. 16 June 64, O.D.

Norcross, Joseph F., Pr.: b. Boylston, Mass., age 41, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Wag.——, O.D., d. 26 Jan. 80, Nashua.

Pierce, Hiram, Pr.: b. Moira, N.Y., age 23, res. Litchfield, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, furl. —— 63, wd. 10 July 63. P.O. ad. Walpole, Mass.

Philbrook, Chas. W., Pr.: b. Chelmsford, Mass., age 19, res. Pelham, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 29 Sept. 64, wd. 15 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Peabody, Ezra B., Pr.: b. New Boston, age 41, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 28 Nov. 62, wd. 16 June 62, furl. 20 Sept. 62. P.O. ad. Milford.

Parkhurst, William C., Pr.: b. Townshend, Vt., age 34, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 18 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 23 Sept. 61, O.S., d. 25 Jan. 90, Springfield, Mass.

Scanlan, Michael, Pr.: b. Kerry Co., Ire., age 27, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 Sept. 62.

Shea, Corneille, Pr.: b. Loudon, age 24, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Sept. 62.

Stetson, Fred B., Pr.: b. Worcester, Mass., age 18, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 18 May 64, to Corp. 17 Oct. 62.

Shipley, George L., Pr.: b. Nashua, age 27, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Swallow, George E., Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 18, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 2 Dec. 62.

Selingham, Frank W., Pr: b. Woodstock, age 21, res. Woodstock, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 24 Oct. 62, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Woodstock.

Shea, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 18, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 2 Nov. 62.

Smith, George H., Pr: b. Mount Vernon, age 19, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64. P.O. ad. Lebanon.

Scott, Ard, Pr.: b. Charlestown, age 31, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 21 Nov. 64, to Corp. 1 Dec. 61, re-enl. 21 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 17 June 64, to 1st Sergt. 24 Aug. 64, cap. 1 Oct. 64.

Toothaker, Jotham S., Pr.: b. Orono, Me., age 28, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 Dec. 62, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Claremont.

Willard, Nathaniel L., Pr.: b. Georgia, Vt., age 36, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Waters, John, Pr: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D., N.S.H.

Wyman, George L., Pr.: b. Goffstown, age 21, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 13 May 64, O.D. P.O. ad. 100 West St., W Manchester.

Wyman, Charles A., Pr.: b. Hudson, age 19, res. Hudson, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Welch, Wm. H., Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 21, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 29 Sept. 64, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64.

Willoughby, Varnum, Pr.: b. Hollis, age 32, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 15 July 63, O.S., d. 3 Oct. 90, Hollis.

Williams, William, Pr.: b. Leicestershire, Eng., age 32, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 May 62.

Recruits, Co. F.

Adams, Theophilus B., Pr.: b. Nashua, age 18, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 6 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 9 May 63.

Alexander, Daniel S., Pr.: b. Middlesex, Vt., age 20, res. Claremont, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must. in 9 Sept. 62, died of wds. 16 May 64, wd. 15 May 64, O.D.

Andrews, George W., Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 22, res. Andover, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for James L. Kenniston of Andover. P.O. ad. Cortland, So. Dakota.

Armstrong, Charles, Pr.: b. England, age 25, res. Sullivan, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 25 Feb. 65, to Sergt. 1 July 65, sub. for John Lock of Sullivan.

Anderson, George, Pr.: b. England, age 22, res. Newport, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, des. 3 June 65, sub. for Anthony Page of Newport.

Allen, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 28, res. Henniker, S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 May 65, to ranks 19 June 65, sub. for John W Morse of Henniker.

Burke, Leonard O. F., Pr.: b. Nashua, age 17, res. Chelsea, Mass., V.R., enl. 7 March 62, must. in 17 March 62, disch. 24 April 65, wd. 18 May 64, to Corp. 24 Aug. 64, term exp. 17 March 65, O.D., d. 14 Sept. 75, at sea.

Berry, Lorenzo W., Pr.: b. Sweden, Me., age 29, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 7 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, k.a. 13 May 64, O.D.

Barrett, Townes. Pr.: b. Hudson, age 42, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73 Dept. N.C., O.D.

Brown, William E., Pr.: b. Woodstock, age 22, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 12 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, furl. 29 Jan. 64, wd. 16 May 64, to Corp. 6 May 65, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73 Dept. N.C., O.D. P.O. ad. Brighton, Me.

Bingham, George B., Pr: b. Nashua, age 23, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 14 Aug. 62, must. in 18 Aug. 62, furl. 4 Jan. 64, to Com. Sergt. 23 Aug. 64, O.D. (See N.C.S.)

Bateman, James. Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Antrim, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, des. 15 Jan. 65, sub. for Abram A. Ramsey of Antrim.

Blake, James. Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Webster, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. 14 Dec. 64, des. 15 Jan. 65, sub. for John W Colby of Webster.

Brady, Francis, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Swanzey, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for Thayer Thompson of Swanzey.

Baker, Joseph, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Holderness, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Joel Hodge of Holderness.

Bernasconi, Robert, Pr.: b. Switzerland, age 21, res. Hillsboro', S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Mus. 1 March 65, sub. for Wm. G. Gould of Hillsboro'

Butler, James D., Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Sullivan, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 25 Feb. 65, sub. for George L. Mason of Sullivan.

Burke, Dennis, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Brookline, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, des. 25 March 65, sub. for William B. Rockwood of Brookline.

Burns, Henry, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Hinsdale, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, des. 3 June 65, sub. for Samuel E. Perham of Hinsdale.

Beldean, Lewis, Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Northumberland, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, died of disease 18 July 65, sub. for Wayne Cobleigh of Northumberland.

Boyd, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 28, res. Deerfield, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Cyrus N. Giles of Deerfield. P.O. ad. Delano, Minn.

Bueltner, George, Pr.: b. Germany, age 27, res. Meredith, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for George S. Beckford of Meredith.

Blackington, David P., Pr.: b. Virginia, age 28, res. New Boston, S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, des. 3 June 65, sub. for Jacob Langdell of New Boston.

Brankley, John, Pr.: b. Italy, age 35, res. Franklin, S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, des. 5 June 65, sub. for D. S. Gilchrist of Franklin.

Chamberlain, Albert G., Pr.: b. Barre, Mass., age 22, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 5 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, to Corp. 28 Feb. 63, res'd 22 Feb. 64, des. 7 Nov 64, ret'd, disch. by Prov Ord. 73 Dept. N.C., O.D., N.S.H.

Courtney, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Merrimack, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 Jan. 65, to Sergt. 15 Feb. 65 (twice in regt. and co.), sub. for Newton McClure of Merrimack.

Campbell, James, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Lempster, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, des. 3 June 65, sub. for Ozias M. George of Lempster.

Crague, Henry, Pr.: b. Canada, age 24, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for Preston T. Smith of Concord.

Cooney, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Winchester, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Daniel J. Emerson of Winchester.

Clark, John, Pr.: b. Canada, age 26, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, to Sergt. 15 Feb. 65, to Q.M.S. 2 July 65 (see N.C.S.), O.D., sub. for George H. Cross of Keene.

Carroll, James, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Atkinson, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, des. 5 June 65, sub. for Amos H. Noyes of Atkinson.

Dinsmore, Joseph, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 18 Nov. 63, must. in 18 Nov 63, must. out 20 July 65.

Donihoe, Daniel, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 26, res. Somersworth, S.R., enl. 8 Dec. 64, must. in 8 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Luther L. Hanson of Somersworth.

Dunn, John, Pr.: b. England, age 20, res. Windham, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Wm. A. Dinsmore of Windham.

Dubrough, William, Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Prentiss A. Maynard of Keene.

Davis, James, Pr.: b. England, age 24, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 25 Feb. 65, to Sergt. 6 May 65, sub. for Jethro N. Jenkins of Barnstead.

Dumont, Juluis, Pr.: b. France, age 34, res. New Market, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Napoleon B. Treadwell of New Market.

Eberhard, Charles, Pr.: b. Germany, age 20, res. Sanbornton, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Jeremiah B. Calef of Sanbornton.

Eagan, Luke, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 28, res. Hampton, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for John Brown, Jr., of Hampton.

Flanders, George W., Pr.: b. Nashua, age 27, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 6 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 25 March 63, wd. 22 Oct. 62. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Farnsworth, Charles H., Pr.: b. Nashua, age 18, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 7 Aug. 62, must. in. 14 Aug. 62, k.a. 10 July 63.

Fulton, Charles C., Pr.: b. Concord, age 19, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 13 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, died of wds. 20 Feb. 65, wd. 19 Feb. 65 (by accident), O.D.

Finley, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Pittsfield, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, des. 4 June 65, ret'd, sub. for R. B. Batchelder of Pittsfield.

Ferragallino, Castrunio, Pr.: b. Italy, age 25, res. Hillsboro', S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for George W Burnham of Hillsboro'

Foss, Edwin J., Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Acworth, S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for George Walker of Acworth.

Goodhue, David, Pr.: b. Connecticut, age 23, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 17 Nov. 63, must. in 18 Nov. 63, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 16 May 64, furl. ——, disch. by G.O. 77 W.D. under sentence.

Gadman, Theophile, Pr.: b. Canada, age 20, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Marvin T. Tottingham of Keene.

Graw, John D., Pr.: b. Germany, age 19, res. Webster, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, died of disease 20 March 65, sub. for O. H. Fitz of Webster.

Gleason, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Durham, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 March 65, sub. for Lafayette Hall of Durham.

Harvey, George D., Pr.: b. Brunswick, Me., age 19, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 6 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 13 May 64, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73 Dept. N.C., O.D.

Hall, James H., Pr.: b. Pepperell, Mass., age 19, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73, Dept. N.C., O.D. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Handley, George W., Pr.: b. Dexter, Me., age 31, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 14 Aug. 62, must. in 18 Aug. 62, k.a. 18 May 64.

Harvey, Andrew, Pr.: b. England, age 22, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 18 Nov. 63, must. in 18 Nov. 63, furl. 5 March 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r.

Hennessey, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Acworth, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Hiram N. Heywood of Acworth.

Hagan, Charles, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Benj. F. Harvey of Concord.

Hubbard, Stephen, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, died of disease 26 June 65, sub. for John W Chaflin of Claremont.

Harris, James, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 22, res. Andover, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, des. 3 June 65, n.f.r., A.G.O., sub. for Ira Lovering, Jr., of Andover. P.O. ad. Lynn, Mass.

Harney, George, Pr.: b. England, age 26, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, des. before joining co., n.f.r., A.G.O., sub. for George C. Blanchard of Concord.

Hodgdon, Enos F., Pr.: b. Barnstead, age 18, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 29 March 64, must. in 29 March 64, died of wds. 17 June 64, wd. 16 June 64, O.D.

Jones, John, Pr.: b. England, age 20, res. Orford, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 July 65, O.D., sub. for Henry J. Cushman of Orford.

Jones, George W., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Bath, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, des. 3 June 65, sub. for Albert Sawyer of Bath.

Kelley, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Acworth, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Francis S. True of Acworth.

Kelley, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 27, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, des. 3 June 65, sub. for John Dow of Barnstead.

Kelley, Lawrence, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Alstead, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, furl. 5 March 65, absent 20 July 65, sub. for Chas. E. Cook of Alstead, d. 1 Jan. 92, Lynn, Mass.

Kimball, Lewis, Jr., Pr.: b. Piermont, age 20, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, tr to Fourth U.S.C.T. 20 July 64, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Winthrop, So. Dakota.

Levy, Edward, Pr.: b. Germany, age 30, res. Pembroke, V.R., enl. 21 Nov. 63, must. in 21 Nov. 63, cap. 13 May 64, furl. 15 Dec. 64.

Long, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Walter H. Spalter of Keene.

Linden, James, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 21, res. Windsor, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Chas. A. Wood of Windsor.

Lawson, Gideon, Pr.: b. Canada, age 23, res. Acworth, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, disch. 7 July 65, wd. 22 Feb. 65 (disch. by tel. from W.D., at Phila.), O.D., sub. for Alexander Graham of Acworth.

Morgan, Charles W., Pr.: b. Nashua, age 19, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 6 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 13 May 64, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73 Dept. N. C. P.O. ad. Nashua.

Milliken, Albert H., Pr.: b. Cavendish, Vt., age 21, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, tr. to V.R.C 23 May 64, wd. 18 July 63, furl. March 64, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Merrill, Josiah B., Pr.: b. Hudson, age 42, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, died of disease 24 Oct. 62.

Miller, Henry, Pr.: b. Canada, age 27, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 19 Nov 63, must. in 19 Nov 63, executed 16 April 64, des. April 64, apprehended.

Miller, Henry, Pr.: b. Germany, age 23, res. Acworth, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 6 May 65, revoked 8 May 65, sub. for Benj. S. Eaton of Acworth.

Marcelle, Frank, Pr.: b. Canada, age 19, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 20 Nov 63, must. in 20 Nov 63, des. 9 Nov 64, wd. 18 May 64.

Moore, Charles, Pr.: b. Beekman, N.Y., age 22, res. New Castle, S.R., enl. 10 Aug. 63, must. in 10 Aug. 63, des. 20 Aug. 64, furl. — May 63, wd. 18 May 64, sub. for Nathan White of New Castle.

McTavish, Hugh, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 30, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 18 Nov. 63, must. in 18 Nov 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 March 65, furl. 12 June 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Bark Lake, Ont.

McKenley, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. New Market, S.R., enl. 8 Dec. 64, must. in 8 Dec. 64, died of disease 6 June 65, sub. for Thomas B. Robinson of New Market.

Mack, Michael, Pr: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Centre Harbor, S.R., enl. 8 Dec. 64, must. in 8 Dec. 64, des. 3 June 65, sub. for Chas. E. Smith of Centre Harbor.

Maier, Lewis, Pr.: b. Germany, age 22, res. Cornish, S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Edwin P Bartlett of Cornish.

O'Brien, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Surry, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 22 March 65, O.D., sub. for John Kingsbury of Surry.

Pushee, Jesse C., Pr: b. Lyme, age 42, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 14 Aug. 62, must. in 18 Aug. 62, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 30 June 63, furl. —— 64, to Sergt. 24 Aug. 64, to 1st Sergt. 1 Oct. 64, to 1st Lt. 29 April 65, O.D., d. 28 Oct. 74, Nashua.

Price, Thomas. Pr.: b. Philadelphia, Pa., age 22, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64, des. 7 Nov 64, ret'd, to Sergt. 1 Jan. 65, to 1st Sergt. 6 May 65, to 1st Lt. 20 July 65, not must., sub for Jonathan G. Downs of Barnstead.

Patch, John, Pr.: b. Waterboro', Me., age 28, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, died of disease 19 Aug. 64, cap. 13 May 64, sub. for Samuel Getchell of Alton.

Ross, Chester A., Pr : b. Sidney, Me., age 21, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 6 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 27 Oct. 64, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73, O.D.

Remick, Carl A. B., Pr.: b. Altenburg, Ger., age 22, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, died of ——, cap. 16 May 64, d. Andersonville, sub. for Joshua C Pickering of Barnstead.

Riss, Carl. Pr.: b. Spain, age 22, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for Henry J. Dolby of Alton.

Roberts, Samuel, Pr.: b. Suffolk, Eng., age 24, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, disch. for dis. 21 Dec. 64, wd. 16 May 64, sub. for Seth E. Rollins of Alton.

Riley, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 27, res. Alstead, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 19 June 65, sub. for Winslow B. Potter of Alstead.

Ryan, John, Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Swanzey, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Orlon E. Pearson of Swanzey.

Ring, John, Pr.: b. Frankfort, Ger., age 30, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, k.a. 13 May 64, O.D., sub. for Frank P. Sawyer of Alton.

Ritter, Carl, Pr : b. Germany, age 27, res. Landgon, S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for John C. Brown of Langdon.

Smith, John H., Pr.: b. Tamworth, age 30, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, died of wds. 3 July 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Smith, Charles D., Pr.: b. Compton, Can., age 24, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 22 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, O.D.

Swallow, William A., Pr.: b. Nashua, age 40, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 13 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, wd. 23 Aug. 63, to Corp. 17 June 64, furl. — Nov 64, to Q.M.S. 27 April 65. O.D. (see N.C.S.)

Stockwell, Albert H., Pr : b. Boston, Mass., age 19, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 13 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 18 May 64, disch. by Prov Ord. 73, O.D. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Smith, John, 2d, Pr.: b. Hesse-Cassel, Ger., age 26, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, died of disease 17 Sept. 64, cap. 16 May 64, sub. for George H. Straw of Alton.

Smith, John, 3d, Pr.: b. Toronto, Canada, age 21, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, tr. to V.R.C. 12 April 65, wd. 13 May 64, O S., sub. for John O. Emerson of Barnstead.

Schmidt, William, Pr.: b. Hesse-Cassel, Ger., age 21, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. 8 April 64, sub. for Ebenezer J. Hayes of Barnstead.

Sladden, Richard, Pr.: b. Kent, Eng., age 28, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, disch. for dis. 14 Nov. 64, wd. 18 May 64, sub. for John F Holmes of Barnstead.

Smith, Charles, Pr.: b. Prussia, age 21, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 18 Nov. 63, must. in 18 Nov. 63, died of disease 13 Sept. 64, cap. 16 May 64.

Towns, James B. F., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 13, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 12 Feb. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, must. out 20 July 65, to Mus. 4 May 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, furl. 21 June 65, O.D.

Wolfe, John D., Pr.: b. France, age 25, res. Pembroke, V.R., enl. 21 Nov. 63, must. in 21 Nov 63, died of disease 4 Sept. 64, cap. 16 May 64.

COMPANY G.

Wiggin, Pierce L., Capt.: b. Ossipee, age 25, res. Ossipee, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. to date 14 April 62, O.S., d. 3 Dec. 79, Beaufort, S. C.

Emmons, George W., 1st Lt.: b. Walpole, age 29, res. Lebanon, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 18 Sept. 63, l.a. 9 Oct. 62, to Capt. 2 April 62. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Handerson, Henry C., 2d Lt.: b. Chesterfield, age 33, res. Keene, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 18 Sept. 63, to 1st Lt. 10 May 62, wd. 16 June 62, to Capt. 31 March 63, O D., d. 12 June 74, Keene.

Wiggin, Joseph C., 1st Sergt.: b. Tamworth, age 34, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 21 Aug. 62, to 2d Lt. 31 May 62.

Knowles, Amasa M., 2d Sergt.: b. Eaton, age 23, res. Effingham, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 11 March 62. P.O. ad. Lynn, Mass.

Moulton, Orville R., 3d Sergt.: b. Jefferson, age 25, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 24 Sept. 62.

Wadlia, Andrew J., 4th Sergt.: b. Sanford, Me., age 33, res. Wolfborough, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 10 Feb. 65, to 2d Lt. 15 Oct. 62, l.a. 8 Dec. 62, to 1st Lt. 31 July 63, to Capt. 3 June 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, l.a. bet. Sept. 64 and Jan. 65, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Greeley, Col.

Emery, William H., 5th Sergt.: b. New Hampton, age 18, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 18 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, res'd 7 Dec. 61, to Corp. 4 Dec. 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 15 May 64, O.S. P.O. ad Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Gove, John, 1st Corp.: b. Epsom, age 44, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 23 Aug. 61. P.O. ad. Concord.

Cassady, Thomas, 2d Corp.: b. Sligo, Ire., age 22, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, res'd 7 April 62, wd. 16 June 62, to Corp. 16 Oct. 62, re-enl. 29 Feb. 64, to ranks 1 May 64, wd 16 May 64. P.O. ad. Lancaster

Jones, Edwin R., 3d Corp.: b. Lancaster, age 18, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Aug. 62, to Corp. 8 June 62.

Peavey, Joseph A., 4th Corp.: b. Ossipee, age 18, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 29 Nov 61.

Knowles, Thomas H., 5th Corp.: b. Eaton, age 21, res. Effingham, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 6 June 62. P.O. ad. Lynn, Mass.

Emerson, Hollis D., 6th Corp.: b. Canada, age 38, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 20 Oct. 64, wd. 16 June 62, to Sergt. 14 Oct. 62, to ranks 15 May 63, des. 28 June 63, ret'd, wd. 14 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, furl. — Feb. 65, d. 21 April 83, Ossipee.

Burbank, William H., 7th Corp.: b. Haverhill, age 19, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Sergt. 7 Dec. 61, to 1st Sergt. 3 July 63, re-enl. 30 Jan. 64, wd. 16 May 64, to 2d Lt. must. 4 Oct. 64, must. revoked by W.D. P.O. ad. Piermont.

Piper, William C., 8th Corp.: b. Tamworth, age 23, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to ranks 11 Nov. 61, re-enl. 31 Jan. 64, O.D.

Morse, John W., 1st Mus.: b. Lisbon, age 28, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 6 Oct. 64, wd. 22 Oct. 62, wd. 16 Aug. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. North Lisbon.

Kelley, Martin V. B., 2d Mus.: b. Moultonboro', age 18, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 24 Aug. 61.

Hoyt, Adolphus E., Wag.: b. Providence, R.I., age 21, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 29 July 62. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Allen, Joseph H., Pr.: b. Brookfield, age 28, res. Wakefield, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 15 May 64, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 14 May 64, O.D.

Brown, Charles H., Pr.: b. Moultonboro', age 18, res. Moultonboro', O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 8 Sept. 62.

Bickford, George R., Pr.: b. Wakefield, age 18, res. Wakefield, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 27 Sept. 64, wd. 16 June 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Dorchester, Mass.

Brown, John F., Pr.: b. Ossipee, age 25, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, furl. — May 63, des. 24 June 63, ret'd. re-enl. 29 Feb. 64, to Corp. 17 Oct. 64, to Sergt. 28 Dec. 64. P.O. ad. Effingham.

Ballard, William W. W., Pr.: b. Tamworth, age 39, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 Jan. 63, furl. — Aug. 62, O.S.

Blanchard, James, Pr.: b. Philadelphia, Pa., age 27, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 14 May 62, to Corp. 7 Dec. 61 (same person as James F. Brown, recruit — executed).

Bennett, Frederick T., Pr.: b. Lennoxville, Can., age 18, res. Guildhall, Vt., O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Oct. 61.

Blake, Granville, Pr.: b. Milan, age 18, res. Milan, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 22 May 64, to Corp. 1 Aug. 63, wd. 16 May 64, O.D.

Baker, Daniel W., Pr.: b. Compton, Can., age 35, res. Orford, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 5 Sept. 64, wd. 16 June 62, cap. 16 May 64.

Chesley, Harra A., Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 19, res. Wolfboro', O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 22 March 65, wd. 16 May 64, cap. 16 Aug. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Philadelphia, Pa.

Chick, Fenno, Pr.: b. Ossipee, age 21, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 18 Oct. 64, re-enl. 19 Jan. 64, to Corp. 26 Aug. 64.

Clement, John H., Pr.: b. Moultonboro', age 19, res. Moultonboro', O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 3 Sept. 61. P.O. ad. Exeter.

Chick, John E., Pr.: b. Wakefield, age 19, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 30 Aug. 63, to Corp. 14 Dec. 62, wd. 26 Aug. 63.

Clough, Ira, Pr.: b. Parsonfield, Me., age 27, res. Parsonfield, Me., O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 15 May 64, to Corp. 10 Dec. 61, to Sergt. 1 Jan. 62, wd. 16 June 62, to ranks 1 Aug. 63, O.D., O.S., d. 20 Nov. 88, Freedom.

Chesley, Joseph, Pr.: b. Derby, Vt., age 37, res. Dummer, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 29 Nov. 64, wd. 16 June 62, cap. 16 Aug. 64.

Craigie, Peter, Pr.: b. Ronsay, Scot., age 32, res. Orford, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 19 Feb. 64, wd. 7 Oct. 64.

Corson, James T., Pr.: b. Lebanon, Me., age 22, res. Lebanon, Me., O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out. 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 20 March 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Cameron, John H., Pr.: b. Glasgow, Scot., age 27, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 Aug. 63, re-enl. 22 Jan. 64, to ranks 1 May 64, to Corp. 29 March 65, to Sergt. 16 May 65, O.D. P.O. ad. No. Lisbon.

Day, Orland, Pr.: b. Sweden, Me., age 19, res. Gorham, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 27 Sept. 64, furl. 15 May 63, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, d. 3 Dec. 85, Fryeburg, Me.

Eastman, Lucian, Pr.: b. Tamworth, age 32, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 2 June 64.

Edgell, Charles H., Pr.: b. Tamworth, age 23, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 Dec. 62, to Corp. 1 June 62, to Sergt. 16 Oct. 62. P.O. ad. Tamworth.

Eastman, Clark, Pr.: b. Parsonfield, Me., age 23, res. Parsonfield, Me., O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 5 June 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Ellis, George A., Pr.: b. Rochester, N. Y., age 21, res. Wakefield, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 29 July 64, furl. ——, to Corp. ——, wd. 28 Oct. 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to ranks 1 May 64, O.D., d. 14 Dec. 90, Boston, Mass.

Ford, Lorenzo, Pr.: b. Sandwich, age 18, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, furl. ——, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, disch. at Worcester, Mass., O.D.

Fergerson, John R., Pr.: b. Sandwich, age 18, res. Moultonboro', O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 15 July 63, O.S. P.O. ad. Trego, Md.

Foss, Frank N., Pr.: b. Sandwich, age 23, res. Moultonboro', O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 Dec. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Haverhill, Mass.

Fogg, Charles, Pr.: b. Sandwich, age 23, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 6 Dec. 62.

Farrington, James W., Pr.: b. Chatham, age 37, res. Gorham, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 15 May 64, O.D., O.S.

French, Asa P., Pr.: b. Plymouth, age 22, res. Effingham, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 May 62, O.S., N.H.S.H. P.O. ad. Franklin.

French, Lorenzo D., Pr.: b. Porter, Me., age 26, res. No. Parsonfield, Me., O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 29 July 62. P.O. ad. Hiram, Me.

Grant, James M., Pr.: b. Tuftonboro', age 44, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 24 Oct. 62.

Glidden, Lowell, Pr.: b. Effingham, age 25, res. Wolfboro', O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 Aug. 62, to ranks 1 Aug. 63, re-enl. 29 Feb. 64.

Glidden, Frank, Pr.: b. Epping, age 18, res. Effingham, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Gilman, Albert, Pr.: b. Tamworth, age 23, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 9 Sept. 64, furl. — Sept. 63, to Corp. 19 Nov. 63, to Sergt. 28 Dec. 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.D., d. 31 May 65, Wilmington, N. C.

Gains, Oscar, Pr.: b. Saranac, N.Y., age 18, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 4 Sept. 61.

Griggs, Julius H., Pr.: b. Orford, age 22, res. Orford, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to Co. H —— (see Co. H). P.O. ad. Massena, N. Y.

Hodgkins, Samuel F., Pr.: b. Tamworth, age 18, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 27 Aug. 61.

Hawkins, Edwin D., Pr.: b. Wenham, Mass., age 20, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 Nov. 61, O.S. P.O. ad. Stoneham, Mass.

Hilton, Charles A., Pr.: b. Parsonfield, Me., age 18, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 27 Aug. 61.

Hall, Frank H., Pr.: b. Lyme, age 20, res. Lyme, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 26 Oct. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Lyme.

Hammond, Nathan H., Pr.: b. Orford, age 18, res. West Fairlee, Vt., O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to Co. A 3 Sept. 61 (see Co. A).

Knox, George, Pr.: b. Ossipee, age 22, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 27 Oct. 64, term. exp. 23 Aug. 64.

Kimball, William F., Pr.: b. Lyman, age 24, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 15 Nov 62.

Kane, Charles H., Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 19, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Oct. 61, d. 8 Jan. 62.

Ladd, Josiah A., Pr.: b. Moultonboro', age 19, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 23 Aug. 62, to Corp. 1 Dec. 61.

Lindsey, Nelson B., Pr.: b. Canada, age 36, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 29 July 62.

Moulton, Albion, Pr.: b. Shelburne, age 21, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 26 Sept. 64, to Corp. 21 April 62, res'd 27 May 63, not accepted, re-enl. 30 Jan. 64, wd. 16 May 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, O.D.

Moulton, David J., Pr.: b. Tamworth, age 22, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 31 May 62, to Sergt. 3 July 63. P.O. ad. Middleboro', Mass.

McCrillis, James, Pr.: b. Newbury, Vt., age 18, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. — April 64, to Corp. 3 July 63, wd. 18 July 63, res'd 16 Dec. 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64. P.O. ad. Northwood.

Meads, James W., Pr.: b. Goffstown, age 18, res. Wakefield, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease, 12 Jan. 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, cap. 7 Oct. 64.

McIntire, George W., Pr.: b. New Brunswick, age 20, res. Berlin, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. —— 64, to Corp. 7 Aug. 62, to Sergt. 3 July 63, re-enl. 17 March 64, to ranks 16 May 65.

Miles, Thomas, Pr.: b. Shrewsbury, Eng., age 22, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr. to Co. E, Third U.S. Art., 9 Dec. 62, wd. 16 June 62. O.S.

Niles, Amasa, Pr.: b. Haverhill, age 19, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 9 Nov. 61.

Peavey, Benjamin F., Pr.: b. Tuftonboro', age 30, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, furl. 15 May 63. P.O. ad. Moultonboro'

Paris, Albert, Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 21, res. Wolfboro', O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 6 Oct. 64, to Corp. 14 Oct. 62, furl.——, to Sergt. 1 Aug. 63, term exp. 23 Aug. 64.

Parrott, Horace S., Pr.: b. Lynn, Mass., age 32, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 Dec. 62. P.O. ad. Centre Sandwich.

Page, George A., Pr.: b. St. Johnsbury, Vt., age 22, res. Effingham, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 31 May 62, res'd 20 Nov. 63, O.D.

Paine, De Witt C., Pr: b. Milan, age 20, res. Milan, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. by order 11 May 65, des. — Sept. 61, ret'd, disch. under President's Proclamation.

Pilbro, White, Pr.: b. Columbia, age 18, res. Colebrook, O.V., enl. — Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 19 May 65, wd. 10 July 63, re-enl. 26 Feb. 64, wd. 2 June 64.

Paradise, Abram, Pr.: b. Canada, age 18, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 23 June 62, wd. 16 June 62.

Phelps, George M., Pr.: b. Orford, age 18, res. Orford, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 23 Oct. 64, wd. 10 July 63, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, wd. 16 May 64, and cap.

Piper, George E., Pr: b. Meredith, age 17, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 18 July 63, O.D.

Sceggell, George O., Pr.: b. Ossipee, age 21, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 27 Sept. 64, to Corp. 3 July 63, wd. 18 July 63, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Ossipee.

Sceggell, John L., Pr.: b. Ossipee, age 26, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 14 Dec. 61, d. 19 Jan. 81, Ossipee.

Styles, Moses, Pr.: b. Ossipee, age 18, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 15 Feb. 65, to ranks 14 June 65, O.D.

Speed, John C., Pr.: b. Dundee, Can., age 24, res. Orford, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 6 Oct. 64, to Corp. 16 Dec. 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Benton.

Trotter, Grant, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 18, res. Haverhill, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Mt. Vernon, So. Dakota.

Trickey, William H., Pr.: b. Exeter, Me., age 20, res. Wolfboro', O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, to Corp. 1 Dec. 61, to Sergt. 16 April 62, to 1st Sergt. 31 May 62, to 2d Lt. 13 June 63, to 1st Lt. 20 Jan. 64, to Capt. 12 July 64, l.a. 18 July 64, wd. 3 Sept. 64, wd. 27 Oct. 64, to Maj. 17 Feb. 65, wd. 4 April 65, O.D. (See F. and S.)

Townsend, Edward, Pr: b. Wilton, Me., age 18, res. Wakefield, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, wd. 21 Sept. 64, wd. 29 Oct. 64. P.O. ad. Ray, Neb.

Tallman, James H., Pr: b. Orford, age 20, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 14 Sept. 61.

Tyler, William H. H., Pr.: b. Lyme, age 21, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 May 64, wd. 2 June 64, wd. 16 May 64, d. 8 May 88, Manchester.

Varney, James R., Pr.: b. Exeter, age 25, res. Effingham, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 Dec. 61, to Sergt. 14 Dec. 62, to ranks 28 Dec. 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. North Parsonfield, Me.

Vittum, David P. S., Pr.: b. Sandwich, age 30, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Conway.

Wiggin, Charles, Pr.: b. Wakefield, age 36, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 10 July 62, wd. 16 June 62.

Watrous, Edgar H., Pr.: b. Suffield, Conn., age 31, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 19 March 64, O.D.

Wentworth, Charles H., Pr.: b. Ossipee, age 20, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, furl. — Sept. 63, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O ad. New Market.

Wentworth, Marshall P., Pr.: b. Ossipee, age 23, res. Ossipee, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64. P.O. ad. Ossipee.

Willson, William, Pr.: b. Three Rivers, Can., age 19, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 29 Aug. 62, wd. 16 June 62.

Wilkins, Calvin O., Pr.: b. Royalston, Mass., age 24, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 Dec. 62.

Wentworth, Frederick A., Pr : b. Lancaster, age 18, res. Lancaster, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 26 Aug. 62.

York, George T., Pr.: b. Sandwich, age 27, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 31 Jan. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Dover.

York, Isaac I., Pr.: b. Wentworth's Location, age 28, res. Colebrook, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, O.D.

Recruits, Co. G.

Atmore, George W., Pr.: b. Naugatuck, Conn., age 21, res. Naugatuck, Conn., S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, died of disease 22 Sept. 64, wd. 16 May 64 and cap., des 10 Feb. 65, ret'd, sub. for John Haley of ——.

Burgess, Benj. D., Pr.: b. Brookline, age 21, res. Brookline, V.R., enl. 27 March 62, must. in 27 March 62, disch. 26 April 65, wd. 27 Aug. 64, furl. 31 Oct. 64, term exp. 27 March 65. P.O. ad. W Townsend, Mass.

Brown, James F., Pr.: b. Philadelphia, age 29, res. Bradford, V.R., enl. 2 Dec. 63, must. in 2 Dec. 63, executed 26 Dec. 64, des. 25 June 63, ret'd (see James Blanchard, original, and see G.C.M. cases).

Broyhan, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Merrimack, S.R., enl. 14 Aug. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 14 April 64, sub. for Samuel P. Moore of Merrimack.

Bure, Jacob, Pr.: b. Switzerland, age 23, res. Springfield, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, died of wds. 13 July 64, wd. 16 May 64 and cap., sub. for Daniel P Quimby of Springfield.

Bartlett, Blasias, Pr.: b. Montreal, Can., age 37, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, wd. 13 May 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., sub. for Joseph M. Blanchard of Claremont.

Brown, John, Pr : b. Ireland, age 19, res. Bedford, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, disch. 5 Aug. 65, cap. 16 May 64, sub. for John E. Vose of Bedford.

Conners, Henry, Pr.: b. British America, age 24, res. British America, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for David W Trowe of ——.

Douglass, James, Pr.: b. Edinburgh, Scot., age 20, res. Cornish, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., sub. for William E. Westgate of Cornish.

Engleblom, Oscar, Pr.: b. Sweden, age 27, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, disch. by order, 29 Oct. 64, to Corp. 1 May 64, to Sergt. 26 Aug. 64, com. 2d Lt. Second U.S.C.T. 6 Oct. 64, O.S., sub. for Albion B. Stone of Claremont.

Evans, Alrick, Pr.: b. Canada, age 27, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, m.a. 16 June 64, wd. 16 May 64, sub. for George B. Pratt of Keene.

Edwards, James W., Pr.: b. Springfield, Mass., age 23, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, died of disease 30 Oct. 64, sub. for Asa C. Eastman of Concord.

Fuller, Oliver, Pr.: b. Seabrook, age 20, res. Bow, V.R., enl. 21 Aug. 62, must. in 28 Aug. 62, disch. by order 7 Feb. 63, disch. by Sec. War, at Hilton Head. P.O. ad. Concord.

Forney, Christopher, Pr.: b. England, age 36, res. Springfield, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, des. 12 July 64, sub. for Oren F Hill of Springfield.

Goodwin, Elisha J., Pr.: b. Tamworth, age 18, res. Great Falls, V.R., enl. 30 Jan. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 11 Feb. 64, O.D.

Graw, John, Pr.: b. Germany, age 25, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, des. 5 Jan. 65, wd. prior to Aug. 64, des. 30 May 64, ret'd, sub. for Geo. C. Grannis of Claremont.

Gunch, Edwin, Pr : b. New York City, age 20, res. Canaan, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, disch. for dis. 28 Oct. 64. N S.H., sub. for Burns Edwards of Canaan, d. 4 April 84, Southern Soldiers' Home.

Genrich, Frederick, Pr.: b. Montreal, Can., age 27, res Keene, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, disch. 31 July 65, sub. for G. W McDuffie of Keene.

Hickey, William, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 24, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 19 Nov. 63, must. in 19 Nov. 63, des. 25 June 64.

Hoffman, Charles, Pr.: b. Poland, age 23, res. Enfield, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, des. 8 Nov 64, sub. for Eli H. Sargent of Springfield.

Healey, Samuel F., Pr.: b ——, age ——, res. unknown, V.R., enl. ——, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Oct. 61.

Hoyt, Charles, Pr : b. Haverhill, Mass., age 21, res. Pittsfield, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Chas. H. Morrill of Pittsfield.

Heck, Joseph, Pr.: b. Germany, age 25, res. Boscawen, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, died of disease 4 Dec. 64, cap. 16 Aug. 64, sub. for Fred Clifford of Boscawen.

Hall, Charles, Pr.: b. Belgium, age 21, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, disch. to date 20 July 65, wd. 13 May 64, des. 24 Aug. 64, ret'd, sub. for Timothy Sweaney of Concord.

Judd, Sylvester, Pr.: b. Dummerston, Vt., age 20, res. Charlestown, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for John Miller of Charlestown.

Joslin, Horace, Pr.: b. Stoddard, age 25, res. Keene, V.R., enl. 18 Feb. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. ——. re-enl. 18 Feb. 64, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Keene.

Kendall, John, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 21, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, executed 17 Dec. 63, des. 28 Nov. 63, ret'd, sub. for Geo. W Austin of Plainfield.

Kelley, John, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 31, res. St. John, N. B., S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, disch. for dis. 18 July 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64, sub. for Albert Morse of ——

Leonard, Elias, Pr.: b. England, age 24, res. Orange, V.R., enl. 19 Nov 63, must. in 19 Nov. 63, k.a. 16 May 64.

Lull, Fernando G., Pr.: b. Springfield, age 18, res. Springfield, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, died of disease 31 May 64, sub. for Jonathan G. Langley of Springfield.

Lavallette, Henry, Pr.: b. Strasbourg, France, age 21, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct 63, des. 18 Aug. 64, to Corp. 24 Dec. 63, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for James McKnight of Keene.

McCaffrey, William J., Pr.: b. Canada, age 18, res. Great Falls, V.R., enl. 30 Jan. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 18 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 16 May 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Plattsburg, N.Y.

Robinson, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 27, res. Dublin, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 27 Nov 63, des. 14 April 64.

Ryan, Edward, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Lyme, V.R., enl. 25 Nov 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, des. 14 April 64.

Ritcher, Otto, Pr.: b. Germany, age 26, res. Springfield, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, m.a. 16 Aug. 64, sub. for Jonathan Sanborn of Springfield.

Roberts, Richard, Pr.: b. Canada, age 28, res. Charlestown, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, des. 30 Nov. 64, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for Chas. E. Richardson of Charlestown.

Sessions, George T., Pr.: b. ——, age 19, res. unknown, V.R., enl. 14 Oct. 62, must. in ——, tr. to First U.S. Art. 23 Dec. 62.

Sherman, Joseph, Pr.: b. New York, age 35, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 19 Nov 63, must. in 19 Nov 63, des. 28 Oct. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Thomas, John, Pr.: b. Cumberland, Eng., age 22, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, absent 20 July 65, sub. for David Lamper of Alton.

Van Munster, Albert, Pr.: b. Hanover, Ger., age 23, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 May 64, wd. 13 May 64, to Sergt. 2 Sept. 64, cap. 7 Oct. 64, sub. for Chas. S. Grace of Barnstead.

Webster, Daniel S., Pr.: b. Cincinnati, O., age 22, res. Gilmanton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must in 29 Sept. 63, des. 14 Nov 64, furl. —— 64, cap. 16 May 64, sub. for John F. Folsom of Gilmanton.

Whalen, John, Pr.: b. Derbyshire, Eng., age 21, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. 1 May 65, to Corp. —— 64, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for Sewell N. Longee of Barnstead.

White, John, Pr.: b. Hanover, Ger., age 24, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, cap. 16 May 64, sub. for Samuel E. P. Gilman of Alton.

Wilson, John, Pr.: b. Norway, Me., age 24, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, des. 25 Jan. 65, sub. for James Hayes of Keene.

Wungart, De Lewis, Pr.: b. Germany, age 22, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 18 Nov 63, must. in 18 Nov. 63, died of disease 26 Oct. 64, cap. 17 May 64.

Weed, William O., Pr.: b. Sandwich, age 44, res. Tamworth, V.R., enl. — Aug. 61, must. in — Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 Oct. 61, to Corp. — Aug. 61.

Transferred to Company.

Hazeltine, John L., Pr.: tr. from K, died of disease 9 Dec. 61, to Mus. ——.

Gilbert, Charles, Pr.: tr. from A, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Nicholson, Nathaniel E., Pr.: b. Conway, age 33, res. Bartlett, enl. 12 Nov. 62, must. in 17 Nov. 62, disch. for dis. 30 Oct. 64, tr. from Seventeenth N.H. 20 Jan. 64, re-enl. — March 64, wd. 16 May 64, O.S. P.O. ad. Centre Bartlett.

COMPANY H.

Dow, Robert C., Capt.: b. Goffstown, age 40, res. Manchester, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 21 June 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Danville, Vt.

Maxwell, William H., 1st Lt.: b. Picton, N.S., age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. to date 14 Dec. 64, to Capt. 12 Sept. 62, l.a. — May 63, wd. 16 June 64, l.a. 3 July 64, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Langley, John F., 2d Lt.: b. Nottingham, age 30, res. Manchester, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 3 July 62, to 1st Lt. 26 May 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Amherst.

Hopkins, Henry F., 1st Sergt.: b. Vermont, age 34, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 April 63, to 2d Lt. 13 Sept. 62, l.a. 3 Nov. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Lawrence, Mass.

Fifield, Stephen S., 2d Sergt.: b. Candia, age 25, res. Candia, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, res'd ——, O.D. P.O. ad. Candia.

French, Charles F., 3d Sergt.: b. Bedford, age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 May 63, res'd 31 Dec. 61, cap. 21 Aug. 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Marion, Ind.

Eastman, Henry B., 4th Sergt.: b. East Concord, age 23, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 6 Nov. 63, res'd 31 Dec. 61, wd. 1 Sept. 63, O.S., N.S.H., d. 13 May 82, Louisville, Ky.

Kelsea, James H., 5th Sergt.: b. Lisbon, age 24, res. Lisbon, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 21 July 63, to 1st Sergt. 14 Jan. 63.

Paige, Henry C., 1st Corp.: b. Goffstown, age 22, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 March 63, cap. 21 Aug. 62, d. 18 April 66, Manchester.

Harvey, Charles, 2d Corp.: b. Stewartstown, age 26, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 March 63, to Sergt. 1 Jan. 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Wheeler, George N., 3d Corp.: b. Amherst, age 31, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 May 62, res'd 1 Jan. 62, O.D.

Dow, Newton, 4th Corp.: b. Bradford, Vt., age 23, res. ——, R.I., O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 24 Sept. 62.

Dearborn, Stephen, 5th Corp.: b. Candia, age 27, res. Candia, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62, to Sergt. 1 Jan. 62.

Burnham, George W., 6th Corp.: b. Littleton, age 20, res. Littleton, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 26 Aug. 63, to Sergt. 20 Aug. 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62.

Sherman, Charles, 7th Corp.: b. Lisbon, age 22, res. Landaff, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 Nov 62, wd. 16 June 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62. P.O. ad. Lisbon.

Clough, George, 8th Corp.: b. Epping, age 23, res. Epping, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. Concord 22 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62, to ranks 21 May 63, wd. 15 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.S. P.O. ad. Brentwood Corner.

Gove, Charles H., 1st Mus.: b. Derry, age 17, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, tr to Co. E 1 Jan. 62 (see Co. E).

Colby, Beniah, Wag.: b. Hill, age 55, res. Franklin, O.V., enl. 23 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 May 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Hancock.

Adams, Thomas, Pr.: b. Bedford, age 28, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, cap. 21 Aug. 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Bedford.

Adams, George W., Pr.: b. Bedford, age 20, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 21 Aug. 62.

Adams, Eben H., Pr.: b. Henniker, age 21, res. Henniker, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, cap. 21 Aug. 62, to Corp. 1 Nov 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 1 March 64, to ranks 1 Jan. 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Hillsboro'

Adams, Samuel, Pr.: b. Bedford, age 18, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 June 62. P.O. ad. Bedford.

Atwood, Daniel N., Pr.: b. Chelsea, Mass., age 21, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, to Wag. 20 Jan. 63, to ranks 1 April 63, des. 28 July 63, ret'd, re-enl. 31 Jan. 64, wd. 16 May 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 22 June 65, O.D.

Bartells, Jacob, Pr.: b. Germany, age 44, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 11 Nov 61.

Brooks, John, Pr.: b. Pittsfield, age 19, res. Pittsfield, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 19 June 64, wd. 16 June 62, to Corp. 25 Nov 63, re-enl. 31 Jan. 64, wd. 16 June 64.

Briggs, America, Pr.: b. Paris, Me., age 36, res. Hooksett, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 18 May 64, cap. 21 Aug. 62, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64.

Blood, Albert, Pr.: b. Nashua, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 28 March 63, cap. 21 Aug. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Blake, Lanson, Pr.: b. Auburn, age 22, res. Auburn, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Wag. 1 April 63, re-enl. 15 Feb. 64, O.D., d. 3 April 82. Danvers, Mass.

Bickford, Edward, Pr.: b. Alton, age 20, res. Dunbarton, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, cap. 21 Aug. 62, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64, O.D.

Burnham, Charles F., Pr.: b. Epping, age 21, res. Epping, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, cap. 21 Aug. 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Epping.

Butterfield, William, Pr.: b. Bedford, age 19, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 Nov. 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Windham.

Brady, John, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 19, res. Littleton, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, cap. 21 Aug. 62 re-enl. 25 Feb. 64.

Campbell, John N., Pr.: b. Bedford, age 18, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 12 March 63, wd. 16 June 62.

Campbell, Andrew J., Pr.: b. Bedford, age 18, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 7 Sept. 62.

Cole, John S., Pr.: b. New Boston, age 43, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61, d. —— 61.

Carr, Thomas M., Pr.: b. Hillsboro' Bridge, age 20, res. Hillsboro'. O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 27 Oct. 64, wd. 16 June 62, to Corp. 1 Nov. 63, to Sergt. 3 Dec. 63, re-enl. 17 March 64, furl. — Aug. 64.

Cotter, Edward, Pr.: b. Canada, age 25, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 Oct. 62, furl. — May 63, wd. 18 July 63, to Sergt. 1 Nov 63, wd. 16 May 64. P.O. ad. Hillsboro' Bridge.

Calahan, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Littleton, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, cap. 21 Aug. 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Marshall, Texas.

Davis, John B., Pr.: b. Franklin, age 36, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 Nov. 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62.

Dugan, Jeremiah, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Lawrence, Mass., O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 Nov 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62. N.S.H. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Davis, William, Pr.: b. Gibralter, age 22, res. Littleton, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 Sept. 64, to Corp. 8 May 63, to Sergt. 1 July 63, to 1st Sergt. 26 Aug. 63, wd. 26 Aug. 63, furl. —— 63, to 2d Lt. 23 Feb. 64, O.D., d. 31 Jan. 74, Lexington, Mich.

Downs, Nathaniel P., Pr.: b. Madison, age 23, res. Tamworth, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 21 Aug. 62.

Emery, Alonzo D., Pr.: b. Auburn, age 18, res. Auburn, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 29 June 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Bristol.

Foster, Lewis, Pr.: b. Canada, age 26, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 12 Nov. 62.

Foster, William H., Pr.: b. Johnson, Vt., age 41, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 June 62.

Ferren, Frank, Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 6 June 63, cap. 21 Aug. 62.

Gracey, William, Pr.: b. Melbourne, Can., age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Mus. 1 Jan. 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, O.D., N.S.H., d. 7 Nov. 71, Togus, Me.

Gracey, David, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 45, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 June 62.

Gannon, James. Pr.: b. Ireland, age 27, res. Deerfield, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 9 Nov 64, Concord, des. 26 May 63, ret'd, wd. 15 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, N.S.H., d. 16 Oct. 85, Togus, Me.

George, Albert Q., Pr: b. Haverhill, age 18, res. Goffstown, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. ——, cap. 16 June 62.

Gardner, Levi, Pr.: b. Dundee, Can., age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 31 Jan. 64.

Goodwin, William H., Pr.: b. Newbury, age 20, res. Lisbon, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 11 Dec. 62, wd. 16 June 62. P.O. ad. Wells River, Vt.

Harris, Charles E., Pr.: b. Bethlehem, age 23, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 30 Nov 64, wd. 16 June 62, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64.

Hill, William H., Pr.: b. Guilford, Ct., age 31, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 Jan. 62, to Sergt. 26 Aug. 63, wd. 1 Sept. 63, furl. — Sept. 63, to ranks 3 Dec. 63, O.D. P.O. ad. Woodsville.

Halladay, Franklin, Pr.: b. Worcester, Mass., age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 30 Sept. 62.

Hardy, William E., Pr.: b. Greenfield, age 33, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61, N.S.H., O.S., d. 28 May 89, Manchester.

Harvey, Enoch T., Pr.: b. Loudon, age 40, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 March 63, cap. 21 Aug. 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Salisbury.

Hunt, Josiah F., Pr: b. Kingston, age 21, res. Kingston, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 5 Nov. 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62.

Hyde, Ira D., Pr.: b. Canada, age 44, res. Stark, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 12 March 62.

Jefferson, Daniel, Jr., Pr.: b. Lisbon, age 23, res. Lisbon, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 1 Dec. 62, wd. 21 Aug. 62 and cap.

Kingsbury, Isaac H., Pr.: b. Danville, Vt., age 28, res. Littleton, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 May 63, wd. 16 June 62, to Corp. 1 Nov 62.

Knox, William H., Pr.: b. Cohoes Falls, N.Y., age 20, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 July 62, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Gardiner, Me.

Knowlton, William H., Pr.: b. Newbury Vt., age 31, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 Sept. 62, wd. 16 June 62. P.O. ad. Bala, Kan.

Luce, Daniel, Pr: b. Stowe, Vt., age 32, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 12 March 62. P.O. ad. Sutton.

Lockling, John, Pr.: b. St. Albans, Vt., age 18, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, cap. 21 Aug. 62, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64.

Lawrence, Walter A., Pr.: b. Barrington, age 19, res. Goffstown, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 24 June 62, wd. 16 June 62.

LaMudge, Alexander, Pr.: b. New York, age 21, res. Manchester O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 26 Aug. 63, to Corp. 26 Aug. 63, O.D.

Lockwood, Albert N., Pr.: b. Norwalk, Ct., age 29, res. Norwalk, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 7 Nov. 64, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 18 Feb. 64, to Corp. 5 July 64, d. 14 Dec. 82, Hartford, Ct.

Metcalf, Alden E., Pr.: b. Lempster age 21, res. Marlow O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, cap. 21 Aug. 62, re-enl. 1 Jan 64, des. 2 June 64, ret'd, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Westport, Ct.

Morrison, Daniel S., Pr.: b. Granville, N.Y., age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 31 March 63, d. 4 June 89, Greeley, Col.

McDuffie, Leroy, Pr.: b. Auburn, age 23, res. Auburn, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, cap. 21 Aug. 62, to Corp. 9 Aug. 63, to Sergt. 1 Nov. 63, re-enl. 31 Jan. 64, wd. 15 Jan. 65.

Morgan, Charles, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 34, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of wds. 26 Aug. 62, wd. 21 Aug. 62.

McQuestion, Jerome B., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 31, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 2 Nov. 62, to Corp. 1 Jan. 62, to Sergt. 1 Aug. 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62, to ranks 1 Nov 62, d. 29 March 66, Manchester.

Murdough, George, Pr.: b. Acworth, age 42, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 22 O.D. Aug. 61, must. in. 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, furl. — Sept. 63, d. —— 92, Acworth.

Nichols, William H. H., Pr.: b. Bedford, age 20, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 29 Oct. 62, wd. 21 Aug. 62, N.S.H., O.S. P.O. ad. Manchester.

O'Neil, James, Pr.: b. St. John, N B., age 36, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, died of disease 11 April 64, cap. 21 Aug. 62, des., ret'd, re-enl. 31 Jan. 64.

Parker, Timothy, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 March 63, cap. 21 Aug. 62. P.O. ad. Holbrook, Mass.

Parker, James W., Pr.: b. Lisbon, age 22, res. Lisbon, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64. P.O. ad. Lisbon.

Perry, Charles S. K., Pr.: b. Haverhill, Mass., age 37, res. Haverhill, Mass., O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 12 March 62, N.S.H.

Perry, Ira B., Pr.: b. Chichester, age 19, res. Chichester, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, cap. 21 Aug. 62. P.O. ad. Chichester.

Parkhurst, George W., Pr.: b. Amherst, age 19, res. Amherst, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 30 May 65, wd. 16 June 62, furl. — May 63, to Corp. 1 Sept. 63, re-enl. 31 Jan. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to ranks 1 Jan. 65. P.O. ad. Bedford.

Page, David A., Pr.: b. Goffstown, age 19, res. Goffstown, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62, wd. — Aug. 63, to Corp. 25 Nov. 63, re-enl. 18 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, to Sergt. 1 Jan. 65. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Ring, Charles O., Pr.: b. Searsport, Me., age 18, res. Pittsfield, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 21 Aug. 62.

Richards, Walter J., Pr.: b. Goffstown, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, cap. 21 Aug. 62, to Corp. 26 July 63, to Sergt. 1 Sept. 63, furl. 20 Jan. 64, re-enl. 27 Feb. 64, to 1st Sergt. 1 March 64, to 1st Lt. 20 July 65, but not must., d. 16 April 79, Manchester.

Roach, James C., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 June 63, cap. 21 Aug. 62.

Robinson, William, Pr.: b. Candia, age 26, res. Candia, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 12 Oct. 65, cap. 21 Aug. 62, to Corp. 1 Nov 63, re-enl. 6 Feb. 64, des. 11 April 64, ret'd, d. 3 April 76, Candia.

Stevens, Albert H., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, N.S.H., d. 10 May 74, Togus, Me.

Simmons, Volney T., Pr.: b. Norfolk, N. Y., age 32, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D., N.S.H., d. 30 Aug. 82, Manchester.

Smith, John A, Pr.: b. Walden, Vt., age 30, res. Northwood, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 25 Aug. 63, cap. 21 Aug. 62, to Corp. 21 May 63, res'd 7 Aug. 63.

Smith, Donald, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 37, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 18 Feb. 64, des. — April 64, ret'd, to Corp. 31 Dec. 64, O.D., d. 24 May 85. Providence, R. I.

Todd, William, Pr.: b. Pembroke, age 29, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 Jan. 62, cap. 21 Aug. 62, res'd 9 Feb. 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, must. out Manchester P.O. ad. 764 Broadway, So. Boston, Mass.

Thurber, Freeman N., Pr.: b. Burke, Vt., age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 23 July 62, wd. 16 June 62. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Turner, George A., Pr.: b. Candia, age 25, res. Candia, O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, cap 21 Aug. 62, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Candia.

Wallace, James S., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 18, res. Hooksett, O V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 6 Aug. 62.

Wallace, Joseph H., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 21, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61.

Williams, Hanson T., Pr.: b. Manchester, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62.

Woods, Patrick, Pr.: b. Scotland, age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, disch. 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62.

Ward, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 28, res. Boston, Mass., O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, des. 27 Aug. 61.

Witham, Joseph, Pr.: b. Nottingham, age 18, res. Nottingham, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, des. 6 Aug. 62, ret'd, O.S. P.O. ad. W Epping.

Welsh, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 30, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 23 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, cap. 21 Aug. 62, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Augusta, Me.

Recruits, Co. H.

Avery, Charles, Pr.: b. St. John, N. B., age 21, res. New Boston, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., sub. for James M. Waldo of New Boston.

Andrews, James, Pr.: b. England, age 25, res. Hebron, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, disch. 16 June 65 by G.O. 37 H.Q. Dept. N.C., Wilmington, sub. for Zebina E. Woodbury of Hebron.

Adams, John, Pr.: b. England, age 28, res. Swanzey, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, des. *en route* to regt., sub. for Josiah Parsons of Swanzey

Brooks, Plummer, Pr.: b. Pittsfield, age 18, res. Pittsfield, V.R., enl. 28 Dec. 63, must. in 28 Dec. 63, died of disease 4 April 65, furl. before leaving Concord.

Bush, David N., Pr.: b. New York, age 20, res. Bedford, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 31 Dec. 64, sub. for Leonard J. Brown of Bedford.

Berry, Charles H., Pr.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 21, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 9 Oct. 63, must. in 9 Oct. 63, to Corp. 25 Nov 63, to Com. Sergt. 3 Dec. 64 (see N.C.S.), N.S.H., sub. for Edwin Leet of Claremont.

Butler, John, Pr.: b. Fremont, Me., age 23, res. Fremont, Me., S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, died of disease 26 Aug. 64, sub. for A. H Foster of ——.

Bazinet, George, Pr.: b. Montreal, Can., age 21, res. Brookline, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, died of disease 23 March 65, wd. 16 May 64, cap. 7 Oct. 64, sub. for Simon Lawrence of Brookline.

Burnell, John, Pr.: b. England, age 21, res. Loudon, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, des. 30 June 64, sub. for Jonathan W Bartlett of Loudon.

Bailey, George, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 22, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 2 June 64, des. 27 Oct. 64, ret'd. sub. for Samuel A. Gilman of Manchester.

Bancho, William, Pr.: b. England, age 28, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 24 Nov. 63, must. in 24 Nov. 63, died of wds. 5 July 64, wd. 16 June 64.

Brown, Thomas, Pr.: b. Halifax, N.S., age 22, res. Dunbarton, S.R, enl. 9 Dec. 64, must. in 9 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for L. P. Hadley of Dunbarton.

Burke, John, Pr.: b. Canada, age 27, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 9 Dec. 64, must. in 9 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Francis A. Spencer of Plainfield.

Brady, Charles, Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 24, res. Rumney, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, des. 16 Jan. 65, sub. for Paul White of Rumney.

Benton, Robert, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 21, res. Richmond, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, disch. to date 20 July 65, absent 20 July 65, sub. for Henry Wheeler of Richmond.

Brown, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 38, res. Hinsdale, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Jonathan Howe of Hinsdale.

Brown, Thomas H., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Hillsboro', S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, des. 20 March 65, sub. for Jonathan Danforth, Jr., of Hillsboro'

Colburn, Sanford, Pr.: b. Albany, Vt., age 29, res. Claremont, V.R., enl. 19 Sept. 62, must. in 19 Sept. 62, tr. to V.R.C 3 Jan. 64, wd. 10 July 63, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Cornish Flat.

Cotwell, Joseph, Pr.: b. New York, age 20, res. New York, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for David B. Tobie of —— P.O. ad. Mossy Rock, Wash.

Crowsan, John, Pr.: b. Portland, Me., age 23, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, des. 31 May 64, sub. for D. W Lane of Manchester

Chappell, James, Pr.: b. England, age 19, res. Halifax, N.S., S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, died of disease 11 Sept. 64, sub. for George Langdell of ——.

Campbell, James, Pr: b. North America, age 28, res. Pembroke, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, died of disease 24 Oct. 64, wd. 7 Oct. 64, sub. for Chas. Emery of Pembroke.

Clifton, George R., Pr.: b. Germany, age 36, res. Boscawen, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Sergt. 1 Jan. 65, sub. for M. G. Dustin of Boscawen. P.O. ad. Grinnell, Iowa.

Collins, William, Pr.: b. Clare Co., Ire., age 35, res. Bristol, S.R., enl. 9 Oct. 63, must. in 9 Oct. 63, tr. to V.R.C. 28 Jan. 65, wd. 16 June 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, O.S., sub. for Chas. B. Dow of Bristol, d. 9 Aug. 66, Lowell, Mass.

Casey, John, Pr: b. Boston, Mass., age 37, res. Boston, Mass., S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, disch. for dis. 30 May 65, wd. 16 May 64, N.S.H., sub. for Frank W Preston of ——.

Condon, Lewis, Pr.: b. Switzerland, age 32, res. Tuftonboro', S.R., enl. 8 Dec. 64, must. in 8 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Joseph B. Piper of Tuftonboro'

Clark, James H., Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 23, res. Epsom, S.R., enl. 9 Dec. 64, must. in 9 Dec. 64, must. out. 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for James W Lovejoy of Epsom.

Clark, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 26, res. Strafford, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Wm. H. Pearl of Strafford.

Cass, Frank, Pr: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Nashua, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for George McClure of Nashua.

Cole, James, Pr: b. Canada, age 35, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Fred C Dow of Concord.

Donnelly, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Weare, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, des. 21 March 65, sub. for Addison K. May of Weare.

Ford, John N., Pr.: b. Braintree, Vt., age 35, res. Canaan, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 6 Sept. 62, k.a. 27 Oct. 64.

Ford, Elisha H., Pr.: b. Braintree, Vt., age 25, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 9 Sept. 62, must. in 9 Sept. 62, disch. 22 June 65, from Hosp. Manchester, N.H. P.O. ad. W Randolph, Vt.

Gerrie, Louis, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Mount Vernon, S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, furl. — July 64, n.f.r., sub. for Arthur W Trow of Mount Vernon.

Gates, Edward, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, k.a. 16 May 64, sub. for Warren C. Flanders of Concord.

Gibson, Charles, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Portsmouth, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, tr. to Sixteenth N.Y Lt. Bat. 4 Feb. 65 (was deserter from Sixteenth N.Y Lt. Bat.), sub. for Nathan Dame, Portsmouth.

Harris, George C., Pr.: b. Cambridge, Mass., age 25, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 15 Jan. 63, to 1st Sergt. 12 Sept. 62.

Hall, Tracy L., Pr.: b. Claremont, age 23, res. Claremont, V.R., enl. 26 Aug. 62, must. in 22 Sept. 62, disch. 26 June 65, to Corp. 25 Nov. 63, wd. 16 June 64, disch. by Prov. Ord. 73, O.D. P.O. ad. Keene.

Hennessey, Morris, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 18, res. Manchester, V.R., enl. 7 Dec. 63, must. in 7 Dec. 63, k.a. 16 Aug. 64.

Hern, William, Pr.: b. Halifax, N.S., age 20, res. Halifax, N.S., S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 31 Dec. 64, sub. for Luke S. Lynch of New Boston.

Hearn, Edward A., Pr.: b. Canada, age 23, res. Winchester, S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, disch. 5 July 65, disch. at ——, sub. for Oliver S. Howard of Winchester. P.O. ad. San Jose, Cal.

Jones, Harry, Pr.: b. Maine, age 24, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 20 Nov. 63, must. in 20 Nov 63, died of wds. 14 June 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Jones, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Nelson, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, must. out 20 July 65, furl. — Aug. 64.

Kelly, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. Hillsboro', S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, disch. 25 May 65, wd. 11 Feb. 65, disch. Little York, Pa., sub. for John T. Garney of Hillsboro'

Killam, Alonzo, Pr.: b. Braintree, Vt., age 25, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 6 Sept. 62, must. in 6 Sept. 62, k.a. 16 May 64.

Kelley, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Langdon, S.R., enl. 16 Dec 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, des. 6 March 65, sub. for Robert C. Huntley of Langdon.

Lucas, Charles, Pr.: b. Germany, age 34, res. Nelson, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, must. out 20 July 65, O.D.

Lisle, Richard, Pr.: b. England, age 22, res. Webster, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, furl. — July 64, n.f.r., sub. for Wm. W Austin of Webster.

Lyman, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. South New Market, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Asa F Sanborn of So. New Market.

Lynch, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 29, res. Northfield, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, des. 31 May 64, sub. for Jesse W Moore of Northfield.

McGuinness, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 36, res. Webster, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, disch. to date 20 July 65, cap. 16 Aug. 64, disch. 3 Aug. 65, Concord, N.H., N.S.H., sub. for Isaac C. Waldren of Webster.

Munson, John, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 25, res. Bedford, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, des. 3 Sept. 64, sub. for David P. Barnard of ——.

Matthews, William J., Pr.: b. Eastport, Me., age 30, res. Deering, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, des. 4 Aug. 64, wd. 18 May 64, sub. for Horace G. Monahan of Deering.

Mack, John, Pr.: b. Canada, age 20, res. Alstead, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, des. *en route* to regt., sub. for Wm. Evans of Alstead.

Morris, Patrick, Pr.: b. Montreal, Can., age 21, res. Dunbarton, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., sub. for Samuel C. Brown of Dunbarton.

Murphy, James J., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. Langdon, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, des. 6 March 65, sub. for Henry Wiley of Langdon.

Malloy, Patrick, Pr: b. Ireland, age 34, res. Barnstead, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Chas. H. Dow of Barnstead.

McGowan, John, Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Windham, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for Isaiah Dinsmore of Windham.

Noyes, William, Pr.: b. Addison Corners, Can., age 36, res. New Market, V.R., enl. 25 Nov 63, must. in 25 Nov 63, des. 31 Dec. 64, to Corp. 5 April 64, wd. 16 May 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64.

Norton, James, Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Sutton, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63 must. in 6 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 31 Dec. 64, sub. for John C Morey of Sutton.

O'Keefe, Timothy C, Pr: b. Ireland, age 34, res. Ossipee, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for Wentworth H. Carney of Ossipee. P.O. ad. Peterboro'

Parsons, Edgar V., Pr.: b. Dayton, O., age 23, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, des. 3 May 64, sub. for John A. Kendall of Concord.

Pedrue, Lewis, Pr: b. Canada, age 24, res. Hampton, S.R., enl. 8 Dec. 64, must. in 8 Dec. 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., sub. for Samuel J. Philbrick of Hampton.

Papino, George, Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Tuftonboro', S.R., enl. 8 Dec. 64, must. in 8 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Isaiah S. Wiggin of Tuftonboro'

Perry, George, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 28, res. New Boston, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for John K. Dodge of New Boston.

Quinn, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Dunbarton, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, disch. 15 June 65, Wilmington, by G.O. 37 Dept. N.C., sub. for Chas. W Brown of Dunbarton.

Quigley, Peter, Pr.: b. Dublin, Ire., age 26, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, des. 28 March 65, furl. about March 65, O D., O S., sub. for Jacob V Upton of Manchester.

Rock, Henry C., Pr : b. Montreal, Can., age 22, res. Salisbury, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for James S. Shaw of Salisbury.

Roach, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. New York, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, died of wds. 7 Oct. 64, wd. 7 Oct. 64, sub. for Hugh S Warren of ——.

Real, John, Pr.: b. Quebec, Can., age 21, res Amherst, S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, must out 20 July 65, to Corp. 5 July 64, to Sergt. 1 Jan. 65, sub. for Geo. E. Parker of Amherst. P.O. ad. Cambridge, Mass.

Roberts, James, Pr.: b. England, age 22, res. Lisbon, V.R., enl. 24 Nov. 63, must. in 24 Nov 63, disch. 14 May 65, wd. 13 May 64, to Corp. 5 Aug. 64, N.S.H.

Read, John N., Pr.: b. Canada, age 24, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec 64, des. 22 June 65, sub. for John N Reed of Concord.

Rogers, Thomas, Pr : b. Ireland, age 22, res. Wilmot, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec 64. disch. 15 June 65, disch. by G O. 37, Dept. N C., sub for Chas. F. Trussell of Wilmot.

Riley, Hugh, Pr : b. Ireland, age 22, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 15 Dec 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, des. *en route* to regt., sub. for Abel B. Williams of Plainfield.

Risk, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Warner, S.R., enl. 16 Dec 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for George Upton of Warner

Riley, Thomas, Pr : b. Ireland, age 18, res. Hudson, S.R., enl. 16 Dec. 64, must. in 16 Dec. 64, des. 23 March 65, sub. for Alphonzo Robertson of Hudson.

Sadler, George, Pr.: b. England, age 23, res. Nelson, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov 63, des. 5 Nov 64.

Smith, George, Pr.: b. Rochester, N.Y., age 21, res. Portsmouth, V.R., enl. 5 Jan. 64, must. in 5 Jan. 64, died of wds. 29 Oct. 64, wd. 7 Oct. 64

Soukson, Amos Peter, Pr.: b. Germany, age 38, res. New York, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for Dellwyn Breed of ——.

Smith, William, 4th, Pr : b France, age 24, res. Newbury, S.R., enl. 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, des. 1 Sept. 64, sub. for Austin Goings of Newbury

Smith, Thomas, Pr.: b New York, age 21, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, to Corp. 31 Dec. 64, to S.M. 1 May 65, O D. (see N C.S.), sub. for W E. Tomkins of Concord.

Smith, Henry, Pr.: b. Canada, age 20, res. Webster, S.R., enl 20 Aug. 63, must. in 20 Aug. 63, des. 10 May 64, sub. for Chas. F. Sanborn of Webster.

Smith, William, 5th, Pr.: b. Yarmouth, N.S., age 25, res. Langdon, S.R., enl. 9 Oct. 63, must. in 9 Oct. 63, disch. 8 June 65, wd. 14 May 64, disch. by G.O. 77 W D., Pt. Lookout, N.S.H., sub. for James Willard of Langdon.

Scott, Thomas, Pr.: b Ireland, age 23, res. Tuftonboro', S.R., enl. 8 Dec. 64, must. in 8 Dec. 64, des. 25 Jan. 65, sub for Philip D. Blaisdell of Tuftonboro'

Saunders, Charles W., Pr.: b. England, age 21, res. Acworth, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for James W Fish of Acworth.

Thomas, Francis, Pr.: b. Leicester, Eng., age 28, res. Charlestown, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 22 June 65, sub. for Samuel I. Walker of Charlestown.

Thompson, Nicholas, Pr.: b. Sweden, age 32, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 9 Oct. 63, must. in 9 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Thomas Dean of Claremont.

Thompson, John, Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 23, res. Hinsdale, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Samuel Crowninshield of Hinsdale.

Thompson, John, Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 25, res. Swanzey, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, des. *en route* to regt., sub. for James C Evans of Swanzey.

Vincent, Rupert, Pr.: b. South Africa, age 21, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, died of wds. 5 Dec. 64, des. 24 Aug. 64, ret'd, cap. 7 Oct. 64, sub. for Horace D. Heath of Manchester.

Williams, Thomas, Pr.: b. Wales, age 22, res. Chichester, V.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, died of disease 21 Oct. 64, wd. 13 May 64, cap. 30 June 64.

Whitmore, Peter, Pr.: b. Canada, age 25, res. Claremont, S R., enl. 9 Oct. 63, must. in 9 Oct. 63, des. 4 July 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64, sub. for Lucius E. Jones of Claremont.

Wilson, George, Pr.: b. England, age 31, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 24 Nov 63, must. in 24 Nov. 63, died of disease 14 May 65, to Corp. 1 March 64, res'd — Nov. 64, to Corp. 14 May 65.

Williams, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Ossipee, S R., enl. 8 Dec. 64, must. in 8 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for J. Q. Roles of Ossipee.

Weed, James, Pr.: b. Canada, age 26, res. Swanzey, S.R., enl. 9 Dec. 64, must. in 9 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 22 June 65, sub. for Benj. H. Richardson of Swanzey

Wilson, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Warner, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, des. 5 Jan. 65, sub. for John C Bean of Warner.

Woods, Charles, Pr.: b. England, age 29, res. Alstead, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Samuel K. Elwell of Langdon.

Wilson, James, Pr.: b. England, age 21, res. Stratham, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, disch. to date 20 July 65, disch. at ——, sub. for Chas. W Jones of Stratham.

Wagner, Edward, Pr.: b. Germany, age 22, res. Gilsum, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, des. 25 June 65, sub. for George N. Hayward of Gilsum.

Wilson, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 14 Dec. 64, must. in 14 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for W D. Ladd of Concord.

Gain by Transfer.

Drew, Charles H., Pr.: tr. from E, des. 5 Aug. 62 (case in full elsewhere).

Griggs, Julius H., Pr.: tr. from G, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 27 Feb. 64.

COMPANY I.

Carlton, Ralph, Capt.: b. New Durham, age 32, res. Farmington, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62, l.a. 14 March 62.

Thompson, John H., 1st Lt.: b. New Hampton, age 53, res. Holderness, O.V., apptd. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 26 Aug. 62.

Smith, Samuel M., 2d Lt.: b. Hinsdale, age 26, res. Keene, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 13 June 63, to 1st Lt. 12 Sept. 62, O.S., d. 5 Feb. 84, St. Louis, Mo.

Dow, Henry S., 1st Sergt.: b. Bath, age 20, res. Bath, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 7 Oct. 64, to 2d Lt. 10 April 62, l.a. 23 July 64, O.D., d. 6 Feb. 75, Detroit, Mich.

Place, Leonard F., 2d Sergt.: b. New Hampshire, age 44, res. Rochester O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 22 July 63, to 2d Lt. 15 Oct. 62, to 1st Lt. 13 June 63, O.D.

Hitchcock, John H., 3d Sergt.: b. Sandy Hill, N.Y., age 33, res. Richmond, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, dismissed 3 March 65, to 1st Sergt. 25 Nov. 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to 2d Lt. 3 Feb. 64, l.a. 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Winchendon, Mass.

Richardson, Richard B., 4th Sergt.: b. Reading, Mass., age 39, res. Peterboro' O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 27 Aug. 64, res'd 15 June 62, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.D., d. 23 May 68 Peterboro'

Parker, John M., 5th Sergt.: b. Kingston, age 24, res. Fitzwilliam, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 31 Oct. 64, to 1st Sergt. 15 Oct. 62, furl. — Sept. 63, to 2d Lt. 24 Nov. 63, to 1st Lt. 20 Jan. 64, O.D. P.O ad. Fitzwilliam Depot.

Burley, Daniel S., 1st Corp.: b. New Market, age 19, res. Middleton, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, tr. to Signal Corps 29 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 15 Oct. 62, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Newburyport, Mass.

Durant, Charles J., 2d Corp.: b. Upton, Mass., age 24, res. Farmington, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 16 Oct. 62, to Sergt. 15 June 62, wd. 16 June 62.

Locke, John C., 3d Corp.: b. Barrington, age 33, res. Dover O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 15 March 62.

Scovell, Albert D., 4th Corp.: b. Walpole, age 21, res. Walpole, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, res'd 1 July 62, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, to Hosp. Stew. 24 Aug. 64 (see N.C.S.), O.D. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Hawkins, Marshall P., 5th Corp.: b. Troy, age 23, res. Fitzwilliam, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 28 Nov 63, to 1st Sergt 11 April 62, to 2d Lt. 15 Oct. 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Minneapolis, Minn.

Hill, Charles P., 6th Corp.: b. Winchester, age 19, res. Winchester, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 3 Aug. 65, to ranks 3 June 63, wd. 10 July 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, disch. as of 20 July 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Hillsboro'

Young, Joseph D., 7th Corp.: b. New Hampshire, age 26, res. New Durham, O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 13 June 62.

Jenness, Freeman, 8th Corp.: b. Rochester, age 26, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 10 July 63, to ranks 22 Nov. 61.

Smith, George H., Wag.: b. Thetford, Vt., age 26, res. Nashua, O.V., enl. 24 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 15 May 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Farmington.

Atherton, Arlon S., Pr.: b. Richmond, age 19, res. Richmond, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 21 June 62, to Sergt. 15 Sept. 63, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, to 1st Sergt. 21 June 64, to 2d Lt. 16 July 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64 and cap., l.a. 24 Sept. 64, to 1st Lt. 1 March 65, l.a. 12 March 65, to Capt. since war, O.D. P.O. ad. Wakefield, Mass.

Buss, Martin J., Pr.: b. East Dorset, Vt., age 22, res. Bellows Falls, Vt., O.V., enl. 23 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 27 Aug. 64, to Corp. 23 March 63, wd. 28 Aug. 63, to Sergt. 25 Nov 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Marlboro'

Brown, Bartholomew, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 32, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 24 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62, N.S.H., d. 17 Oct. 89, Nat. Home, Togus, Me.

Barrows, Benjamin F., Pr.: b. Swanzey, age 19, res. Richmond, O.V. enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 15 July 62, wd. 16 June 62.

Bell, George, Pr.: b. Milton, Vt., age 23, res. Winchester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. W Westminster, Vt.

Bolles, Henry R., Pr : b. Richmond, age 21, res. Richmond, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, killed by accident 23 April 62.

Bridge, Mitchell, Pr.: b. St. Albans, Vt., age 20, res. Winchester, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 18 Feb. 62.

Brown, George, Pr.: b. Barrington, age 19, res. Barrington, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, O.D.

Blaisdell, Daniel G., Pr.: b. Rome, Me., age 21, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, to Wag. 25 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Rochester.

Bowen, Edwin N., Pr.: b. Richmond, age 18, res. Richmond, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, to Corp. 6 July 62, furl. 20 Jan. 64, to Sergt. 3 Feb. 64, re-enl. 24 Feb. 64, to 1st Sergt. 25 Aug. 64, wd. 21 Sept. 64, to 1st Lt. 6 May 65. P.O. ad. Fitzwilliam Depot.

Burnham, John E., Pr.: b. New Hampshire, age 21, res. Farmington, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 25 Sept. 62.

Burgess, Myrick, Pr.: b. Ashburnham, Mass., age 23, res. Ashburnham, Mass., O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, tr. to Reg. Army 19 Dec. 62, wd. 16 June 62, O.S. P.O. ad. W Chesterfield.

Card, Abram A., Pr.: b. New Castle, age 34, res. Farmington, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Farmington.

Chapman, James M., Pr.: b. Windsor, age 21, res. Bellows Falls, Vt., O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62, to Corp. 15 Oct. 62, wd. 10 July 63. P.O. ad. Turner's Falls, Mass.

Corker, Henry, Pr.: b. Albany, N.Y., age 18, res. Keene, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64.

Coy, William H., Pr.: b. Manchester, Eng., age 25, res. Harrisville, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 8 Nov. 64, to Corp. 15 Jan. 62, to Sergt. 16 Oct. 62, to ranks 23 July 63, re-enl. 29 Feb. 64. P.O. ad. Peterboro'.

Colomy, Jacob, Pr.: b. New Durham, age 37, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 15 May 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Durham.

Colcord, Benjamin F., Pr.: b. Old Town, Me., age 25, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, tr. to Signal Corps 28 Oct. 63, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Beresford, Fla.

Choate, Wilbur H., Pr.: b. Massachusetts, age 21, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62, wd. 10 July 63, wd. 16 May 64, O.D.

Clark, James F., Pr.: b. Rochester, age 26, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 16 June 62, wd. 13 May 64. P.O. ad. Farmington.

Dame, Joseph W., Pr.: b. Farmington, age 20, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 30 Aug. 64, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Davis, George H., Pr.: b. Keene, age 29, res. Winchester, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, to Corp. 4 June 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Sergt. 1 May 64, wd. 13 May 64, wd. 18 May 64, furl. — June 65. P.O. ad. Winchester.

Ellis, John E., Pr.: b. Athens, Vt., age 20, res. Waterford, Vt., O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 13 July 63. P.O. ad. Winchester, Vt.

Estes, Charles H., Pr.: b. Maine, age 18, res. Farmington, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. 15 March 64, wd. 16 June 62, wd. 18 July 63, wd. 26 Aug. 63, O.S.

Felch, George W., Pr.: b. Fitzwilliam, age 20, res. Fitzwilliam, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 14 Dec 61, O.S.

Finney, Charles H., Pr.: b. Whiting, Vt., age 21, res. Marlboro, O.V. enl. 21 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Fiske, William A., Pr.: b. Chicopee, Mass., age 21, res. Keene, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, O.D.

Foss, Richard H., Pr.: b. Rochester, age 43, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 10 July 63, wd. 16 May 64, wd. 16 June 64.

Garland, John F., Pr.: b. Great Falls, age 27, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Gerrish, George L., Pr.: b. Lebanon, Me., age 23, res. Lebanon, Me., O.V., enl. 15 Aug 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 2 Nov. 63, wd. 16 June 62.

Gerrish, John L., Pr.: b. Lebanon, Me., age 21, res. Lebanon, Me., O.V., enl. 15 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 15 Oct. 62, to Sergt. 26 June 64. P.O. ad. Alton.

Hall, Edwin F., Pr.: b. Exeter, age 21, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 21 March 65. P.O. ad. Epping.

Harkness, Joseph E., Pr.: b. Richmond, age 19, res. Fitzwilliam, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 13 July 63, re-enl. 22 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, to Corp. 25 Aug. 64, res'd 25 April 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Rudolph, S Dak.

Hammond, Elijah H., Pr: b. Winchester, age 38, res. Winchester, O.V., enl. 16 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 29 Nov 62. P.O. ad. Winchester.

Hammond, Arthur, Pr.: b. Winchester, age 18, res. Winchester, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 25 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 25 April 65.

Hammond, Lorenzo D., Pr: b. Winchester, age 21, res. Winchester, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 29 Jan. 62. P.O. ad. Winchester

Hill, Horace J., Pr.: b. Royalston, Mass., age 20, res. Jaffrey, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 26 Sept. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. 74 Belmont St., Worcester Mass.

Horton, James O., Pr.: b. Warwick, Mass., age 19, res. Hinsdale, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D.

Howard, David M., Pr.: b. Rochester, age 18, res. Farmington, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 3 June 63, to ranks 5 June 63.

Howard, Elbridge W., Pr.: b. Rochester, age 22, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 27 Feb. 64. P.O. ad. Rochester.

Hussey, Walter S., Pr.: b. New Hampshire, age 21, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 2 March 63, to Corp. 1 June 62. P.O. ad. Rochester.

Jewett, Charles, Pr.: b. Peterboro', age 34, res. Peterboro' O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out. 23 Aug. 64 (reg'tl armorer), O.D. P.O. ad. Peterboro'.

Lewis, Alonzo A., Pr: b. Chesterfield, age 19, res. Westmoreland, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 21 March 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Cardiff, Tenn.

Lewis, Freeman A., Pr.: b. Winchester, age 19, res. Winchester, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62, to Corp. 11 April 62.

Lang, George B., Pr.: b. Concord, age 19, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 24 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, tr. to Band 1 Oct. 61, tr. back to I 1 Sept. 62, O.D.

Mansfield, Patrick, Pr.: b. Pittsfield, Mass., age 18, res. Bellows Falls, Vt., O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 10 May 64, O.D., N.S.H., d. 30 Sept. 84, Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O.

Monks, George W., Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 21, res. Worcester, Mass., O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Mellish, Walter, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 20, res. Bellows Falls, Vt., O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 23 July 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 25 Aug. 64, to 2d Lt. 25 April 65, to 1st Lt. 19 May 65. P.O. ad. Somerville, Mass.

Morse, Hiram, Pr.: b. Randolph, age 20, res. Barrington, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 21 July 62, wd. 16 June 62.

Murphy, Hiram P., Pr.: b. Somersworth, age 23, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 12 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 25 Aug. 64, to 1st Sergt. 1 May 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Dorchester, Mass.

McCrillis, David, Pr.: b. Lebanon, age 28, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61.

McCrillis, Daniel, Pr.: b. Maine, age 26, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64. P.O. ad. Dover

Nash, John J., Pr: b. Peterboro' age 23, res. Chesterfield, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 19 June 64, O.D.

Otis, Frederick, Pr.: b. Dover, age 19, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 9 May 63, N.S.H., d. 10 April 79, Nat. Home, Togus, Me.

Otis, Francis S., Pr.: b. Rochester, age 20, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. ——, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 11 June 62, to Corp. 15 Oct. 62, wd. 18 July 63, res'd 7 Sept. 63, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 June 65.

Pearl, Abram, Pr: b. Rochester, age 45, res. Rochester O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 16 June 62, wd. 16 June 62, and cap.

Pelkey, David, Pr.: b. Rutland, Vt., age 39, res. Swanzey, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Wag.——, to ranks ——, O.D. (twice in regt. — see "Unassigned"), d. —— 90, Swanzey.

Pelkey, David H., Pr.: b. Clarendon, Vt., age 22, res. Richmond, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 4 Sept. 65, furl. ——, wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, disch. N.Y.

Plummer, Jerry L., Pr.: b. Gilford, age 23, res. Swanzey, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 7 Jan. 64, wd. 16 June 62.

Priest, Alanzon, Pr.: b. St. Johnsbury, Vt., age 23, res. Waterford, Vt., O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 11 March 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64.

Pugsley, Frank, Pr.: b. Shapleigh, Me., age 29, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61, O.S. P.O. ad. Rochester.

Rewitzer, Enos, Pr.: b. Bamberg, Bavaria, age 32, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 July 62, O.S.

Ricker, Joseph, Pr: b. Durham, age 18, res. Middleton, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, to Corp. 27 June 65.

Rice, Denzil S., Pr.: b. Richmond, age 25, res. Richmond, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, furl. 20 Jan. 64, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64, to Corp. 21 June 64, wd. 27 Oct. 64, to Sergt. 1 May 65.

Robinson, Samuel, Pr : b. Rochester, age 20, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 21 June 64, to Corp. 15 March 62, to Sergt. 15 Oct. 62, furl. — Sept. 63, furl. 9 Jan. 64, to 1st Sergt. 3 Feb. 64, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, to 2d Lt. 24 May 64 (not mustered).

Sarles, William N., Pr.: b. New York, age 18, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, re-enl. 14 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64, to Corp. 22 March 65, res'd 1 June 65.

Sanborn, Asa F., Pr.: b. Wakefield, age 19, res. Wakefield, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 27 Nov 61.

Smith, Libbeus, Pr : b. New Hampshire, age 21, res. Farmington, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, wd. 16 June 62, to Corp. 15 Sept. 63.

Smart, John, Pr.: b. Barrington, age 26, res. Barrington, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 29 Aug. 61.

Stevens, Charles R., Pr.: b. Lebanon, Me., age 20, res. Lebanon, Me., O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 15 Sept. 63.

Trowbridge, George T., Pr.: b. Swanzey, age 20, res. Swanzey, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64.

Wallingford, John, Pr.: b. Berwick, Me., age 23, res. Berwick, Me., O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 7 Sept. 62, d. 15 Nov. 89, Nat. Home, Togus, Me.

Wallingford, Amos, Pr.: b. Berwick, Me., age 24, res. Berwick, Me., O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. E. Rochester.

Wright, William H., Pr.: b. Norwich, Mass., age 25, res. Surry, O.V., enl. 21 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 29 July 65, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, to Corp. 26 June 64, to Sergt. 21 March 65.

Wyman, Emery R., Pr.: b. Mount Holly, Vt., age 34, res. Keene, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 16 May 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Weeks, William L., Pr.: b. Worcester, Mass., age 18, res. Winchester O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 10 July 63, des. 27 March 64, ret'd. P.O. ad. Bristol, Ct.

Willard, Parkman D., Pr.: b. Franklin, Vt., age 23, res. Alstead, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 6 Jan. 64, furl. 29 Dec. 63.

White, Moses E., Pr.: b. Wilmot, age 26, res. Bellows Falls, Vt , O.V., enl. 23 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 22 Aug. 63, to Corp. 21 June 62, wd. 18 July 63, to Sergt. 23 July 63.

Watson, Oliver, Pr.: b. Sandwich, age 35, res. Sandwich, O.V., enl. — Aug. 61, must. in — Aug. 61, tr. to Co. K. (See Co. K.)

Yelden, John, Pr.: b. Charleston, Vt., age 23, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 16 June 62, wd. 16 June 62, and cap.

Recruits, Co. I.

Ash, R. Manson, Pr.: b. Lisbon, age 24, res. Lisbon, V.R., enl. 11 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. 15 June 65, to Corp. 1 May 64, to ranks 1 Feb. 65, disch. under G.O. 77 W.D. P.O. ad. Storm Lake, Iowa.

Blood, Josiah S., Pr.: b. Whitefield, age 21, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 11 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 13 July 63, to Corp. 1 May 65, disch. Wilmington by G.O. 37 H.Q. Dept. N.C., O.D. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Brown, Orlando, Pr.: b. Biddeford, Me., age 18, res. Carroll, V.R., enl. 18 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 7 Dec. 64, wd. 13 May 64. P.O. ad. Elk River, Minn.

Blood, Charles M., Pr.: b. Whitefield, age 20, res. Lancaster, V.R., enl. 25 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Sept. 62, disch. 26 June 65, furl. 27 Dec. 63, disch. Wilmington by G.O. 37 Dept. N.C., O.D. P.O. ad. Lowell, Mass.

Bahn, Harvey, Pr.: b. Prussia, age 23, res. Dublin, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64, n.f.r.

Braly, Joseph, Pr.: b. England, age 29, res. Cornish, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for George Walker of Cornish.

Bordelino, Jacob, Pr.: b. Germany, age 33, res. Wilmot, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for George E. Shephard of Wilmot.

Brannon, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Alstead, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Samuel E. Savoy of Alstead.

Bowen, Sidney B., Pr.: b. Richmond, age 18, res. Troy, V.R., enl. 20 March 65, must. in 20 March 65, must. out 20 July 65. P.O. ad. Richmond.

Clark, Ezra D., Pr.: b. Bradford, Vt., age 20, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 12 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. 18 May 65, disch. by G.O. 77 W.D., O.D. P.O. ad. Whitefield.

Colby, Amos C., Pr.: b. Lisbon, age 44, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 11 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 9 May 63, d. 30 Dec. 82, Lincoln.

Clark, Azariah L., Pr.: b. Bradford, Vt., age 44, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 12 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. 31 May 65, furl. —Jan. 65, disch. by G.O. 77 W.D., Ft. Monroe, O.D. P.O. ad. Whitefield.

Campbell, John, Pr: b. St. John, N.B., age 23, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Milton Blake of Keene.

Caulatt, Emile, Pr.: b. France, age 25, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, died of wds. 22 May 64, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for William M. Stowell of Claremont.

Corey, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 26, res. Dublin, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, des. 27 Feb. 65, sub. for George W Mason of Dublin.

Clement, Lucius H., Pr: b. Campton, age 20, res. Troy, V.R., enl. 20 March 65, must. in 20 March 65, died of disease 4 July 65, O.D.

Davis, William Y., Pr.: b. Chichester, age 40, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 21 Jan. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, died of disease 25 Aug. 62, to Mus. 4 May 62.

Day, George, Pr.: b. Boscawen, age 13, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 13 Jan. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, disch. for dis. 25 Sept. 62, to Mus. 4 May 62.

Dorr, Gotfried, Pr.: b. Germany, age 21, res. Wilton, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., sub. for George R. Perkins of Wilton.

Davis, Charles, Pr.: b. England, age 21, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, des. 27 Feb. 65, sub. for S. Horace Perry of Keene.

Davis, Thomas, Pr.: b. England, age 24, res. Goffstown, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Hezekiah Blaisdell of Goffstown.

Donovan, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Pembroke, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, des. 1 March 65, sub. for Benj. Jenness of Pembroke.

Dean, William, Pr.: b. New Brunswick, age 27, res. Upper Gilmanton, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Henry W Gilman of Upper Gilmanton.

Eastman, William, Pr.: b. Whitefield, age 40, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 12 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65 at Wilmington by G.O. 37 Dept. N.C., d. 18 July 65, Whitefield.

Ferris, John, Pr.: b. England, age 35, res. Brookline, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Leroy A. Wallace of ——.

Fowler, Andrew J., Pr.: b. Bath, N.Y., age 26, res. Lancaster, V.R., enl. 14 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, tr. to Sig. Corps 28 Oct. 63. O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Whitefield.

French, George, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 18, res. Peterboro', V.R., enl. 6 Jan. 63, must. in 6 Jan. 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 25 Aug. 64.

Flannagan, John, Pr.: b. England, age 22, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Chas. L. Russell of Keene.

Flood, James A., Pr.: b. England, age 23, res. Hudson, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, des. 12 July 65, sub. for W. H. Webster of Hudson.

Glines, Freeman F., Pr.: b. Carroll, age 25, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 10 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 21 Sept. 62.

Gilbert, Daniel W., Pr.: b. Canandaigua, N.Y., age 33, res. Eaton, V.R., enl. 28 Jan. 64, must. in 28 Jan. 64, died of wds. 25 Aug. 64 (twice in regt., see Co. K.), wd. 16 Aug. 64, and cap.

Grace, Martin, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Wilmot, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Minot Stevens of Wilmot. P.O. ad. Albany, N.Y.

Green, John, Pr.: b. England, age 22, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, des. 12 July 65, sub. for John Chapman of Keene.

Hoyt, Nathan B., Pr.: b. Northwood, age 44, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 12 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 8 June 64, wd. 10 July 63. P.O. ad. Augusta, Me.

Horton, Montraville P., Pr.: b. Mount Holly, Vt., age 30, res. Carroll, V.R., enl. 13 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, wd. 10 July 63, disch. by G.O. 77 W.D., at Pt. Lookout, O.D. P.O. ad. Orange City, Fla.

Holmes, Robert R., Pr.: b. Thornton, age 23, res. Carroll, V.R., enl. 18 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, died of wds. 29 May 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Harris, Lewis, Pr.: b. Connecticut, age 18, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 20 Nov. 63, must. in 20 Nov. 63, must. out 20 July 65, d. 29 Dec. 92, So. Braintree, Mass.

Healey, Christopher, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 18, res. Fitzwilliam, V.R., enl. 1 Jan. 64, must. in 1 Jan. 64, must. out 20 July 65.

Halcrow, Thomas, Pr.: b. St. John, N. B., age 35, res. New Castle, S. R., enl. 10 Aug. 63, must. in 10 Aug. 63, must. out 20 July 65, des. 18 April 64, ret'd, sub. for James Davidson of New Castle.

Harrold, Joseph, Pr.: b. Island Pond, Vt., age 21, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, des. 18 April 64, ret'd, O.D., sub. for Benj. F. Thompson of Keene. P.O. ad. Coaticook, Can.

Hanning, Henry, Pr.: b. England, age 24, res. Grantham, S.R., enl. 9 Dec. 64, must. in 9 Dec. 64, des. 1 March 65, sub. for Lyman B. Hayward of Grantham.

Hoyt, Henry, Pr.: b. England, age 25, res. Danbury, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, k.a. 15 Jan. 65, sub. for John Buttrick of Danbury.

Hines, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Strafford, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, des. 1 March 65, O.S., sub. for Joseph Hill of Strafford. P.O. ad. Lynn, Mass.

Hall, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Pembroke, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, disch. to date 20 July 65, disch. at ——, sub. for George T. Vose of Pembroke.

Hall, Edward, Pr : b. England, age 20, res. Colebrook, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, des. 1 Jan. 65, sub. for Charles Tucker of Colebrook.

Henderson, Martin, Pr. : b. Ireland, age 23, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Chas. W Wilcox of Keene.

Haskell, Ezekiel, Pr : b. Troy, age 44, res Troy, V.R., enl. 20 March 65, must. in 22 March 65, must. out 20 July 65, O.S., d. 23 Sept. 84, Troy.

Ingerson, James, Pr. : b. Jefferson, age 44, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 13 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, k.a. 13 July 63.

Jardon, William, Pr. : b. England, age 21, res. Enfield, V.R., enl. 20 Nov 63, must. in 20 Nov 63, k.a. 13 May 64.

Johnson, William, Pr. : b. Ireland, age 22, res. Manchester, S.R , enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, des. 13 April 64, sub. for Reuben W Johnson of Brookline.

Justice, Robert, Pr. : b. England, age 33, res. Hillsboro', V.R., enl. 14 Nov 63, must. in 20 Nov 63, must. out 20 July 65.

Jones, Edward, Pr. : b. Prussia, age 20, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 24 Nov 63, must. in 24 Nov. 63, des. 4 Aug. 64, wd. 18 May 64, furl. —— 64.

Jackson, James, Pr. : b. Ireland, age 23, res. Boscawen, S.R., enl. 29 Nov. 64, must. in 29 Nov 64, must. out 20 July 65, des. 1 Jan. 65, ret'd, sub. for Alfred F. Elliott of Boscawen.

James, John, Pr. : b. Scotland, age 24, res. Franklin, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, des. 1 Jan. 65, sub. for Joseph G. Judkins of Franklin.

King, Marshall H., Pr. : b. Whitefield, age 18, res. Carroll, V.R., enl. 18 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, died of disease 9 Nov 62.

Kisling, John, Pr. : b. Germany, age 23, res. Colebrook, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for George S. Leavitt of Colebrook.

Kelley, John, Pr. : b. Ireland, age 23, res. Nelson, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, disch. to date 20 July 65 at Smithville, N. C., sub for Chas. A. Tarbox of Nelson.

Kraft, William, Pr. : b. Germany, age 22, res. Lebanon, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, disch. to date 20 July 65, disch. at ——, sub. for Allen W Bingham of Lebanon.

Kelley, John, 2d, Pr. : b. Ireland, age 24, res. Dublin, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, des. 28 Feb. 65, sub. for James A. Mason of Dublin.

Lougee, Horatio P., Pr. : b. Parsonfield, Me., age 44, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 3 May 63.

Lindsey, Horace M., Pr. : b. Newbury, Vt., age 25, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 11 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 15 Dec. 62. P.O. ad. Carroll.

Lang, William W., Pr. : b. Whitefield, age 23, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 14 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, died of disease 9 Dec. 63, wd. 18 July 63, and cap.

Livingstone, George F., Pr. : b. Nashua, age 15, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 21 Jan. 63, must. in 17 Feb. 63, disch. 15 May 65, to Mus. 15 April 63, des. 9 Nov 64, ret'd, disch. by G.O. 77 W.D. at Galloupe's Island, Boston, Mass., O.S., d. 26 Oct. 85, Manchester.

Lang, Henry, Pr. : b. Germany, age 30, res. Germany, S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, des. 11 April 64, sub. for Joseph Howard of ——.

Lee, John, Pr. : b. Ireland, age 21, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., sub. for Andrew J. Williams of Keene.

Ladegard, Niels, Pr. : b. Denmark, age 26, res. Lebanon, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, disch. 15 June 65 at Wilmington, N. C., by G.O. 77 W.D., sub. for John P. Mason of Lebanon.

Moulton, James, Pr : b. Bethel, Me., age 29, res. Lancaster, V.R., enl. 8 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 21 Sept. 62, d. 12 Sept. 80, W Concord, Vt.

Moulton, John W., Pr : b. New Hampshire, age 29, res. Lancaster, V.R., enl. 12 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, disch. for dis. 21 Sept. 62.

Morse, John M., Pr : b. Randolph, age 28 res. Jefferson, V.R., enl. 13 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, tr. to Sig. Corps 3 Nov. 63, O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. Lancaster.

McLeod, Daniel, Pr.: b. Prince Edward Island, age 29, res. Boston, Mass., S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 May 65, O.D., sub. for Elijah Putnam of ——.

McIntire, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. New Boston, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Almon Lufkin of New Boston.

Meyer, Wilhelm, Pr.: b. Germany, age 26, res. Andover, S.R., enl. 10 Dec 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, disch. 13 June 65 at Wilmington by G O. 37 Dept. N. C., sub. for David B. Thurston of Andover.

Mahoney, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Richmond, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Henry R. Martin of Richmond.

Maloy, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Gilsum, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Daniel Smith of Gilsum. P.O. ad. San Francisco, Cal.

Martin, Samuel, Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 28, res. Alstead, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, disch. to date 20 July 65 at Wilmington, N.C., N.S.H., sub. for Samuel W Dinsmore of Alstead. P.O. ad. Chicago, Ill.

McGee, Henry, Pr.: b. Canada, age 24, res. Alstead, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Ingalls B. Wood of Alstead.

Nixon, Robert, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 27, res. Fitzwilliam, V.R., enl. 5 Jan. 64, must. in 5 Jan. 64, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 13 May 64, wd. 16 June 64, O.D.

O'Neal, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Gilsum, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, des. 1 March 65, sub. for Aaron D. Hammond of Gilsum.

Persons, Joseph, Pr.: b. Lyndeboro, age 43, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 9 Aug. 62, must. in 14 Aug. 62, disch. 26 June 65, by G.O. 77 W.D., O.D. P.O. ad. Bushong, Kan.

Peck, Christopher, Pr.: b. New Jersey age 25, res. Goshen, S.R., enl. 10 Dec 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, disch. 28 June 65, disch. by G.O. 77 W.D. Portsmouth Grove, R.I., sub. for Benj. F Lear of Goshen. P.O. ad. Aspen, Col.

Potter, Charles M., Pr.: b. Canada, age 22, res. Hinsdale, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Thomas W Sabin of Hinsdale.

Quell, John, Pr.: b. Portugal, age 34, res. Stoddard, S.R., enl. 2 Dec. 64, must. in 2 Dec. 64, des. 24 June 65, sub. for Martin V B. Morse of Stoddard.

Quinn, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 5 Dec. 64, must. in 5 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Samuel W Emmons of Plainfield.

Richardson, Edward W., Pr.: b. Brockport, N.Y., age 14, res. Conway, V.R., enl. 7 Jan. 64, must. in 7 Jan. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Mus. 21 Jan. 64.

Rose, John, Pr.: b. St. Catherines, Can., age 19, res. Portsmouth, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, disch. by G.C.M. 17 June 65 at Wilmington, N.C., sub. for Lewis W Brewster of Portsmouth.

Smith, James. Pr.: b. Nelson, age 18, res. Peterboro', V.R., enl. 6 Jan. 63, must. in 6 Jan. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 1 May 65. P.O. ad. Wellsville, Mo.

Stull, Henry, Pr.: b. Germany, age 30, res. New Hampton, S.R., enl. 10 Dec. 64, must. in 10 Dec. 64, des. 1 March 65, sub. for Valorus A. Seavey of New Hampton.

Summers, Joseph, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 25, res. New Boston, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, des. 28 Feb. 65, sub. for C. B. Cochran of New Boston.

Titus, Daniel W., Pr.: b. Lynn, Mass., age 27, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 12 Aug. 62, must. in 20 Aug. 62, disch. 17 July 65 by G.O. 77 W.D. Manchester, N.H. P.O. ad. Whitefield.

Tebo, Samuel, Pr.: b. Canada, age 24, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, k.a. 28 Oct. 64, sub. for John B Palmer of Concord.

Thompson, Samuel M., Pr.: b. Lyman, age 28, res. Troy, V.R., enl. 20 March 65, must. in 20 March 65, must. out 20 July 65. P.O. ad. Dexterville, Wis.

Valentine, James H., Pr.: b. Australia, age 22, res. Plaistow, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for James Litch of Plaistow.

Wessals, Henry, Pr.: b. Hanover, Ger., age 22, res. Dublin, V.R., enl. 25 Nov 63, must. in 25 Nov 63, des. 17 Dec. 64.

White, Almon B., Pr.: b. Marlboro' age 29, res. Whitefield, V.R., enl. 11 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, died of wds. 26 June 64, to Corp. 25 Nov 63, wd. 13 May 64, O.D.

Williams, Thomas, Pr.: b. England, age 23, res. Lebanon, S.R., enl. 19 Nov 63, must. in 25 Nov 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 13 May 64, sub. for George W Towle of ——.

Williams, William, Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 28, res. Orange, V.R., enl. 19 Nov 63, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 1 Feb. 65.

Witham, Amos R., Pr.: b. Palmyra, Me., age 21, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, tr. to V.R.C 17 April 65, wd. 13 May 64, O.S., sub. for Byron H. Richardson of Manchester. P.O. ad. 19 Porter St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

Wilson, John, Pr.: b. England, age 18, res. Hampton, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for David A. Bean of Hampton.

Gain by Transfer

Lang, George B., Pr.: tr. from Band (must. out 23 Aug. 64) *(an original member of Co. I)*, tr. Band to I 1 Sept. 62.

COMPANY K.

Littlefield, Israel B., Capt.: b. Barnstead, age 39, res. Dover, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 1 April 62, O.S., d. 1 Jan. 89, Dover.

Butterfield, Welbee J., 1st Lt.: b. Topsham, Vt., age 33, res. Dover, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 March 63, l.a. 10 Aug. 62, to Capt. 12 Sept. 62, d. 28 Nov. 91, Dover.

Miles, William H., 2d Lt.: b. Madbury, age 19, res. Madbury, O.V., apptd. 22 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 5 Feb. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Haverhill, Mass.

Scruton, Darius K., 1st Sergt.: b. Farmington, age 34, res. Salmon Falls, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 8 Aug. 62, to 2d Lt. 10 May 62, wd. 16 June 62, l.a. 21 June 62, O.S.

Campbell, Nathaniel J., 2d Sergt.: b. Hillsboro', age 34, res. Strafford, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, to ranks 3 May 63, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, O.D.

Smith, Lorenzo D., 3d Sergt.: b. Effingham, age 23, res. Somersworth, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to ranks 4 Aug. 63, wd. 13 May 64, O.D. P.O. ad. E. Rochester.

Allen, Charles H., 4th Sergt.: b. Dover, age 25, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 22 Sept. 64, furl. —— 62, furl. — May 63, wd. 14 May 64, to ranks 24 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug 64, O.S. P.O. ad. Concord.

Leonard, Wilbur W., 5th Sergt.: b. Minerva, N.Y., age 23, res. Sunapee, O.V., enl. 20 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 1 May 62.

Brown, John W., 1st Corp.: b. Strafford, age 22, res. Strafford, O.V., enl. 27 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 26 Sept. 64, to ranks 1 May 64, wd. 14 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Centre Strafford.

Ladd, Lewis, 2d Corp.: b. Tuftonboro', age 22, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, res'd 3 May 63, O.D. P.O. ad. Farmington.

Clements, Charles C., 3d Corp.: b. Rollinsford, age 18, res. Rollinsford, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to ranks 23 Sept. 61, to Corp. 1 July 63, wd. 18 July 63, to Sergt. 4 Feb. 64, wd. 16 May 64. P.O. ad. Fitchburg, Mass.

Brown, Jared P., 4th Corp.: b. Strafford, age 21, res. Strafford, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Sergt. 3 May 63, furl.— Sept. 63. P.O. ad. Centre Strafford.

Robinson, John, 5th Corp.: b. Rochester, age 18, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 22 Sept. 63, res'd 14 Oct. 61, wd. 26 Aug. 63.

Cassidy, James, 6th Corp.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 20 May 64, wd. 16 June 62, res'd 3 May 63, wd. 13 July 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, wd. 18 May 64.

Gilbert, Daniel W., 7th Corp.: b. Canandaigua, N.Y., age 31, res. Concord, O.V., enl. 8 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 19 Jan. 63 (twice in regt., see Co. I), O.D.

Burns, Charles M., 8th Corp.: b. Massachusetts, age 25, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61.

Prescott, James P., 1st Mus.: b. Madbury, age 34, res. Barrington, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 13 Oct. 62.

Spencer, George W., 2d Mus.: b. Claremont, age 17, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 18 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to ranks 12 Nov. 61, to Mus. 1 Nov 62, O.D. P.O. ad. Chicago, Ill.

Hyde, James M., Wag.: b. Great Falls, age 22, res. Somersworth, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 26 Dec. 64, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64.

Andrews, Charles J., Pr.: b. Hillsboro', age 19, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, tr. to First U. S. Art. 15 Nov. 62, to Corp. 17 Oct. 61, res'd 1 Dec. 61, O.S.

Armstrong, John A., Pr.: b. Bedford, age 19, res. Bedford, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 16 May 64, to Corp. 7 May 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, wd. 13 May 64.

Beers, Elbridge G., Pr.: b. Merrimack, age 19, res. Cornish, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 28 July 62.

Burbank, Enoch, Pr.: b. Boscawen, age 23, res. Boscawen, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 17 Aug. 62.

Brock, William, Pr.: b. Alexandria, age 22, res. Alexandria, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Wag. 1 March 63, re-enl. 18 Feb. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Orange

Brackett, Edwin, Pr.: b. Sweden, Me., age 23, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, tr to V.R.C. 17 April 65, re-enl. 26 Feb. 64, to Corp. 23 May 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, and cap., O.S. P.O. ad. So. Paris, Me.

Brown, Albert, Pr: b. Barrington, age 21, res. Barrington, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 6 Nov 63, wd. 29 Aug. 63, O.D., d. 10 May 65, Barrington.

Brown, Charles H., Pr: b. Barrington, age 29, res. Barrington, O.V enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 Oct. 61.

Burnham, John I., Pr.: b. Madbury, age 28, res. Barrington, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis 28 Sept. 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Dover.

Ball, Joseph H., Pr.: b. Dover, age 18, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 7 June 64, re-enl. 20 Feb. 64, wd. 16 May 64, and cap.

Bolo, George N., Pr.: b. Dover, age 18, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, re-enl. 19 Feb. 64, O.S P.O. ad. Cambridgeport, Mass.

Blye, Woodbury C., Pr.: b. Epping, age 20, res. Epping, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 25 Nov 62, res'd 3 May 63, wd. 25 Aug. 63, furl. — Sept. 63, re-enl. 11 Feb. 64, to Sergt 26 Aug. 64, furl. — June 65. P.O ad. Haverhill, Mass.

Colby, Dudley, Pr.: b. Cornish, age 27, res. Franklin, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Hancock.

Chamberlain, Daniel J., Pr: b. No. Berwick, Me., age 21, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, to Corp. 3 May 63, re-enl. 19 Feb. 64, O.D.

Clements, Oliver M., Pr: b. Rollinsford, age 20, res. Rollinsford, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 8 Nov. 64, furl. —— 64, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Lynn, Mass.

Conway, Thomas, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 31, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 62.

Corson, Aaron F., Pr.: b. Lebanon, Me., age 28, res. Rochester, O.V., enl. 18 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 20 Nov. 62, to Corp. 2 Dec. 61. P.O. ad. Gonic.

Davis, Henry S., Pr.: b. Nottingham, age 30, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Mus.——, O.D., N.S.H. P.O. ad. Nat. Home, Togus, Me.

Downs, Stephen F., Pr.: b. Milton, age 22, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 15 May 64, furl. — April 62, O.D.

Dorr, Samuel E., Pr: b. Milton, age 18, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 14 Dec. 61.

Dearborn, Nathaniel, Pr: b. Rollinsford, age 38, res. Rollinsford, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 3 Nov. 62.

Dustin, Adrian C., Pr.: b. Bethel, Me., age 19, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Dorchester, Mass.

Durgin, William H., Pr.: b. Plainfield, age 18, res. Plainfield, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 28 Sept. 62.

Edgerly, J. Homer, Pr: b. Dover, age 18, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 25 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to 1st Sergt. 10 May 62, to 2d Lt. 29 June 63, to 1st Lt. 20 Jan. 64, l.a. — March 64, to Capt. 30 Oct. 64, l.a. — Nov 64, O.D. P.O. ad. 14 Whitmore St., Dorchester, Mass.

Estes, Leonard, Pr.: b. Kennebunk, Me., age 26, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, wd. 11 Aug. 63. P.O ad. Dover.

Eldredge, Daniel, Pr.: b. Chatham, Mass., age 20, res. Lebanon, O.V., enl. 2 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, tr. to V.R.C. to date 21 May 65, to Corp. 3 May 63, to Sergt. 1 July 63, wd. 18 July 63, to 2d Lt. 3 Feb. 64, to 1st Lt. 12 July 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, l.a. 3 Oct. 64, to Capt. 4 Jan. 65 (declined), O.D., O.S. P.O. ad. 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Frizzell, William H., Pr.: b. Newbury, Vt., age 21, res. Laconia, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 Oct. 61. P.O. ad. Grand Island, Neb.

Fitzgerald, John J., Pr.: b. Dover, age 22, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 21 May 64, wd. 16 June 62, wd. 13 May 64.

Fry, Augustus, Pr.: b. Dover, age 18, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 13 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, re-enl. 19 Feb. 64, O.D.

Farrell, Thomas, Pr.: b. Dover, age 18, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 24 Aug. 64, Fort Monroe, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, N.S.H.

Gammon, Charles, Pr.: b. Scarboro', Me., age 21, res. Durham, O.V., enl. 24 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 4 Feb. 64, re-enl. 19 Feb. 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, furl. — Sept. 64, to Sergt. 13 Dec 64. P.O. ad. Gorham, Me.

Gale, Lloyd G., Pr.: b. Salisbury, Mass., age 23, res. Chester, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 8 Nov. 64, to Corp. 3 May 63, furl. 18 Jan. 64, wd. 13 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Amesbury, Mass.

Hall, Jeremiah W., Pr.: b. Barrington, age 29, res. Barrington, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 12 July 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, to Corp. 25 June 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Rochester.

Hanlon, Joseph, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 8 Dec. 62, original right general guide, O.S. P.O. ad. Dover

Huckins, Azariah W., Pr.: b. Strafford, age 29, res. Strafford, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 19 Aug. 62.

Houstin, Harrison, Pr.: b. Plymouth, Me., age 26, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 14 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 Oct. 61. P.O. ad. Tilden, Me.

Hubbard, Stephen, Pr.: b. Milton, age 22, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 8 July 62.

Hazeltine, John L., Pr.: b. Newbury, Vt., age 18, res. Lebanon, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61 (see Co. G), tr. to Co. G 1 Sept. 61.

Hebbard, Erskine W., Pr.: b. Brunswick, Me., age 19, res. Exeter, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61 (see Co. B), tr. to Co. B 1 Sept. 61. P.O. ad. Memphis, Tenn.

Hill, Varnum H., Pr.: b. Grafton, age 18, res. Manchester, O.V., enl. 24 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61 (see N.C.S.), to Q.M.S. 19 Jan. 63. P.O. ad. Boston, Mass.

Jackson, George W., Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 18, res. Lebanon, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 16 June 62, re-enl. 19 Feb. 64, to Corp. 1 March 65, to ranks 23 June 65, O.D.

Jordan, Lewis B., Pr.: b. Manchester, Vt., age 18, res. Plainfield, O.V., enl. 7 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 6 Dec. 61.

Johnson, James F., Pr.: b. Seabrook, age 19, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 22 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64.

Knox, Hosea B., Pr.: b. Milton, age 29, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 17 Oct. 61, O.S. P.O. ad. Milton.

Lord, Charles L., Pr.: b. Milton, age 18, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Berwick, Me.

Macklin, Hugh, Pr.: b. Armagh, Ire., age 29, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, to Corp. 15 Feb. 63, res'd 3 May 63, re-enl. 11 Feb. 64.

Moulton, Charles W., Pr.: b. Portsmouth, age 21, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 11 Feb. 64, to Corp. 1 March 65, to Sergt. 1 May 65, d. 14 March 72, Portsmouth.

Nute, Martin L., Pr.: b. Milton, age 22, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 25 March 64, O.D., d. 25 May 64, Milton.

Newton, Daniel W., Pr.: b. Franklin, age 23, res. Franklin, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 8 Nov 64, wd. — May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Franklin.

Palmer, Joseph, Jr., Pr.: b. Durham, age 28 res. Durham, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 28 June 62.

Peavey, Eliphalet B., Pr.: b. Strafford, age 26, res. Strafford, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 4 Oct. 61, O.S.

Pinkham, Joshua, Pr.: b. Durham, age 18, res. Durham, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Durham.

Parkinson, John W., Pr.: b. Dover, age 19, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 20 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 24 Sept. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Elk Rapids, Mich.

Place, John, Pr: b. Somersworth, age 18, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 24 Sept. 64, wd. 18 July 63, wd. 2 June 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. 1310 Savery St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Riley, James, Pr: b. Dover, age 20, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 27 Aug. 61.

Richardson, Frederick L., Pr.: b. Woburn, Mass., age 19, res. Barrington, O.V., enl. 30 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Madbury

Rehill, James H., Pr.: b. Dover, age 18, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 20 Nov. 64, wd. 16 June 62, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, to Corp. 26 Aug. 64, furl. —— 64, d. 17 Dec. 90, Dover.

Smith, Thomas B., Pr.: b. Somersworth, age 18, res. Somersworth, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 29 Nov. 62, O.S., N.H. S.H.

Scruton, Clark, Pr.: b. Dover, age 18, res. Strafford, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65 (original left general guide), wd. 18 July 63, re-enl. 19 Feb. 64, to Corp. 4 March 65, res'd 20 June 65. P.O. ad. 69 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

Sherry, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 8 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 6 Feb. 63. P.O. ad. Dover.

Smith, Jared, Pr.: b. Waterbury, Vt., age 36, res. Plainfield, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64. P.O. ad. Eden, Vt.

Stokes, Benjamin, Pr.: b. Freedom, age 30, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 24 Sept. 64, to Corp. 7 May 63, res'd 5 Sept. 63, wd. — May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, N.H. S.H. P.O. ad. Tilton.

Spaulding, Alanson, Pr.: b. Washington, age 22, res. Hanover, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 12 June 65, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, wd. 27 Oct. 64, disch. by G.O. 77 W.D., O.D. P.O. ad. So. Berwick, Me.

Smith, Alphonso P R., Pr.: b. Peterboro', age 18, res. Chester, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 13 May 64, re-enl. 19 Feb. 64.

Twombly, James L., Pr.: b. Milton, age 21, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64, to Corp. 10 Sept. 63. P.O. ad. Milton.

Tibbetts, Isaac, Pr.: b. Lebanon, Me., age 28, res. Somersworth, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of wds. 16 Sept. 63, to Corp. 21 Jan. 63, res'd 3 May 63, wd. 18 July 63.

Tewksbury, Sumner P., Pr.: b. Milford, Mass., age 18, res. Plainfield, O.V., enl. 6 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 11 March 62, O.S. P.O. ad. Derry Depot.

Thomas, Richard, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 23, res. Portsmouth, O.V., enl. 26 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, to Corp. 23 Sept. 61, to ranks 1 Dec. 61, re-enl. 1 Jan. 64, absent sick 20 July 65, n.f.r., O.D.

Tarbox, George A., Pr: b. Limerick, Me., age 21, res. Epping, O.V., enl. 3 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, re-enl. 11 Feb. 64, P.O. ad. Epping.

Vibbert, Luke R., Pr.: b. East Hartford, Ct., age 39, res. Durham, O.V., enl. 1 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 8 Nov 64, re-enl. 26 Feb. 64, des. 11 April 64, ret'd, O.D. P.O. ad. Voluntown, Ct.

Way, George, Pr.: b. Bedford, age 18, res. unknown, O.V., enl. 17 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 7 May 63, to Sergt. 1 Sept. 63, re-enl. 12 Feb. 64, wd. 16 May 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, to 1st Sergt. 1 May 65, furl. — June 65. P.O. ad. W Boylston, Mass.

Warren, Frederick A., Pr.: b. South Berwick, Me., age 19, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 23 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64 (original center guide), wd. 16 June 62. P.O. ad. 12 Bell Ave., Lynn, Mass.

Willey, James W., Pr.: b. Durham, age 20, res. Durham, O.V., enl. 31 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, des. 11 April 64, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64.

Willey, Samuel, Jr., Pr.: b. Madbury, age 30, res Madbury, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, died of disease 9 Aug. 62.

Wing, John L., Pr.: b. Winthrop, Me., age 37 res. Milton, O.V., enl. 5 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. 8 Nov 64, wd. 10 May 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.S.

Warren, Paul C., Pr.: b. South Berwick, Me., age 28, res. Dover, O.V., enl. 9 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 23 Aug. 64.

Willey, Henry E., Pr.: b. Durham, age 19, res. Durham, O.V., enl. 12 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, k.a. 16 June 64, to Corp. 16 March 63.

Wiggin, Charles E., Pr.: b. Vassalboro', Me., age 30, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 19 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, disch. for dis. 14 Feb. 63, to Corp. 2 Dec. 61.

Weber, George H., Pr.: b. Claremont, age 20, res. Claremont, O.V., enl. 21 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, tr. to Co. D 1 Nov 61 (see Co. D), O.S., d. 30 Jan. 72, Claremont.

Wentworth, William W., Pr.: b. Milton, age 29, res. Milton, O.V., enl. 29 July 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 19 Feb. 64, des. 11 April 64, ret'd, wd. — May 64, N.S.H. P.O. ad. Dover.

Warner, Philip A., Pr.: b. North Hampton, age 23, res. North Hampton, O.V., enl. 10 Aug. 61, must. in 24 Aug. 61, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 14 Oct. 61, res'd 16 March 63, re-enl. 13 Feb. 64, to Corp. 1 May 64, res'd 4 July 64, furl. — Feb. 65, O.D. P.O. ad. North Hampton.

Recruits, Co. K.

Adams, John, Pr: b. Cork, Ire., age 21, res. Haverhill, V.R., enl. 11 Feb. 65, must. in 11 Feb. 65, des. 25 June 65.

Albach, Lawrence, Pr.: b. Germany, age 21, res. Lisbon, V.R., enl. 24 Nov. 63, must. in 24 Nov. 63, wd. 18 May 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r.

Baker, William, Pr.: b. New York, age 35, res. Dublin, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, k.a. 27 Oct. 64.

Boynton, Francis, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 21, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, disch. for dis. 4 June 65, wd. 18 May 64, sub. for Wm. W Coburn of Manchester.

Bradley, William, Pr.: b. Ft. Fairfield, Me., age 21, res. Franklin, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, died of disease 21 Sept. 64, sub. for Sylvanus Kimball of Franklin.

Bigman, Herman, Pr.: b. Germany, age 20, res. Lisbon, V.R., enl. 24 Nov. 63, must. in 24 Nov 63., des. 16 Aug. 64.

Cooke, Alexander, Pr.: b. Malone, N.Y., age 36, res. Orford, V.R., enl. 18 Jan. 65, must. in 18 Jan. 65, must. out 20 July 65, O.D.

Cummings, Patrick, Pr.: b. Waterford, Ire., age 23, res. Plymouth, V.R., enl. 11 Feb. 65, must. in 11 Feb. 65, must. out 20 July 65.

Clifford, Edgar, Pr.: b. Alexander, N. Y., age 28, res. Bedford, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, des. 29 Oct. 64, to Corp. 23 May 64, wd. 16 Aug. 64, sub. for Joseph G. Holbrook of Bedford.

Dearborn, Lewis C., Pr.: b. ——, age 18, res. Milton, V.R., enl. 18 Aug. 62, must. in 19 Aug. 62, must. out 20 July 65.

Delaine, John, Pr.: b. Quebec, Can., age 20, res. Pelham, S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for Amos B. Hobbs of Pelham.

Elliott, Robert, Pr.: b. England, age 22, res. Merrimack, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 7 Nov 64, O.D., sub. for Allen L. French of Merrimack.

Evealdt, Henry, Pr.: b. Philadelphia, Pa., age 27, res. Pelham, S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, died of disease 16 Dec. 64, cap. 16 Aug. 64, sub. for Calvin Coburn of Pelham.

Evans, Edward, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. Merrimack, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, wd. 13 May 64, des. 30 Sept. 64, ret'd, sub. for George F Spaulding of Merrimack.

Fanton, Charles W., Pr.: b. England, age 15, res. Effingham, V.R., enl. 8 Jan. 64, must. in 8 Jan. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Mus. ——

Foster, Zephram, Pr: b. Quebec, Can., age 22, res. Canaan, V.R., enl. 1 Feb. 65, must. in 1 Feb. 65, must. out 20 July 65. P.O. ad. Springfield, Mass.

Gitlars, Martin, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 41, res. Dublin, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, k.a. 11 Feb. 65, des. 16 Aug. 64, ret'd.

Hamilat, Albert, Pr.: b. Aberdeen, Scot., age 26, res. Plymouth, V.R., enl. 11 Feb. 65, must. in 11 Feb. 65, must. out 20 July 65.

Hill, James, Pr.: b. Waterford, Ire., age 21, res. Haverhill, V.R., enl. 11 Feb. 65, must. in 11 Feb. 65, must. out 20 July 65.

Herron, William H., Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 22, res. Lempster, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, des. 8 Nov. 64, sub. for Alden A. Honey of Lempster.

Hart, Robert, Pr.: b. New York, age 21, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 7 Nov 64, sub. for John B. Miller of Concord.

Irvin, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 29, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, k.a. 16 Aug. 64, to Corp. 23 May 64, sub. for Ira E. Chase of Keene.

Jackson, George, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 37, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, disch. by order 7 July 65, at New York, des. 8 Nov. 64, ret'd, to Corp. 1 May 65, to ranks 23 June 65, sub. for Orlando D. Whitmore of Claremont.

Knapp, Charles W., Pr.: b. Maine, age 21, res. Stark, V.R., enl. 11 Feb. 65, must. in 11 Feb. 65, disch. for dis. 22 May 65.

Kennedy, James W., Pr.: b. Dublin, Ire., age 21, res. Haverhill, V.R., enl. 11 Feb. 65, must. in 11 Feb. 65, des. 11 June 65.

Kelley, Daniel, Pr.: b. Dundalk, Ire., age 32, res. Langdon, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, des. 2 April 64, sub. for George Whitney of Langdon.

Lee, John, Pr.: b. Liverpool, Eng., age 29, res. Haverhill, V.R., enl. 11 Feb. 65, must. in 11 Feb. 65, must. out 20 July 65.

Lallanc, Alcide, Pr.: b. France, age 22, res. Cornish, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, des. 4 Aug. 64, wd. 18 May 64, sub. for Francis E. Freeman of Cornish.

Maxfield, Sylvanus, Pr.: b. New York, age 25, res. Dublin, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, disch. 5 June 65 by G.O. W.D., O.D.

Mitchell, Edward, Pr.: b. Bridgewater, Mass., age 20, res. Cornish, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, des. 7 Nov 64, sub. for Frank E. Edminster of Cornish.

Munroe, Thomas, Pr.: b. Island Pond, Vt., age 23, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, des. 2 April 64, sub. for George Clark of Keene.

Morgan, Robert, Pr.: b. Belfast, Me., age 32, res. Lempster, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, des. 8 Nov. 64, des. 25 April 64, ret'd 11 May 64, sub. for Freeman S. Gordon of Lempster.

McNeal, Andrew, Pr.: b. Dublin, Ire., age 22, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. 8 Nov. 64, sub. for Ami D. Carpenter of Manchester.

Monahan, Barney, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Hillsboro', S.R., enl. 24 Dec. 64, must. in 24 Dec. 64, des. 8 March 65, sub. for Edward Kimball of Hillsboro'

McGay, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 20, res. Langdon, S.R., enl. 24 Dec. 64, must. in 24 Dec. 64, des. 6 June 65, sub. for Joseph B. Russell of Langdon.

Mullen, John, Pr.: b. Pennsylvania, age 23, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 26 Dec. 64, must. in 26 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Fayette P. Willis of Keene.

Murray, James, Pr.: b. England, age 23, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, des. 13 June 65, sub. for George A. Ayers of Claremont.

McKee, Charles, Pr.: b. Quebec, Can., age 38, res. Colebrook, V.R., enl. 22 March 65, must. in 22 March 65, des. 15 June 65.

Morse, William S., Pr.: b. Sharon, Vt., age 40, res. Shelburne, V.R., enl. 22 March 65, must. in 22 March 65, died of wds. 7 July 65.

Nichols, William G., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 23, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, disch. Manchester, N.H., by G.O. 77 W.D., 23 May 65, to Corp. 6 July 64, sub. for Noah S. Clark of Manchester.

Newbold, George W., Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Winchester, S.R., enl. 17 Dec. 64, must. in 17 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 24 June 65, sub. for Aurelius B. Turner of Winchester.

Neal, Robert H., Pr.: b. Canada, age 19, res. Pelham, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, des. 9 March 65, sub. for E. M. Marsh of Pelham.

O'Brien, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, des. 5 Feb. 64, sub. for Elias Freeman of Plainfield.

Oliver, Robert E., Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 22, res. Plainfield, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63, must. in 10 Oct. 63, des. 8 Nov. 64, sub. for William C. True of Plainfield.

Parker, Corwin J., Pr.: b. Merrimack, age 18, res. Merrimack, V.R., enl. 24 Feb. 62, must. in 28 Feb. 62, must. out 20 July 65, re-enl. 25 Feb. 64, to Sergt. 25 June 65, O.D. P.O. ad. Manchester.

Quinland, William, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Rumney, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Charles L. Harris of Rumney.

Quigley, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 32, res. Springfield, S.R., enl. 24 Dec. 64, must. in 24 Dec. 64, des. 9 April 65, sub. for Charles V. Pillsbury of Springfield.

Ramsdell, George E., Pr.: b. Kensington, age 29, res. Kensington, V.R., enl. 13 Sept. 62, must. in 17 Sept. 62, disch. for dis. 6 Nov 63, wd. 31 Aug. 63. P.O. ad. Newburyport, Mass.

Rooney, Edward T., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 27, res. Haverhill, V.R., enl. 7 March 65, must. in 7 March 65, must. out 20 July 65, wd. ——, to Corp. 23 June 65, N.S.H., O.S.

Rogers, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 33, res. Newton, S.R., enl. 14 Nov. 64, must. in 14 Nov. 64, disch. 6 June 65, by G.O. W.D., Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, sub. for Richard Peaslee of Newton.

Rooney, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Pelham, S.R., enl. 21 Dec. 64, must. in 21 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for H. A. Spaulding of Pelham.

Radford, Charles, Pr.: b. England, age 30, res. Springfield, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for James M. Philbrick of Springfield.

Roberts, George, Pr.: b. England, age 25, res. Sanbornton, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, disch. 15 June 65, at Raleigh, N.C., by G.O. 77 W.D., sub. for Thomas D. Wallace of Sanbornton.

Rogers, Edward, Pr.: b. Canada, age 20, res. Swanzey, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for James H. Olcott of Swanzey.

Regan, James, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Cornish, S.R., enl. 27 Dec. 64, must. in 27 Dec. 64, des. 2 April 65, sub. for Edwin R. Shedd of Cornish.

Riley, Michael, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 30, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 10 Oct. 63 must. in 10 Oct. 63, k.a. 18 May 64, sub. for George A. Keyes of Claremont.

Stead, James W., Pr.: b. Kent, Eng., age 22, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, died of wds. 14 July 64, wd. 18 May 64, sub. for Geo. C Barr of Manchester.

Smith, Thomas, Pr: b. London, Eng., age 25, res. Plymouth, V.R., enl. 11 Feb. 65, must. in 11 Feb. 65, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 23 June 65.

Sheridan, Francis, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, des. 13 Aug. 64, wd. 18 May 64, sub. for Milton W Spencer of Manchester.

Sherman, William, Pr.: b. Eastport, Me., age 26, res. Haverhill, V.R., enl. 11 Feb. 65, must. in 11 Feb. 65, must. out 20 July 65.

Smith, Edward, Pr.: b. New York, age 23, res. Pelham, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 23 June 65, res'd 25 June 65, sub. for D. A. Greeley of Pelham.

St. Dennis, Thomas, Pr.: b. St. Regis, N. Y., age 21, res. Orford, V.R., enl. 18 Jan. 65, must. in 18 Jan. 65, must. out 20 July 65. P.O. ad. Canton, N.Y

Tuttle, Fred H., Pr.: b. Georgetown, Mass., age 19, res. Milton, V.R., enl. 11 Aug. 62, must. in 19 Aug. 62, must. out 20 July 65, to Corp. 6 Sept. 63, to Sergt. 23 May 64, to 1st Sergt. 26 Aug. 64, to 1st Lt. 29 April 65. O.D. P.O. ad. Rice Lake, Wis.

Thomson, Thomas, Pr.: b. Holland, age 29, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, wd. 18 May 64, cap. 29 June 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r., O.D., O.S., sub. for William Howe of Manchester.

Wilson, John, 1st, Pr.: b. Canada, age 28, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 20 Nov. 63, must. in 20 Nov 63, wd. 10 May 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r.

Warshoffsky, Joseph, Pr.: b. Poland, age 33, res. Nelson, V.R., enl. 25 Nov. 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, wd. — May 64, absent 20 July 65, n.f.r.

Whitney, John, Pr.: b. England, age 24, res. Manchester, S.R., enl. 6 Oct. 63, must. in 6 Oct. 63, k.a. 16 May 64, sub. for Russell W Bridgman of Manchester.

Wilson, Charles, Pr.: b. Russia, age 23, res. Pittsfield, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for John B. Jenkins of Pittsfield.

White, Joseph, Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 23, res. Windham, S.R., enl. 12 Dec. 64, must. in 12 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Edwin N. Stickney of Windham.

Williams, James, Pr.: b. Canada, age 32, res. Webster, S.R., enl. 19 Dec. 64, must. in 19 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for James L. Gerrish of Webster.

Williams, Frank, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 21, res. Weare, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for J. D. Quint of Weare. P.O. ad. Centralia, Pa.

Wilson, James, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 26, res. Weare, S.R., enl. 22 Dec. 64, must. in 22 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, O.D., sub. for L. P. Woodbury of Weare.

Wilson, John, 2d, Pr.: b. England, age 30, res. Tuftonboro', S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, must. out 20 July 65, sub. for Levi S Piper of Tuftonboro'.

Warren, Frank, Pr.: b. Canada, age 30, res. Concord, S.R., enl., 19 Dec. 64, must. in 19 Dec. 64, des. 2 April 65, sub. for Matthew Harvey of Concord.

West, Charles, Pr.: b. New York, age 20, res. Dunbarton, S.R., enl. 21 Dec. 64, must. in 21 Dec. 64, disch. 25 March 65, by G.C.M., des.—Feb. 65, ret'd, sub. for A. A. Colby of Dunbarton.

Walker, Charles, Pr.: b. Canada, age 21, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 23 Dec. 64, must. in 23 Dec. 64, des. 6 June 65, sub. for Mahill Dustin of Claremont.

Transferred to Company.

Watson, Oliver, Pr.: tr. from Co. I, disch. 22 Sept. 64, to Sergt. 2 Sept. 61, furl. —April 62, to 1st Sergt. 1 July 63, wd. 16 Aug. 64, term exp. 23 Aug. 64, O.D. P.O. ad. Centre Sandwich.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Ardon, John, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 23, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 24 Nov 63, must. in 24 Nov. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 4 Dec. 63.

Burrell, Fred G., Pr.: b. Canton, Mass., age 22, res. Nashua, V.R., enl. 5 Aug. 62, must. in 24 Aug. 62, died of disease 6 Sept. 62, d. *en route*.

Boyd, James, Pr.: b. ——, age 21, res. Danbury, V.R., enl. 12 Sept. 62, must. in 13 Sept. 62, not officially acctd. for, n.f.r.

Baker, Thomas, Pr.: b. Pennsylvania, age 22, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 21 Nov 63, must. in 21 Nov. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 4 Dec. 63.

Benson, Wm., Pr.: b. Ireland, age 19, res. Pembroke, V.R., enl. 24 Nov 63, must. in 24 Nov 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 4 Dec. 63, n.f.r.

Borley, George, Pr: b. Vermont, age 21, res. Lebanon, V.R., enl. 12 Nov. 63, must. in 12 Nov. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 4 Dec. 63.

Covington, Evans, Pr.: b. Baltimore, Md., age 30, res. Somersworth, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 19 Oct. 63, sub. for Judah Custalow of Somersworth.

Curtis, Robert, Pr.: b. England, age 22, res. Tuftonboro', S.R., enl. 8 Dec. 64, must. in 8 Dec. 64, forwarded 19 Oct. 64, des., caught, sent 3 Jan. 65 from Concord to Governor's Island, N. Y., held under charges of desertion, n.f.r., sub. for Stephen B. Horn of Tuftonboro'

Dickett, Joseph, Pr.: b. Canada, age 23, res. Marlow, S.R., enl. 20 Dec. 64, must. in 20 Dec. 64, trans. to Fourth N.H.V. 20 April 65, forwarded 24 Dec. 64 for Fourth N.H.V., joined Third N.H.V. by error 28 March 65, tr. to Fourth N.H.V. 20 April 65, reached Fourth N.H.V. and joined Co. K 6 May 65, des. 21 July 65, Raleigh, N. C., sub. for Christopher A. Lewis of Marlow.

Delamane, Louis, Pr.: b. Montreal, Can., age 24, res. Alton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 19 Oct. 63, sub. for Andrew J. Brown of Alton.

Dougherty, John, Pr.: b. ——, age ——, res. ——, enl. ——, must. in ——, not officially acctd. for, name borne on return for June 65 as absent sick, n.f.r.

Davis, Edward, Pr.: b. Oswego, N.Y., age 22, res. Gilmanton, S.R., enl. 29 Sept. 63, must. in 29 Sept. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 19 Oct. 63, sub. for Jonathan W Clough of Gilmanton.

French, Loveland W., Mus.: b. Lowell, Mass., age 16, res. Washington, V.R., enl. 5 Jan. 64, must. in 5 Jan. 64, died of disease 13 Jan. 64.

Franklin, James, Pr.: b. Fall River, Mass., age 21, res. Nova Scotia, S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, des. 9 Nov. 63, Long Island, Boston Harbor Mass., *en route* to regt., forwarded 16 Oct. 63, sub. for Joseph J. Kelsey of ——

Harrington, Edward, Pr.: b. Cincinnati, O., age 31, res. Lempster, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 19 Oct. 63, sub. for Isaac Blanchard of Lempster

Hanrathy, Francis, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Concord, S.R., enl. 9 Dec. 64, must. in 9 Dec. 64, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 15 Dec. 64, sub. for Joseph C Shaw of Concord.

Hoffman, Edward, Pr.: b. Germany, age 24, res. Lempster, S.R., enl. 15 Dec. 64, must. in 15 Dec. 64, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 19 Dec. 64, sub. for Franklin A. George of Lempster.

Kopp, Charles, Pr: b. Strasburg, Ger., age 28, res. Walpole, V.R., enl. 31 Jan. 65, must. in 31 Jan. 65, died of disease 26 Feb. 65.

Leavitt, Lemuel, Pr.: b. Dunham, Can., age 28, res. Dublin, V.R., enl. 20 Jan. 65, must. in 20 Jan. 65, des. 17 March 65.

Mullen, Geo. F., Pr.: b. —— age 23, res. Danbury, V.R., enl. 12 Sept. 62, must. in 13 Sept. 62, not officially accounted for

McCormick, Patrick, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 25, res. Mason, S.R., enl. 14 Oct. 63, must. in 14 Oct. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 16 Oct. 63, sub. for Horace E. Davis of Mason.

Muller, Heinrich, Pr.: b. Germany age 36, res. Plainfield, V.R., enl. 18 Nov 63, must. in 18 Nov 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 4 Dec. 63, n.f.r.

Marley, John, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 27, res. Keene, S.R., enl. 13 Dec. 64, must. in 13 Dec. 64, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 15 Dec. 64, sub. for Hafford B. Fuller of Keene.

McCarthy, John, Pr.: b. E. Greenwich, R.I., age 22, res. Claremont, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, disch. 5 June 65, got into Fourth N.H., Co. G, by mistake and served there, to Corp. ——, sub. for James P Piper of Claremont.

Nash, William, Pr.: b. Maryland, age 28, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 20 Nov. 63, must. in 20 Nov. 63, des. *en route* to regt., roll 4 Dec. 63, des. *via* Second N.H.

Pingree, Aaron S., Pr.: b. Newburyport, Mass., age 20, res. Epping, V.R., enl. 20 Aug. 62, must. in 21 Aug. 62, n.f.r.

Pearson, Geo. H., Pr.: b. Bath, Me., age 31, res. Chichester, V.R., enl. 29 Aug. 62, must. in 29 Aug. 62, forwarded 16 Sept. 62, supposed deserter, n.f.r.

Pelkey, David, Pr.: b. Rutland, Vt., age 42, res. Swanzey, V.R., enl. 23 Feb. 65, must. in 23 Feb. 65, dishon. disch. Boston, Mass., 19 May 65.

Russell, Geo., Pr.: b. Pennsylvania, age 20, res. Concord, V.R., enl. 20 Nov 63, must. in 20 Nov. 63, des. *en route* to regt., roll 4 Dec. 63, des. *via* Second N.H.

Richardson, Albert P., Pr.: b. Bridgton, Me., age 21, res. Sandwich, V.R., enl. 31 March 64, must. in 31 March 64, forwarded 11 April 64, n.f.r.

Smith, Thomas, 1st. Pr.: b. Ireland, age 24, res. Taunton, Mass., S.R., enl. 2 Sept. 63, must. in 2 Sept. 63, forwarded 16 Oct. 63, n.f.r., sub. for James S. Putney of ——.

Silvey, Samuel, Pr.: b. Nova Scotia, age 22, res. Loudon, S.R., enl. 19 Aug. 63, must. in 19 Aug. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 16 Oct. 63, sub. for Horace G. Moody of Loudon.

Taylor, Thomas, Pr.: b. Ireland, age 22, res. Haverhill, V.R., enl. 11 Feb. 65, must. in 11 Feb. 65, disch. by Gen. Dix's G.O. 49 dated 10 June 65 under G.O. 77 W.D. (under sentence of G.C.M.), des. Concord, N.H., 21 Feb. 65, ret'd 17 March 65.

Williams, Thomas, Pr.: b. Denmark, age 25, res. Lyme, V.R., enl. 25 Nov 63, must. in 25 Nov. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 4 Dec. 63.

Welch, John, Pr.: b. Boston, Mass., age 22, res. Swanzey, S.R., enl. 8 Oct. 63, must. in 8 Oct. 63, des. *en route* to regt., forwarded 16 Oct. 63, sub. for Henry Hill of Swanzey.

Williams, John, Pr.: b. St. John, N.B., age 24, res. St. John, N. B., S.R., enl. 1 Sept. 63, must. in 1 Sept. 63, forwarded 16 Oct. 63, n.f.r., sub. for W. A. Mussey of ——.

ENLISTMENTS FOR LESS THAN THREE YEARS.

Co.	Name.	Date.	Term.
I.	Bowen, Sidney B.	20 March 65	1 year.
I.	Clement, Lucius H.	20 March 65	1 year.
I.	Haskell, Ezekiel	22 March 65	1 year.
I.	Thompson, Samuel M.	20 March 65	1 year.
G.	Nicholson, Nath'l E.	(fr. 17 N.H.)	9 mos.
*	Pelkey, David	23 Feb. 65	1 year.

* Unassigned.

BADGE OF THE SONS OF VETERANS.

Capt. Michael T. Donohoe.

Lieut. Arthur S. Nesmith,
Quartermaster.

Capt. Robert H. Allen.

Lieut. Walter Cody.

WOUNDED.

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Adams, Ira J.		A			13 May		Side (d. G.H.)
Abbott, Sam'l W		B		10 July			Hip, sev during charge.
Allen, Robert H.	Lt.	C	16 June				Hand, slty.
Allen, George		C	16 June				
Abbott, John		E		18 July			Finger shot off, Wagner
Abbott, John		E			16 June		
Abbott, Geo. H.	Sergt.	E			13 May		Left breast (d. of wds.)
Austin, Albert J.		F			16 Aug.		
Alexander, Dan'l S.		F			15 May		Head, mort., left on field (d. of wds.)
Allen, Joseph H.		G			14 May		Head, mort.
Atmore, Geo. W		G			16 May		
Ayer, Henry H.	Capt.	H		18 July			Slty.
Ayer, Henry H.	Capt.	H		26 Aug.			Back of neck, sev., musket ball.
Atwood, Daniel N.		H	16 June				
Atwood, Daniel N.		H			16 May		Knee, slty.
Atwood, Daniel N.		H			16 Aug.		
Adams, Eben H.			21 Aug.				
Adams, Eben H.	Sergt.	H			16 Aug.		
Armstrong, J. A.	Corp.	K			13 May		Left shoulder (d. of wds.)
Allen, Chas. H.	Sergt.	K			14 May		Finger, slty
Albach, Lawrence		K			18 May		Side, mort.
Atherton, Arlon S.	1st Lt.				16 Aug.		Sev., and captured.
Ackerman, Joseph	2d Lt.	F			16 Aug.		Slty.
Barton, Henry		A			18 Aug.		(See d. of wds.)
Bowman, Eli E.		A			13 May		Breast, slty., contusion.
Bowman, Eli E.		A			2 June		Right shoulder, slty.
Brelsford, Sam'l D.		A			16 June		
Blaisdell, John L.		B			18 May		Arm, slty.
Baker, Wm.		C		18 July			Knee, arm, slty., Wagner.
Baker, Wm.		C			16 May		Right finger, slty

WOUNDED — *(Continued).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Byrns, Matthew	Corp.	C	16 June				
Bryant, David		C	16 June				
Brown, Chas. A.		D		10 July			Breast, sev
Battis, John		D			16 Aug.		Mort.
Burns, James		D			16 June		
Brown, Chas.		D			27 Oct.		
Blaisdell, Jos. P		D			14 May		Face and neck (d. of wds.)
Brown, Horatio H.		E	16 June				
Benson, Geo. W	Corp.	E			13 May		Head (d. of wds.)
Burrows, James		E			14 May		Left leg, slty.
Brown, F J.		E			16 May		Both legs.
Burke, L. O. F.		F			18 May		
Button, Eugene J.	Lt.			18 July			Head, sev.
Barrett, Townes		F			16 Aug.		Left hand.
Brown, Wm. E.		F			16 May		Left arm, sev
Baker, Daniel W		G	16 June				Hand, slty
Bartlett, Blasias		G			13 May		Left thigh, slty.
Bure, Jacob		G			16 May		Sev (cap. and d.)
Burbank, Wm. H.	1st Sergt.	G			16 May		Leg, slty
Blake, Granville		G			16 May		Right arm broken off (d. of wds.)
Burgess, Benj. D.		G			27 Aug.		Right shoulder (on picket line).
Bickford, Geo. R.		G			16 June		Head, sev
Brooks, John		H	16 June				
Brooks, John		H			16 June		(Died of wds.)
Bush, David		H			16 Aug.		
Baysmitte, George		H			16 May		Hand, slty
Bailey, George		H			2 June		Neck, slty
Bancho, Wm.		H			16 June		(Died of wds.)
Buss, Martin J.		I		28 Aug.			Left ear, concussion.
Buss, Martin J.	Sergt.	I			16 Aug.		Had right arm in sling 26 Aug.

Brown, Bartholomew		I	16 June			Foot, slty.
Bowen, Edwin N.		I	16 June			Rib, slty.
Bowen, Edwin N.	1st Sergt.	I			21 Sept.	Thigh, slty.
Burgess, Myrick		I	16 June			Side, slty
Brown, Orlando		I			13 May	Right arm, sev (ball not extracted).
Bahn, Harvey		I			16 Aug.	
Brady, Joseph		I			13 May	
Blaisdell, Daniel G.		I			13 May	Right knee, slty.
Barrows, Benj. F.		I	16 June			Thigh, sev (d. of wds.)
Blood, Josiah S.		I		13 July		Hip, sev.
Ball, Joseph H.		K			16 May	Knee shat., Drewry's Bluff (cap. and d.)
Blye, Woodbury C.		K		25 Aug.		Thigh, sev., trenches.
Brown, John W	Corp.	K			14 May	Head, slty., in woods, lying down.
Brown, Albert		K		29 Aug.		Ankle, sev., shell.
Boynton, Francis		K			18 May	
Brackett, Edwin	Corp.	K			16 Aug.	And captured.
Bedel, John	Lt.-Col.			10 July		Slty., rolling shell.
Coty, Gideon		A		18 July		Left shoulder, sev
Coty, Gideon		A			13 May	Throat, sev
Cass, Harrison S.		A			13 May	Finger, slty
Chickering, Alpheus		A			18 May	Hand, sev
Currier, A. S.	Corp.	B		18 July		Nose, slty., Wagner.
Colbath, Chas. W		B			13 May	Left hand, slty.
Carlisle, James		B			13 May	Left leg, slty.
Caban, Samuel		B	16 June			Right leg, bullet (not extracted).
Campbell, Freeman H.		B			16 Aug.	Right knee, slty.
Chase, James I.		B			13 May	Breast and arm, slty.
Carrigan, Henry		C			13 May	
Cody, Walter	Lt.		16 June			Leg.
Cameron, James		C	16 June			
Cameron, James		C			16 June	
Curran, John, 1st		C	16 June			
Cooney, Stephen		C	16 June			
Cooney, Stephen		C			13 May	(Died of wds.)
Crooke, Samuel		C			16 Aug.	
Carroll, Wm.		C			16 May	Right finger, slty.

WOUNDED — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Cadorath, Eugene		C	16 June				And captured.
Crane, Geo. T.		D			16 June		Shoulder, sev.
Comings, Jos. T		D			16 Aug.		Sev., and captured.
Carr, Geo. D.		E	16 June				(Died in hands enemy.)
Chase, Valentine M.		E	16 June				Sev., and miss'g (d. of wds.)
Curby, Abram		F			13 May		Left arm and side, dang.
Chase, James L.		F	15 June				Leg, by rebel picket.
Courtney, P		F			16 Aug.		
Cassady, Thos.	Corp.	G	16 June				Foot.
Cassady, Thos.		G			16 May		Left foot, sev.
Chick, John E.		G		26 Aug.			Thigh, mort.
Clough, Ira		G	16 June				In G.H., H.H., Nov. 63.
Chesley, Joseph		G	16 June				Finger, captured and died.
Corson, James T.		G	16 June				Arm, sev.
Corson, James T.		G		18 July			Back, Wagner.
Corson, James T.		G			16 Aug.		Arm, sev.
Craigie, Peter R.		G			7 Oct.		Leg, Laurel Hill.
Chesley, H. A.		G			16 May		Side.
Cotter, Edward	Corp.	H		18 July			Hip, slty., Wagner.
Cotter, Edw.	Sergt.	H			16 May		Back, slty.
Clough, Geo.	Corp.	H	16 June				
Clough, Geo.	Corp.	H			15 May		Right thigh, sev.
Campbell, John W.		H	16 June				Left foot.
Carr, Thomas M.		H	16 June				
Collins, Wm.		H			16 June		
Collins, Wm.		H			16 Aug.		
Casey, John		H			16 May		Lost right arm.
Colburn, Sanford		H		10 July			Body, sev., during charge.
Campbell, Jas.		H			7 Oct.		(Died of wds.), Laurel Hill.
Choate, Wilbur H.		I	16 June				Leg.

Choate, Wilbur H.		I		10 July		Arm, sev
Choate, Wilbur H.		I			16 May	Arm.
Clark, James F		I	16 June			Slty
Clark, James F.		I			13 May	Right thigh, slty.
Chapman, James M.	Corp.	I	16 June			Head, slty
Chapman, James M.	Corp.	I		10 July		Back, sev
Caulatt, Emile		I			13 May	Face and neck, dang. (d. of wds.)
Cassidy, James	Corp.	K	16 June			Sev
Cassidy, James		K		13 July		Back by shell, slty.
Cassidy, James		K			18 May	(Died of wds.)
Clements, Chas. C.	Corp.	K		18 July		Arm, slty., Wagner
Clements, Chas. C.		K			16 May	Right thigh, slty.
Clements, Oliver M.		K			13 May	Right fore finger, amp.
Clifford, Edgar		K			16 Aug.	
Copp, Elbridge J.	Adjt.				13 May	Shoulder
Copp, Elbridge J.	Adjt.				16 Aug.	Body
Dane, Albert G.	Corp.	A		10 July		Hand, sev., during charge.
Derby, Chas. H.	Corp.	A		20 Aug.		Arm, sev., trenches.
Duncan, John B.		B			13 May	Right hip, slty., contusion.
Duncan, John B.		B				15 Jan. Right lung, ch. 7th trav'se (d. of wds.)
Dearborn, Warren S.		B		10 July		Groin, during charge.
Dearborn, Warren S.		B			13 May	Disch. of own rifle.
Dudley Daniel W		B			16 May	Left arm, slty.
Day, Robert		B			13 May	Right finger, slty., hit five times.
Davis, Oliver O.		B			13 May	Back (d. of wds.)
Davis, James		B			27 Oct.	
Duffey, John, 2d		C	16 June			
Devine, John		C			13 May	Left foot, slty., contusion.
Donohoe, J. J.	1st Sergt.	C	16 June			Slty.
Doag, Geo. P.		D		18 July		Lost middle finger (only one in D).
Duffey, Wm.		D			16 June	
Demary, Peter		E			16 May	Right leg, slty
Demary, Peter		E			16 Aug.	Right leg, shell.
Dickey, James M.		E			14 May	Right side, slty.
Dickey, James M.		E			31 May	(Died of wds.)
Dimick, Asa		E			15 May	Right thumb, amp.

WOUNDED — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Duplez, Edgar		F	16 June				
Duplez, Edgar		F		28 Aug.			Right arm, amp.
Davis, Caleb		F			16 Aug.		
Duffy, Ross C.		F			13 May		Slty
Day, Orlando		G			13 May		Face, sev
Douglass, James		G			16 Aug.		
Davis, Wm.	Sergt.	H		26 Aug.			Thigh, sev., contusion.
Davis, Geo. H.		I	16 June				Slty.
Davis, Geo. H.		I			13 May		Slty.
Davis, Geo. H.		I			18 May		Hand, slty
Dame, Joseph M.		I			13 May		Left arm, slty. (d. of wds.)
Durant, Chas. J.	Corp.	I	16 June				Arm, sev
Donley, Michael P	2d Lt.				16 Aug.		Right side, slty
Evans, Frank	Corp.	A		10 July			Lost right hand, and wd. both legs.
Everington, George		A			7 May		Sent to McClellan G.H.
Elliott, Daniel W		B	16 June				Leg, slty.
Elliott, Daniel W		B			13 May		Groin, and ruptured.
Earls, David		C			13 May		Groin, sev.
Eagan, John	Corp.	C			13 May		Left side, sev
Eagan, Michael		C	16 June				
Elliott, Thos. F.		C	16 June				
Entwistle, Thos.	Corp.	D		10 July			Arm and breast, slty.
Entwistle, Thos.		D			16 May		Right leg, contusion (and cap.)
Eaton, Robert		D			13 May		Left shoulder, sev.
Edgerly, J. Homer	Lt.			26 Aug.			Finger, slty.
Edgerly, J. Homer	Lt.				16 Aug.		Head, slty
Ennes, John F.		F			16 May		Right foot, slty
Ennes, John F.		F			16 June		Face and neck, sev. (d. of wds.)
Everett, Franklin		F				11 Feb.	Sugar Loaf Hill.
Eastman, Clark		G			13 May		Breast, dang. (d. of wds.)

Emerson, Hollis D.		G	16 June				Calf of leg, sev
Emerson, Hollis D.		G			14 May		Right thigh, sev., shell.
Emery, Wm. H.		G			15 May		Arm, slty
Ellis, George A.		G		28 Aug.			Arm, trenches.
Evans, A.		G			16 May		
Eastman, Henry B.		H		1 Sept.			Left arm, sev., trenches.
Ellis, J. E.		I		13 July			Left leg, sev., shell fr Sumter
Estes, Chas. H.		I	16 June				Slty
Estes, Chas. H.		I		26 Aug.			Side and arm, sev., trenches.
Estes, Chas. H.		I			15 July		
Eldredge, D.	Sergt.	K		18 July			Foot, slty.
Eldredge, D.	1st Lt.				16 Aug.		Left arm, sev
Estes, Leonard		K		11 Aug.			Foot, sev., piece of shell, at front.
Evans, Edward	Corp.	K			13 May		Right foot, slty
Fernald, James G.		A		18 July			
Fernald, James G.		A		31 Aug.			Ankle, by shell.
Fernald, James G.		A			13 May		Right arm, slty., Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Fernald, James G.		A			2 June		Left shoulder, dang.
Fernald, James G.		A			31 Aug.		Leg, by shell, sev
Fogg, Geo. T.		A		18 July			Hip and back, sev
Feen, Garrett		A			13 May		Right breast, dang., cap. and died.
Ferson, Chas. O.	Corp.	A		28 Aug.			Leg, thigh, trenches.
Ferson, Chas. O		A				11 Feb.	Sugar Loaf Battery.
Fontaine, Edward		A			7 Oct.		Leg, cap. and died.
Favor, Fred H.		B	16 June				Right arm, slty.
Fitzgerald, David		C	16 June				
Fortune, Robert		C			16 May		Back, slty., contusion right shoulder.
Farrell, John		C			16 Aug.		
Francis, Philip		C			16 Aug.		
Foley, Stephen		C		12 Aug.			Leg, sev (d. of wds.)
Farry, Bernard		C		28 Aug.			Arm, sev
Fife, George	Sergt.	E			13 May		Right leg, slty
Freeman, Henry		E			16 June		
Fulton, C. C.		F				19 Feb.	(Accident), died next day
Flanders, King H.	Sergt.	F	16 June				By shell (in G.H., H.H., Nov 63).
French, James		F	16 June				Right hand.

WOUNDED — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Flanders, Geo. W.		F	22 Oct.				Pocotaligo.
Ford, Lorenzo		G	16 June				Mouth.
Foss, Richard H.		I		10 July			Arm, in charge.
Foss, Richard H.		I			16 May		
Foss, Richard H.		I			16 June		Leg, slty
Fitzgerald, John J.		K	16 June				Slty.
Fitzgerald, John J.		K			13 May		Right breast, dang.
Farrell, Thos.	Corp.	K			13 May		Right arm, amp.
Gorman, Cyrus		A			13 May		Right knee, sev.
Goodwin, John W.		A	16 June				Left lung (d. of wds.)
George, Samuel	Corp.	A			16 Aug.		
George, Albert		A		31 Aug.			Arm, breast, neck, sev
George, Alden G.		A			May		Slty.
Giddings, Geo. H.		B			16 May		Slty.
Giddings, Geo. H.		B			16 Aug.		Slty.
George, Ira P.		B		10 July			Hip, sev.
Gerah, James		B	16 June				Leg, slty.
Gillis, John G.		B			20 Sept.		(Died of wds.)
Galvin, James	Corp.	C		18 July			Shoulder, hand, sev., Wagner.
Galvin, James		C			13 May		Finger, slty.
Goss, Geo. W.		D			25 Aug.		Bullet in instep (on R.R.)
Gibson, Geo. W.		D	16 June				Sev., and cap.
Goss, Orville		E		10 July			
Goss, Orville		E			13 May		Both hands, sev.
Goodhue, David		F			16 May		Right hand, slty
Gay, Geo. H.	Sergt.	F		25 Aug.			Leg, trenches.
Gay, Geo. H.	Sergt.	F			18 May		
Gilman, Albert	Sergt.	G			16 Aug.		Arm, Deep Run.
Graw, John		G			May		
Gannon, James		H			15 May		Right arm and leg, sev

George, Albert Q.		H	16 June		James Island.
Goodwin, Wm. H.		H	16 June		Hand, slty
Gerrish, Geo. L.		I	16 June		Concussion
Gilbert, Daniel W		I		16 Aug.	And cap. (d. of wds., orig. K).
Gale, Lloyd G.	Corp.	K		13 May	Shoulder, slty., to hospital 15 May 64.
Gammon, Chas.		K		16 Aug.	Left hip, sev
Huntress, Wm. H.		A	18 July		Shoulder sev
Hilton, Peter		A		13 May	Neck, breast, sev
Hart, John		A		15 May	Hand, sev
Houghton, R. W	1st Lt.		1 Sept.		Head, piece shell, slty
Hazen, Chas. S.	Lt.			13 May	Head, slty
Hall, Edw. F		B		16 Aug.	Lost right arm, 20 Aug
Horton, Joseph E.		B		13 May	Head, dang.
Holden, Wm.		B		16 Aug.	Leg.
Hall, Harris C.		B		16 June	Abdomen, mort. (d. of wds.)
Healey, Geo. W		B		13 May	Abdomen, dang.
Huntoon, A.		B		10 July	Slty
Howard, Melville C		B	12 July		Back, shell, sev. (d. of wds)
Hannahan, John		C		13 May	Finger, slty
Healey, Timothy		C		16 Aug.	Cap. (d. of wds.)
Henderson, Wm.		E	10 July		Head, sev., ret'd 10 Sept. 64.
Herrick, John E.		E	18 July		Hand, slty., Wagner
Hadley, Stephen		E		13 May	Finger, slty
Hadley, Stephen		E		16 Aug.	
Hilliard, Roswell M. C		E	7 Jan.		Sev., Florida.
Hilliard, Timothy		E		13 May	Neck, slty.
Holt, Edw B.		E		13 May	Left hip, sev.
Hergrives, James		E		16 May	Neck, sev.
Hildenfrant, Anton		E		14 May	Back, sev
Heath, Benj. H.		E		16 Aug.	Sick in G.H., H.H., Nov. 63.
Halligan, Luke		E	18 July		Cap. (d. of wds. in hands of enemy).
Hingley, Samuel J.		E		13 May	Left thigh, slty.
Hoyt, Jason R. C.		E		16 June	
Hix, William		E	18 July		Over eye, slty., Wagner.
Hayden, Alfred P.	Sergt.	F	25 Aug.		Right hand, two middle fingers amp.
Harvey, Geo. D.		F		13 May	Left thigh, slty.

WOUNDED — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Hodgdon, Enos F.		F			16 June		Abdomen, mort. (d. of wds.)
Hall, Chas. .		G			13 May		
Handerson, Henry C.	Lt.		16 June				Arm, slty.
Hill, Wm. H.	Sergt.	H		1 Sept.			Right foot, slty.
Harris, Chas. E.		H	16 June				
Hall, Tracy L.		H			16 June		
Hoyt, Nathan B.		I		10 July			Breast, bowels and hip, sev.
Holmes, Robert R.		I			13 May		Both legs (d. of wds.)
Harkness, Jos. E.		I		13 July			Leg, slty., shell.
Harkness, Jos. E.		I			13 May		Right thigh, sev.
Hill, Chas. P.		I		10 July			During charge.
Horton, M. P		I		10 July			Hip, charge.
Hall, Jere .		K		12 July			Wagner, slty.
Hyde, James M.	Wag.	K			13 May		Left shoulder, sev.
Ingram, Henry		F			16 Aug.		Left forearm.
Johnston, Geo. C.		A		18 July			Arm, sev
Johnston, Geo. C.		A			13 May		Throat, sev.
James, Thomas H. B.		B		18 July			Left heel, slty.
James, Thomas H. B.		B			16 May		Groin.
James, Thomas H. B.		B				22 Feb.	Ear, slty., skirmish line.
Johnson, Wm. H.		B			18 May		Hand, sev.
Jordan, Samuel		B			13 May		Face, slty.
Jackson, Thomas M.	Capt.	B		18 July			Arm, slty.
Jones, Geo. L. .		E	16 June				
Jones, Geo. L. .		E			13 May		Right finger, slty
Johonnot, Emerson L.		E			16 Aug.		
Jarvis, Rupert .		E			13 May		Left knee, sev., lost right leg.
Jennings, Amos E.		F			16 Aug.		Hand, and cap.
Jefferson, Daniel, Jr.		H	21 Aug.				Pinckney Id. (died).
Jones, Harry .		H			16 Aug.		

Jones, Edward		I			18 May		Hand, sev.
Jackson, Geo. W		K	16 June				Slty
Jackson, John H.	Col.			18 July			Breast.
Karney Wm. M.		A		18 July			Right shoulder, sev.
Kempton, Elisha M.	Corp.	B		10 July			Head, sev., during charge.
Kirwin, John	Lt.	C		28 Aug.			Slty.
Kirby Daniel		C		4 Mar			Right hand, Pinckney Id. (accident).
Killelea, Patrick		C					Head.
Keating, John		C			16 Aug.		
Kemp, Oscar		E			3 Sept.		Through wrist (d. of wds.)
Kelley, John		G			16 Aug.		
Kingsbury, Isaac H.		H	16 June				
Knowlton, Wm. H.		H	16 June				
Kelley, Patrick		H				11 Feb.	Scalp, Sugar Loaf Hill.
Leavitt, Jonathan D.		A		10 July			Leg, during charge.
Leavitt, Jonathan D.	Corp.	A			13 May		Right shoulder, slty., musket ball.
Lynch, Wm.		A			13 May		Right thigh, slty
Lee, Patrick		C	16 June				
Lee, Patrick		C			13 May		Right ankle, slty., contusion.
Larkin, Patrick		C			13 May		Left wrist, slty
Layn, David T.		D			13 May		Right foot (d. of wds.)
Libby, Jonah, Jr	1st Lt.	D		7 Sept.			Breast, slty., fragment of shell.
Libby, Jonah, Jr.	Capt.	D			16 June		Thigh, sev
Long, Perry	Corp.	D		12 July			Arm and neck, front of Wagner.
Long, Perry	Corp.	D			16 June		(Died of wds.)
Lovering, Moses		D			5 June		Side, slty., camp, shell from enemy.
LaClair, Emery		E			16 Aug.		Neck, Deep Run.
Lear, Henry A.		E			27 Oct.		
Lawson, Gideon		F				22 Feb.	
Lavalette, Henry	Corp.	G			13 May		Head, sev., shell.
Lockwood, A. N.		H		18 July			Shoulder, slty., Wagner.
Lawrence, Walter A.		H	16 June				(Died of wds.)
Lang, Wm. W		I		18 July			Stunned and captured, died.
Lallanc, Alcide		K			18 May		Arm, sev.
Lamprey, Simon N.	1st Lt.				16 Aug.		Body, mort. (d. of wds.)
Marshall, Nathaniel		A	16 June				(Died of wds.)

WOUNDED — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
McEwen, James		A			16 May		
McEwen, James		A			16 June		Ankle, slty., contusion.
Mears, John		A		8 Jan.			Sev. (Fla.)
Mears, John		A			13 May		Right arm, sev.
Martin, Joseph		A					Abdomen.
McKinnon, Dan'l B.		A			13 May		Ankle, sev (d. of wds.)
Martin, Augustus		A		28 Aug.			Leg, slty
Marston, Wm. S.		B	16 June				(Died of wds.)
Merrill, Wm. H		B	16 June				Hip, fatally, captured, died.
McGuire, James		B		18 July			Hip, slty., Wagner.
McClemens, John	Corp.	C	16 June				Leg.
Marshall, Dustin	1st Sergt.	C				15 Jan.	Arm, sev., amp.
Mahoney, Patrick		C		26 Aug.			Head, in trenches.
Mahoney, Patrick		C			13 May		Face, slty.
Morrison, James		C			13 May		Left ankle, sev.
Munson, James		C			13 May		Back, slty., musket ball.
Morris, David		C			13 May		Face, slty.
Maxwell, Wm. H.	Capt.	D			16 June		Sev.
McGroty, Hugh		D	16 June				Slty.
McGroty, Hugh		D			16 May		Elbow, shell (captured).
McIver, Murdock		D			16 Aug.		Arm, slty.
Moore, Joseph F.		D		13 July			Foot, sev., front of Wagner
McDonald, Donald		D			16 June		(And captured.)
McDavitt, Henry		D			13 May		Arm, gun shot.
McCoy, James E.	1st Sergt.	F			16 June		Slty.
McCoy, James E.	2d Lt.				27 Oct.		Slty.
McDaniel, Sam'l		E	16 June				
McDaniel, Sam'l		E			15 May		Right thumb, amp.
Martin, James		E			13 May		Left knee, sev.
Miller, James		E			13 May		Right leg, slty., musket ball.

Milliken, A. H.		F		18 July		Head, mort.
Marsh, Henry A.	2d Lt.		16 June			Slty.
Mygatt, Revingstone H.		F			13 May	Right finger, slty.
McCabe, James		F			13 May	Both thighs, dang.
Miller, Geo. W		F	16 June			Left arm, amp.
Morgan, Chas. W		F			13 May	Head, slty., contusion.
Marcelle, Frank		F			18 May	Hand, slty.
Moore, Chas. F		F			18 May	Shoulder slty
Moore, Horatio C	Sergt.	F	16 June			Right cheek (d. of wds.)
McConihee, Lewis A.		F		25 Aug.		Left foot, sev., amp.
McCrillis, J.	Corp.	G		18 July		Thigh and arm, sev., Wagner.
Morse, John W	Mus.	G	22 Oct.			Hand.
Morse, John W	Mus.	G			16 Aug.	Left hand, sev.
Miles, Thomas		G	16 June			Leg, sev
McCaffrey Wm. J.	Mus.	G			16 Aug.	Right arm, nr. elbow, sev., Deep Run.
Moulton, Albion		G			16 May	Foot, slty
Moulton, Albion		G			16 Aug.	Leg, amp. (d. of wds.)
Morgan, Chas.		H	21 Aug.			(Died of wds.)
Matthews, Wm. J.		H			18 May	Finger amp.
McDuffee, Leroy		H				15 Jan.
Martin, Samuel		I				2 May Head (accident), Wil., N.C.
Mansfield, Patrick		I		18 July		Hand, slty., Wagner.
Mansfield, Patrick		I			10 May	Head, dang.
McLeod, Daniel		I			16 Aug.	
Morse, Hiram		I	16 June			Sev (d. of wds.)
Morrill, Frank L.	1st Lt.				1 July	Mort.
Nichols, Fred A.		F			16 June	Shoulder, ball, thro' body (d. of wds.)
Nicholson, Nath'l E.		H			16 May	
Nichols, Wm. H. H.		H	21 Aug.			Left arm.
Noyes, Wm.		H			16 May	
Noyes, Wm.		H			16 Aug.	
Nixon, Robert		I			13 May	Right thigh, slty. (accident).
Nixon, Robert		I			16 June	Finger slty.
Nash, John J.		I			19 June	Head, on picket.
Newton, D. W		K			May	
O'Connell, Timothy M.		C		18 July		Hand, slty.

WOUNDED — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
O'Connell, Timothy M.		C			13 May		Left arm, slty.
O'Connell, Robert	Corp.	C			13 May		Abdomen, sev
O'Brien, Terrence		C	16 June				Left arm, gun shot.
Ormstindorf, John		D			13 May		Left leg, slty.
O'Brien, Michael		D			1 Oct.		Near Richmond (d. of wds.)
Odiorne, Geo. W.		D			13 May		Knee, shell, slty.
Otis, Francis L.		I	11 June				Head, dang., said to be first man wd.
Otis, Francis L.		I		18 July			
Otis, Francis L.		I			16 Aug.		
Pelkey, Peter		C		18 July			Finger, amp., Wagner
Potter, J.		C		26 Aug.			Slty., cont.
Potter, J.		C			16 Aug.		
Peacock, John		C			16 May		Left leg, sev.
Prince, Jerome		D			18 May		Thumb, slty.
Perkins, John W.		D				4 April	Accident (d. of wds. 21 April 65, Wil.)
Pettingill, Andrew J.		E		18 July			Thigh, slty., ball grazed side, Wagner
Philbrick, J. W.		E			15 May		Right finger, slty.
Philbrick, J. W.		E				11 Feb.	
Pettingill, David		E			13 May		Right hand, slty.
Prew, Chas.		E		25 Aug.			Head, trenches, with piece shell.
Pierce, Hiram		F		10 July			Breast, sev., charge
Philbrook, Chas. W.		F			15 May		Left arm, amp.
Peabody, Ezra B.		F	16 June				Hip, bullet.
Price, Thomas		F			16 Aug.		
Phelps, Geo. M.		G		10 July			Leg.
Phelps, Geo. M.		G			16 May		Mort., cap. and died.
Paradise, Abram		G	16 June				Right lung (d. of wds.)
Pilbro, White		G		10 July			Groin, sev., Wagner
Pilbro, White		G			2 June		Breast, sev. (d. of wds.)
Parkhurst, Geo. W.	Corp.	H	16 June				

Parkhurst, Geo. W		H		16 Aug.		
Paige, David A.		H	16 June			Right groin, slty.
Paige David A.		H	Aug.			Right foot, slty.
Paige, David A.		H		13 May		Left shoulder, slty
Pelkey, David H.		I	18 July			Arm, slty.
Pelkey, David H.		I		16 Aug.		
Pearl, Abram		I	16 June			Leg, sev., cap. (d. of wds.)
Plummer, Jerry L.		I	16 June			Sev.
Place, John		K	18 July			Knee, slty., Wagner.
Place, John K.		K		2 June		Right arm, sev.
Quinlan, James		C	16 June			Slty
Reynolds, Edward		A		13 May		Slty., contusion.
Reynolds, Henry A.		B	18 July			Leg, shell.
Reynolds, Henry A.		B		13 May		Left side, sev
Ridden, Thomas		D		13 May		Breast, slty.
Robinson, Thomas		E		16 May		Left leg, slty (regt. hosp.)
Robinson, Dana D.		E		15 May		Right forefinger
Rattray, Thomas		E	10 July			Finger right hand, charge.
Ryan, James		E		13 May		Right leg (accident).
Ryan, James		E			15 Jan.	Thigh, frag. of shell, Ft. Fisher.
Robinson, Rody		E	7 Jan.			
Robinson, Rody		E	26 Aug.			Hip, pc. shell in old wd., trenches.
Robinson, Rody		E		16 Aug.		Arm, slty., contusion.
Roberts, Samuel		F		16 May		Face, sev
Riss, Carl		F		27 Oct.		
Roberts, Richard		G		13 May		Right thumb, amp.
Roberts, James		H		13 May		Left arm, sev.
Roach, John		H		7 Oct.		(Died of wds.)
Robinson, Samuel	1st Sergt.	I		13 May		Left thigh (d. of wds.)
Rice, Denzil S.		I		27 Oct.		Hip.
Rehill, James H.		K	16 June			Slty
Ramsdell, Geo. E.		K	31 Aug.			Arm, slty., caused paral. elbow-joint.
Rooney, Edw. T.		K				Left shoulder.
Robinson, John		K	26 Aug.			Lungs (d. of wds.)
Randlett, James F.	Maj.			13 May		Sev., Drewry's Bluff.
Stokes, John F.		A	18 July			Head.

WOUNDED — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Shaw, G. W		A		12 July			In foot, sev (accident).
Scott, Wm. P		A		18 July			Sev., and captured.
Seaver, Daniel P		B		10 July			Head, in charge.
Smith, Jacob		B	16 June				Back, bullet not extracted.
Scott, Wm.		B		18 July			Leg, Wagner.
Smith, Peter		C		18 July			Hand, slty., Wagner finger amp.
Smith, Peter	Corp.	C			16 Aug.		
Sheehan, Edw		C			13 Oct.		Right arm.
Slattery Martin		C			16 Aug.		
Spellman, Martin		C			16 Aug.		
Sprague, Wm.		C			16 Aug.		
Sullivan, James		C			13 May		Left arm, slty.
Smith, Chas.		C			16 June		
Smith, John		D			13 May		Left hand, sev
Shorey, Nathaniel		D			16 Aug.		
Swan, A.		D			May		
Small, Sam'l E.	Corp.	E			16 June		(Captured.)
Stevens, Tristrum B.		E	16 June				
Stark, Harrison A.		E			16 May		Left shoulder slty.
Smith, John H.		F			13 May		Left side, slty. (d. of wds.)
Stockwell, Albert H.		F			18 May		Side, dang.
Smith, Chas. H.		F			16 Aug.		Neck.
Sladden, Richard		F			18 May		Hand, sev.
Swallow, Wm. A.		F		23 Aug.			Left arm, sev., trenches.
Smith, John, 3d		F			13 May		
Sceggell, Geo. O.		G		18 July			Body, sev., Wagner.
Sceggell, Geo. O.		G			16 May		Right leg, slty.
Speed, John C.		G			16 Aug.		Hand, sev
Sherman, Joseph		G			16 Aug.		
Smith, Wm., 5th		H			14 May		Head, sev (jaw).

Stevens, Albert H.		H				
Sherman, Chas.		H	16 June		16 Aug.	Hip.
Smith, George		H				
Sarles, Wm. N.		I	16 June		7 Oct.	
Sarles, Wm. N.		I				(Died of wds.)
Smith, James		I			13 May	Left foot, sev
Smith, Libbeus		I			16 Aug.	Left elbow, slty
Scruton, Clark		I	16 June			Abdomen.
Smith, L.		K		18 July		
Spaulding, Alanson		K			13 May	Knee, slty., Wagner
Stead, James W		K			27 Oct.	
Scruton, Darius K.	Lieut.	K	16 June		18 May	Right shoulder, sev., bullet.
Stokes, Benj.		K				(Died of wds.)
Sheridan, Francis		K			May	(Died of wds.)
Tibbetts, C P.		K			18 May	
Tibbetts, C. P		A		31 Aug.		Slty.
Tompkins, Eli		A				Slty (torpedo).
Tucker, John A.	Corp.	B			May	Drewry's Bluff.
Tredick, John H.	Lt.	D	16 June		28 Oct.	(Died of wds.)
Townsend, Edw.		G				Ankle, slty., grape shot.
Townsend, Edw		G			16 June	Mort. (d. of wds.)
Tyler, Wm. H. H.		G			21 Sept.	Sev., New Market Heights.
Tyler, Wm. H. H.		G			29 Oct.	Foot.
Trickey, Wm. H.	Capt.				16 May	Left arm, slty.
Trickey, Wm. H.	Capt.				2 June	Slty.
Trickey, Wm. H.	Capt.				3 Sept.	Shoulder, sev.
Trickey, Wm. H.	Maj.				27 Oct.	Left breast, contusion.
Trotter, Grant					19 Jan.	Finger, accidental.
Thurber, Freeman N.		G	16 June		4 April	Leg, accidental.
Turner, Geo. A.		H	16 June			James Island.
Todd, Wm.		H	16 June			Sev.
Tibbetts, Isaac		H				Left side, slty.
Thompson, Thomas		K		18 July	16 Aug.	Left leg.
Vervielle, Joseph		K				Arm, sev., Wagner (since died).
Vansan, Charles		C			18 May	
Varney, James		D			13 May	Finger, slty.
		G			13 May	Right thigh, sev.
					16 Aug.	Arm, sev.

WOUNDED — (*Concluded*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Van Munster, Albert	Corp.	G			13 May		And captured.
White, Leander		A			13 May		Neck and left shoulder, sev
White, James E.		A			13 May		(Died of wds.)
Whitmore, Norman F		A		10 July			Hand, sev and lost eye (d. of wds.)
Walton, Wm. H.		B			18 June		On picket, leg amp.
Wiggin, Dan'l H.		B			13 May		Left heel, slty
Weymouth, Converse L.		B			13 May		Face, sev
Weymouth, Chas. H.		B				11 Feb.	Left leg amp. (d. of wds.)
Woodburn, Geo. A.		C	16 June				
Whittaker, Sam'l		C	16 June				
Wilson, Joseph		D	16 June				Slty.
Wiggin, Leonard G.	Corp.	D			16 May		Right breast, sev (d. of wds.)
Wadlia, Andrew J.	Capt.	E			16 Aug.		Leg, sev.
Wescott, Chas. H.		E		18 July			Right thumb, slty., Wagner
Wescott, Chas. H.		E			14 May		Right finger, amp.
Wescott, Albert C.		E			16 May		Right shoulder, sev.
Wood, Francis N.		E			13 May		Right arm, slty.
Weeks, Andrew M.		E		18 July			Finger, slty., Wagner.
Weeks, Andrew M.		E			2 June		Right leg, amp. (d. of wds.)
Wallace, Chas. B.		E			16 May		Left finger, amp.
Watson, Warren J.		E			16 Aug.		Left shoulder (d. of wds.)
Wadsworth, David, Jr	Capt.	F			16 May		Slty.
Welch, Wm. H.		F			13 May		
Wyman, Geo. L.		F			13 May		Slty.
Wiggin, Chas.		G	16 June				Arm (d. of wds).
Wilson, Wm.		G	16 June				Slty.
Whalen, John	Corp.	G			13 May		Right thigh, slty
Woods, Patrick		H	16 June				
Whitmore, Peter		H			16 Aug.		
Williams, Thomas		H			13 May		

White, Moses E.	Corp.	I		18 July		Body, sev (died of wds.)
White, Almon B.	Corp.	I		13 May		Right arm, sev., shoulder (d. of wds.)
Williams, Thomas		I		13 May		Right leg, slty.
Witham, Amos R.		I		13 May		Right side, sev.
Weeks, Wm. L.		I		10 July		Sev., during charge.
Wyman, Emery R.		I		13 May		Mort. (d. of wds.)
Warren, Fred. A.		K	16 June			Slty
Watson, Oliver	Sergt.	K		16 Aug.		
Way, George	Sergt.	K		16 May		Left side, sev., bullet.
Way George	Sergt.	K		16 Aug.		
Warshoffsky, Joseph		K		May		
Wentworth, W W		K		May		
Wing, John L.		K		10 May		Finger, slty., accidental.
Wilson, John, 1st		K		10 May		Hand, accidental, near Ber. Hundred.
White, Charles A.	1st Lt.			16 Aug.		Body and arm, sev.
Woodbury, Roger W	1st Lt.			30 July		Right thigh, contusion.
Youngman, Geo. F.		B		10 July		Leg, slty., during charge.
Youngman, Geo. F		B		16 May		Head.
York, Albert		E			15 Jan.	
York, Albert		E			6 April	Right hand, accidental.
Yelden, John		I	16 June			(Died of wds.)

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Adams, Ira J.	A	2 July		Fort Monroe (wd. 13 May).
Alexander, Dan'l F.	F	16 May		Drewry's Bluff.
Allen, Joseph H.	G	15 May		Drewry's Bluff (wd. 14 May).
Armstrong, John A.	K	16 May		Drewry's Bluff (wd. 13th).
Barton, Henry	A	18 Aug.		Deep Run, Va.
Bure, Jacob	G	13 July		Andersonville, Ga.
Blaisdell, Jos. P.	D	25 May		Point Lookout, Md.
Benson, Geo. W	E	18 July		Point Lookout.
Bancho, Wm.	H	5 July		Philadelphia.

DIED OF WOUNDS — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Brooks, John	Corp.	H			17 June		
Barrows, Benj. F		I	15 July				New York.
Ball, Joseph H.		K			7 June		Richmond.
Chesley, Joseph		G			29 Nov		Salisbury, N.C.
Caulatt, Emile		I			22 May		Point Lookout (wd. 13 May).
Carter, Wm. H.		A			15 Dec.		Salisbury, N. C.
Cooney, Stephen		C			18 May		Wounded 13 May.
Chase, Valentine M.		E	24 July				Jews' Hospital (in hands of enemy).
Carr, Geo. D.		E	28 June				Charleston (in hands of enemy).
Chick, John E.	Corp.	G		30 Aug.			M. I., wd. 26 Aug.
Cassidy James		K			20 May		Wd. 18 May.
Crooke, Sam'l		C				8 July	White Hall, Penn.
Davis, Oliver O.		B			22 May		Hampton, Va. (wds. rec'd 13 May).
Duncan, John B.		B				28 Jan.	Gen'l Hosp., Ft. Monroe (wd. 15 Jan.)
Dame, Jos. W.		I			30 Aug.		
Dane, Albert G.		A				4 Feb.	Salisbury Prison, N.C
Enness, John F.		F			25 June		Hampton, Va.
Everett, Franklin		F				12 Feb.	Federal Point.
Eastman, Clark		G			5 June		Hampton, Va.
Fulton, Chas. C.		F				20 Feb.	(See Accidents.)
Foley, Stephen		C		28 Sept.			Beaufort, S. C
Fitzgerald, John J.		K			21 May		Hampton, Va.
Goodwin, John W		A	2 July				Hilton Head.
Gillis, John H.		B			22 Sept.		General Hospital, Fort Monroe.
George, Albert Q.		H	(Date and	place unk.)			Wounded and cap. 16 June 62.
Gilbert, D. W		I			25 Aug.		Annap., wd. 16 Aug., Flussell's Mills.
Hilton, Peter		A			31 May		Point Lookout (wd. 13 May).
Howard, Melville C		B		17 July			M. I. (Stmr *Cosmopolitan*), wd. 12th.
Hall, Harris C.		B			18 June		Point of Rocks (wd. 16th).
Healey, Timothy		C			12 Dec.		Salisbury, N.C (wd. 16 Aug.)

Hodgdon, Enos F		F			17 June		Bermuda Hundred.
Holmes, Robert R.		I			29 May		Point Lookout (wd. 13 May).
Jefferson, Dan'l, Jr		H	1 Dec				Hardeeville, S.C (in hands of enemy).
Jones, Harry		H				14 June	Smithville, N.C
Lamprey, Simon N.	Lt.				17 Aug.		Hampton, Va.
Layn, David T.		D			27 June		Point Lookout.
Long, Perry		D			3 Aug.		Philadelphia.
Lawrence, Walter A.		H	24 June				Hilton Head.
Morrill, Frank L.	Lt.				13 July		Hampton, Va.
Marshall, Nat'l	Corp.	B	15 July				Leg amp., H.H. (wd. James Island).
McKinnon, Dan'l B.		A			16 July		Point Lookout (wd. 13 May).
Merrill, Wm. H.		B	12 July				Charleston, S. C.
McDonald, Donald		D			16 Aug.		Salisbury, N.C., cap. 16 June.
Moore, Horatio C.	Sergt.	F	19 June				On stmr *en route* to H.H. (wd. Jas. Id.)
Moulton, Albion		G			26 Sept.		N. Y Hospital.
Morgan, Chas.		H	26 Aug.				Pinckney Island.
Morse, Hiram		I	21 July				Hilton Head.
Morse, Wm. S.		K				7 July	Goldsborough, N. C.
Nichols, Fred A.		F			17 June		Bermuda Hundred.
O'Brien, Michael		D			30 Oct.		Jones Landing, Va.
Pilbro, White		G				19 May	Hospital.
Perkins, John W		D				21 April	Wilmington, N.C.
Paradise, Abram		G	21 June				Hilton Head.
Phelps, Geo. M.		G			23 Oct.		Millen, Ga. (cap. 16 May).
Pearl, Abram		I	16 June				Charleston, S.C.
Roach, John		H			7 Oct.		*En route* to Point of Rocks.
Robinson, John		K		22 Sept.			M. I.
Robinson, Samuel	1st Sergt.	I			21 June		Fort Monroe (probably).
Smith, Peter	Corp.	C			30 Aug.		Fort Monroe.
Smith, John H.		F			3 July		U. S. Hospital, Hampton.
Smith, George		H			29 Oct.		Fort Monroe.
Stead, Jas. W		K			14 July		General Hospital, Fort Monroe.
Scruton, Darius K.		K	8 Aug.				New Hampshire.
Tompkins, Eli		B			31 Oct		Base Hospital.
Tibbetts, Isaac		K		16 Sept.			Fort Schuyler N.Y
Tredick, John H.	Lt.				6 July		Hampton, Va.

DIED OF WOUNDS — (*Concluded*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Vincent, Rupert		H			5 Dec.		Salisbury, N.C.
White, James E.		A			16 Aug.		Gen'l Hosp., Ft. Monroe (wd. 13 May).
Walton, Wm. H.		B			18 July		Leg amp. above knee, Gen'l Hosp.
Weymouth, Chas. H.		B				20 April	Baltimore, Jarvis Gen'l Hosp.
Wiggin, Leonard G.		D			31 May		Bermuda Hundred.
Weeks, Andrew M.		E			21 Aug.		Hampton General Hospital.
Watson, Warren J.		E			14 Sept.		Balfour G. H., Portsmouth, Va.
Wiggin, Chas.		G	10 July				New York (wd. 16 June 62).
Wyman, Emery R.		I			16 May		Place unk.
White, Almon B.		I			26 June		Philadelphia.
White, Moses E.		I		22 Aug.			Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
Yelden, John		I	16 June				Charleston.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Allen, Wm.		D			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Arlin, Emri		D			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Abbott, Geo. H.		E			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Adams, Geo. W.		H	21 Aug.				Pinckney Island, S.C.
Ayer, Henry H.	Capt.	H			16 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Brown, Wm. H.		A		18 July			Fort Wagner.
Barrett, John		C		10 July			Morris Island, S.C.
Booth, John		C	16 June				James Island, S.C.
Berry, Lorenzo W.		F			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Burnham, Geo. W.	Sergt.	H		26 Aug.			M. I., by shell, while on duty at front.
Briggs, America		H			18 May		Bermuda Hundred, Va.

Baker Wm.		K			27 Oct.	Charles City Road, Va.
Button, Eugene, Jr.	1st Lt.				16 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Crosbie, John	Corp.	C		10 July		Morris Island, S.C., wd. head.
Campbell, John		C			27 Oct.	Laurel Hill, Va.
Conner, Barney		C			27 Oct.	Charles City Road, Va.
Claymaums, Chas.		D			14 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Coffrey, Thomas		F			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Carr, Thomas M.		H			27 Oct.	Charles City Road, Va.
Conway Thos.		K	16 June			James Island, S.C.
Chamberlain, D. J.		K			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Campbell, Nat'l J.		K			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Caban, Wm.		B	16 June			James Island, S.C., shot through lungs.
Carlton, Ralph	Capt.	I	16 June			James Island, S.C.
Daniels, David R.		A		18 July		Fort Wagner
Duncan, Theron		B			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va., shot thro' head.
Dobbell, John		E			16 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Dearborn, Stephen		H	16 June			James Island, S.C
Downs, Nat'l		H	21 Aug.			Pinckney Island, S.C.
Downs, Stephen F.		K			15 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Emery, Chas. O.		A			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Eagleston, Hugh		B			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Easton, George		E			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Eastman, Lucien		G			2 June	Bermuda Hundred, Va.
Ela, Richard	Capt.	E			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Farley, Daniel		C			16 June	Weir Bottom Church, Va.
Fair, James		D	16 June			James Island, S.C.
Fontaine, Lewis		E			16 June	Weir Bottom Church, Va.
Farnsworth, Chas. H.		F		10 July		Morris Island, S.C., wd. head.
Ford, John N.		H			27 Oct.	Charles City Road, Va.
Frye, Augustus		K			16 Aug.	Deep Run, Va.
Gilbert, John		F			16 Aug.	Deep Run, Va.
Gay, Geo. H.		F			16 Aug.	Deep Run, Va.
Glidden, Lowell		G			16 Aug.	Deep Run, Va.
Gates, Edward		H			16 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Gitlars, Martin		K				
Heath, Tyler		E			15 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
					11 Feb.	Near Wil., N.C., Sugar Loaf Battery

KILLED IN ACTION — *(Continued).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Hoxie, Benj.		E			20 Feb.		Olustee, Fla. (on final roll, 20 July 65).
Handley, Geo. W.		F			18 May		Bermuda Hundred, Va.
Hennessey, Morris		H			16 Aug.		Deep Run, Va.
Hoyt, Henry		I				15 Jan.	Fort Fisher, N.C.
Ingerson, James		I		13 July			M.I., by shell, in trenches, wd. bowels.
Irvin, John		K			16 Aug.		Deep Run, Va.
Johnson, Harrison E.		D			16 June		Bermuda Hundred, Va.
Jones, Geo. L.		E			9 June		Near Petersburg, Va., on skirmish line.
Jardon, Wm.		I			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Kendall, Walter B.	Corp.	F			16 June		Weir Bottom Church, Va.
Killam, Alonzo		H			16 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Lee, Geo. W.		A			16 Aug.		Deep Run, Va.
Lawrence, Geo. H.		A		25 July			Morris Island, by shell, wd. head.
Libby, Alvan H.	Adjt.			18 July			Charge on Fort Wagner
Little, Sam'l H.		A			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Locke, James J.		B		10 July			Morris Island, S.C., breast.
Langdon, Thomas		B			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Littlefield, Wm. W	Corp.	D			16 Aug.		Deep Run, Va.
Leonard, Elias		G			16 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
La Mudge, Alex.	Corp.	H		26 Aug.			Morris Island, by shell.
Lewis, Freeman A.		I	16 June				James Island, S.C
Legacy, Tennans		E			16 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Moores, Sam'l E.		B			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Mayers, James		C	16 June				James Island, S.C
Marks, Sardine		D			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Ormston, Joseph J.		A			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Penno, Joseph		C	16 June				James Island, S.C
Perkins, George	Sergt.	D			16 Aug.		Deep Run, Va.
Perkins, David W.	Sergt.	D			13 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Palmer, Joseph E.		D			15 May		Drewry's Bluff, Va.

Piper, Geo. E.		G		18 July		Fort Wagner, S.C
Plimpton, J. I.	Lt.-Col.				16 Aug.	Deep Run, Va.
Quinn, Edw.		C	16 June			James Island, S.C.
Reynolds, Edw		A			13 Oct.	Darbytown Road, Va.
Riley John, Jr		B			27 Oct.	Darbytown Road, Va.
Rowe, Chas.	Corp.	D			16 Aug.	Deep Run, Va.
Rattray Thomas		E			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Ring, John		F			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Ring, Chas. O.		H	21 Aug.			Pinckney Island, S.C.
Riley Michael		K			18 May	Bermuda Hundred, Va.
Simpson, James		A			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va. (lived few hours).
Smith, Wm.		C			7 Oct.	Laurel Hill (buried same day).
Shepherd, Jos.		D			16 June	Bermuda Hundred, Va.
Schneider, Geo.		D			14 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Stevens, Ransom D.		E			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Stark, Harrison A.		E			2 June	Bermuda Hundred, Va.
Stetson, Fred'k B.	Corp.	F			18 May	Bermuda Hundred.
Smith, Chas. D.		F			16 Aug.	Deep Run, Va.
Smith, John A.		H		25 Aug.		Morris Island, S.C., by shell, wd. head.
Smith, Libbeus		I			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Smith, Alphonzo P R.		K			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Tuttle, James H.		B			16 Aug.	Deep Run, Va.
Tebo, Samuel		I			28 Oct.	Charles City Road, Va.
Trowbridge, Geo. T		I			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Whitman, Wm. F		A		31 Aug.		Morris Island, S.C., by rebel torpedo.
Walker, Wm.		B			16 Aug.	Deep Run, Va.
Woodburn, Geo. A.	(Color Bearer)	C			16 Aug.	Deep Run, Va.
Wilson, Joseph		D		10 July		Morris Island, S.C
Walker, Chas.		D			13 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Williams, Anson T.		H	16 June			James Island, S.C.
Whitney, John		K			16 May	Drewry's Bluff, Va.
Willey, H. E.	Corp.	K			16 June	Weir Bottom Church, Va.
Wiggin, Joseph C.	Lt.	H	21 Aug.			Pinckney Island, S.C.

DIED OF DISEASE.

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Atmore, Geo. W		G				22 Sept.		Andersonville, Grave 9518.
Bryant, John S.	1st Lt.						23 May	Wilmington, malarial fever.
Bridgham, Geo. W.		A		19 Oct.				Hilton Head, diarrhœa.
Bean, Geo. W M.		A				20 Feb.		Guilford, N.H.
Brown, Henry		A				20 Dec.		Salisbury, N.C.
Bowman, Eli E.		A					10 Mar.	*En route* to Annapolis.
Buckminster, Henry M.		B			24 Jan.			Hilton Head, diptheria, fun. 25.
Burke, Thomas		C				20 June		De Camp Hospital, David's Id., N.Y.
Brown, Jeremiah		E		14 Nov.				Hilton Head, dropsy.
Burrows, James		E				30 Sept.		Fort Monroe G.H., typhoid fever.
Bartlett, Stephen H.		E		18 Feb.				Hilton Head, typhoid fever.
Beldean, Lewis		F					18 July	Goldsborough, typhoid fever.
Brown, Chas. H.		G		8 Sept.				Hilton Head, typhoid fever.
Baker, Daniel W		G				5 Sept.		Andersonville, Grave 7857.
Blake, Granville		G				22 May		Hampton, Va.
Brooks, Plummer		H					4 April	Wilmington.
Bazinet, George		H					23 Mar.	Annapolis.
Bartells, Jacob		H	11 Nov.					Hilton Head, congestive fever.
Butler, John		H				26 Aug.		Philadelphia U.S. Gen'l Hosp.
Burnham, John E.		I		25 Sept.				M.I., heart disease (buried next day).
Beers, Elbridge G.		K		28 July				Beaufort, S.C.
Burbank, Enoch		K		17 Aug.				Hilton Head.
Bradley, Wm.		K				21 Sept.		Fort Monroe.
Burrell, Fred. G.		Un.		6 Sept.				On passage, bur. Moorehead City, N.C.
Buzzell, Andrew J. H.	Dr.						27 Mar.	Wilmington.
Constantine, Geo. W		A					27 Jan.	Salisbury Prison.
Colby, Daniel F.		A		11 Feb.				Hilton Head.
Copp, Harrison J.		A		27 April				Edisto Island, S.C., remittent fever.
Chapman, George		A				29 Nov.		Salisbury, pneumonia.
Cosgrove, Wm. J.		C				28 Aug.		10th A. C. Hosp., near Petersburgh.

Coburn, Horace W	Mus.	C					
Clifford, Chas.		D			21 Sept.		
Chick, Fenno		G				18 Oct.	
Clement, John H.		G	3 Dec				
Campbell, A. J.		H		7 Sept.			
Campbell, James		H				24 Oct.	
Chappell, James		H				11 Sept.	
Clement, Lucius H.		I					1 July
Davis, Chas. O. R.		A			30 June		
Davenport, Nathan		B		7 Oct.			
Dodge, David E. M.		B		15 Dec			
Duffee, John		C		21 Sept.			
Dow, Jonathan N.	Sergt.	D		20 Feb.			
Davis, Wm. Y	Mus.	I		25 Aug.			
Ela, Joseph		C					
Edwards, Jas. W		G				18 July	
Evealdt, Henry		K				30 Oct.	
Feen, Garrett		A				16 Dec.	
Fontain, Edward		A				1 June	
Flanders, John K.		B				30 Nov	
Finley, Theodore F		B			29 Aug.		
Fogg, Chas.		G		29 Oct.			
French, Loveland W	Mus.	Un.		6 Dec.			
Grannis, David H.		A				13 Jan.	
George, Alden G.		A			4 Mar.		
Garrity, Edward		C				26 Oct.	
Gates, Warren G.		D		24 June			
Gibson, Geo. W		D			20 Nov.		
Graw, John D.		F					Jan.
Houseman, John		A		6 Jan.			20 Mar.
Hall, Horace J.		B			19 July		
Hall, Chas.	Corp.	C			10 April		
Hobbs, John F.		D					15 Mar.
Hadley, Abel		E			16 Sept.		
Hix, Wm.		E				2 May	
Halligan, Luke		E					

27 Jan.	Pt. of Rocks Base Hosp., chr diar
	Beaufort, S.C.
	Fort Schuyler, N.Y
	Hilton Head, epilepsy
	Hilton Head, typhoid fever.
	Point of Rocks.
	Fort Monroe.
4 July	Goldsborough.
	St. Helena Id., typh. fever fun. 4 July.
	Hilton Head, congestive fever
	Hilton Head, Regt'l Hosp., typh. fev
	Hilton Head, dysentery.
	Hilton Head, typhoid fever.
	Hilton Head.
	Fort Monroe.
	Fort Monroe
	Salisbury, diarrhœa.
	Richmond.
	Salisbury, N.C
	On barque *Hannibal*, off M.I., typh. fev.
	Hilton Head, typhoid fever.
	Hilton Head.
	Concord, poison.
	Hilton Head, diptheria.
	Andersonville.
	North Edisto.
	Morris Island, 3 A.M., fun. P.M.
	Florence S.C.
	Wilmington, typhoid fever.
	Hilton Head, congestive fever.
	Hilton Head, typh. fever (prob. G.H.)
	Folly Island, apoplexy, buried at noon.
	Wilmington.
	Morris Island, at night, tpyh. fev.
	McClellan Hosp., Hampton, Va., pneu.
	In hds. of en. bet. 18 July and 8 Aug. 63.

DIED OF DISEASE — *(Continued).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Hubbard, Stephen		F					26 June	Goldsborough, diarrhœa.
Hazeltine, John L.		G	9 Dec.					Hilton Head, cong. fever Regt'l Hosp.
Heck, Joseph . .		G				4 Dec.		Salisbury, apoplexy
Halladay, Franklin		H		30 Sept.				Hilton Head Hospital, typhoid fever
Harris, Chas. E. .		H				30 Nov		Boston, Mass.
Hammond, Lorenzo D.		I		29 Jan.				Hilton Head, congestive fever.
Huckins, Azariah W		K		19 Aug.				Hilton Head.
Hubbard, Stephen		K		8 July				Hilton Head, typhoid fever.
Jennings, Amos E.		F				10 Oct.		Camp Parole, U.S.G.H., intermit. fev
Jordan, Lewis B.		K	6 Dec.					Hilton Head, congestive fever.
Kaye, Booth		B			20 Aug.			Morris Island, typhoid fever.
Kimball, Daniel		D		8 July				Beaufort, S.C.
Knowlton, Warren		D		26 Mar				Hilton Head.
Kemp, Oscar . .		E				24 Sept.		Hawkes G. H., Phila., pneumonia.
Kimball, John B.		F		10 Nov.				Hilton Head, typhoid fever
Kimball, Wm. F		G		15 Nov.				Hilton Head, intermittent fever
Kelsea, James H.	Sergt.	H			21 July			Hilton Head, typhoid fever.
King, Marshall H.		I		9 Nov				Hilton Head, diphtheria.
Kopp, Charles		Un.					26 Feb.	Concord.
Leavitt, Wm. R.		B		18 Feb.				Hilton Head, congestive fever
Ladd, Josiah A.		G		23 Aug.				Hilton Head.
Lull. Fernand G		G				31 May		Gen'l Hosp , Point Lookout, epilepsy
Lang, Wm. W .		I			9 Dec.			Libby Prison, Richmond, chronic diar
Leonard, Wilbur W		K		1 May				Washington, D.C
McIntire, John		C				14 Nov.		Manchester, N.H., chronic diarrhœa.
Merrill, Josiah B.		F		24 Oct.				Hilton Head, congestive fever
McKinley Wm.		F					6 June	Wilmington, typhoid fever.
Meads, Jas. W		G					12 Jan.	Salisbury Prison, diarrhœa.
Neal, Ransom N.		A		30 Oct.				Hilton Head, diphtheria.
Niles, Amasa .		G	9 Nov					Stmr *Atlantic*, off S.C., cong. fever.

Ormstindorf, John		D			15 Aug.		Andersonville, Grave 5721.
Osgood, Abner W		E		10 Oct.			Beaufort, S.C
O'Neil, James		H			11 April		Manchester, when on furlough.
Prescott, Joseph E.		B			29 Oct.		Portsmouth Grove G.H., R.I., ch. diar
Palmer, Robert F		E		4 Jan.			Hilton Head, congestive fever
Patch, John		F			19 Aug.		Andersonville, deserteria, Grave 6185.
Peavy, Joseph A.	Corp.	G	29 Nov				Hilton Head.
Plummer, Jerry L.		I			7 Jan.		General Hospital, N.Y
Priest, Alanson		I				11 Mar.	Wilmington Hosp.
Prescott, Jas. P	Mus.	K		13 Oct.			Hilton Head, diarrhœa.
Palmer, Joseph L.		K		28 June			Beaufort, S.C.
Quimby, Daniel M.		E		20 Aug.			Hilton Head, Hospital.
Rich, Thomas L.		A		17 Sept.			Hilton Head, S.C.
Roby, Walter S.		E		20 Dec.			Hilton Head, Gen'l Hosp.
Simonds, James P		A				7 Feb.	Baltimore, Md.
Swett, John S.		B		26 Aug.			Hilton Head, Hosp., congestive fever.
Stevens, Wm. H.		B			14 Oct.		Morris Island, Gen'l Hosp., typh. fever.
Shedan, James		C		12 Aug.			Hilton Head, Hospital.
Smith, James		C		13 Nov			Hilton Head, typhoid fever.
Sawyer, Geo. E. H.		D		28 Aug.			Hilton Head, Hospital.
Swallow, Geo. E.		F		2 Dec.			Hilton Head, chronic diarrhœa.
Sager, Zeri S.	Corp.	F	22 Nov				Hilton Head, congestive fever, 1.30 A.M.
Shea, Patrick		F		2 Nov			Hilton Head, congestive fever
Smith, John, 2d		F			17 Sept.		Andersonville, scorbutus, Grave 8980.
Smith, Chas.		F			13 Sept.		Andersonville, diarrhœa, Grave 8629.
Scott, Ard.		F			21 Nov		Andersonville, intermittent fever.
Sanborn, Asa F		I	27 Nov.				H.H., on beat, post guard, cong. fever.
Thompson, John H.	1st Lt.			26 Aug.			Hilton Head.
Whipple, David H.		A		5 July			Beaufort, S.C
Weeks, Jeremiah S.		B			23 Mar		Hilton Head, ulceration of bowels.
Wolfe, John D.		F			4 Sept.		Andersonville, diarrhœa, Grave 7834.
Wentworth, Fred. A.		G		26 Aug.			Hilton Head, bilious fever.
Williams, Thomas		H			21 Oct.		Andersonville.
Wilson, George		H				14 May	Smithville, N.C.
Willard, Parkman D.		I			6 Jan.		Beaufort, S.C.
Willey, Sam'l, Jr.		K		9 Aug.			H.H., bur. 10th Jenkins Id. in co. qrs.

DIED OF DISEASE — *(Concluded).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Wungart, De Lewis		G				26 Oct.		Andersonville.
York, Alfred		E		16 Feb.				Hilton Head, Regt'l Hosp.,typh. fever.
Young, Jos. D.		I		13 June				Edisto.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Abbott, Horace F.		B			19 June			St. Helena, chronic diarrhœa.
Allen, William		C		21 Sept.				Hilton Head, palpitation of heart.
Abbott, Leander B.		D		22 June				Hilton Head.
Asquith, Daniel		E		23 June				James Island.
Allen, George A.		F		18 Feb.				Hilton Head.
Adams, Theophilus B.		F			9 May			Botany Bay
Adams, Samuel		H		1 June				Edisto.
Akerman, Joseph W	2d Lt.				28 July			Morris Island.
Allen, Robt. H.	Capt.	C				29 June		Bermuda Hundred.
Burnham, Chas. A.	Surg.	F&S				22 Sept.		Petersburgh, Va.
Baker, Amos D.	Corp.	A			31 Mar.			Hilton Head, paralysis from diptheria.
Burnham, Chas. S.	1st Lt.				6 Dec.			Morris Island.
Bennett, Wm. L.	Wag.	A			25 Nov			Morris Island, lameness of knees.
Butterfield, Welbee J.	Capt.				4 Mar			Hilton Head.
Banfill, Haskell W		A	14 Dec					H.H., disease (catarrh and insanity).
Batchelder, John		A		7 May				Edisto, disease.
Broadbent, John		B		4 Dec.				Edisto.
Briggs, Geo. H.		C		16 Oct.				Hilton Head, dysentery.
Butler, Wm. B.		C			29 Jan.			Hilton Head, phth. pul.
Byrns, Matthew	Corp.	C		27 Sept.				New York.
Brown, Chas., 2d		D		15 Dec.				Hilton Head, chronic diarrhœa.
Bullock, Philip M.	Sergt.	E		23 June				James Island.
Burnham, Matthew F.		E			1 Jan.			Hilton Head, phthisis pulmonaris.

Bickford, Noah E.		E	19 Oct.				Annapolis.
Buss, Joseph		E		5 Mar.			Hilton Head, mental imbecility.
Bickford, John W.		F	10 Sept.				Hilton Head, chronic diar. and debil.
Barnard, John P. W		F	26 July				Beaufort, S.C., varicose veins and ulc.
Ballard, Wm. W W		G		1 Jan.			Concord, N.H.
Blanchard, James		G	14 May				Edisto, deafness (see G. C. M. cases).
Bennett, Fred T		G	18 Oct.				Annapolis, pneumonia.
Blood, Albert		H		28 Mar			Annapolis.
Butterfield, Wm.		H	1 Nov.				Annapolis.
Bridges, Mitchel		I	18 Feb.				Hilton Head.
Brown, Orlando		I			7 Dec.		Pt. Lookout, wounds.
Burns, Chas. M.		K	17 Oct.				Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
Brown, Albert		K		6 Nov			Morris Island.
Brown, Chas. H.		K	4 Oct.				Ft. Hamilton, N.Y., debility.
Burnham, John J.		K	28 Sept.				Hilton Head, varicose veins.
Boynton, Francis		K				4 June	Wilmington, wounded.
Brown, Sam'l F.		Band	3 Apr				Hilton Head.
Blaisdell, John L.		B				19 June	
Brainard, Chas. F	1st Lt.			10 Aug.			Morris Id.
Cummings, Henry J.		A	27 Sept.				Hilton Head.
Cushon, Joel A.		B	16 May				Hilton Head.
Currier, Joseph H.		B	26 May				Edisto.
Caban, Samuel		B	3 Sept.				Hilton Head.
Campbell, F. H.		B				12 June	Manchester N.H.
Cadorath, Eugene		C	30 Dec.				Annapolis, wounds, not exchanged.
Connelly, Patrick		C		9 May			Hilton Head.
Currier, Julius C		D	19 Oct.				Annapolis.
Clay, Geo. W		D		9 May			Botany Bay.
Coursin, Robert		D				5 June	Manchester, N.H.
Crane, Geo. T.		D				26 June	
Comings, Jos. T.		D				19 June	Concord, N.H.
Crowley, Dennis		F	17 Oct.				Annapolis, debility.
Colby, Beniah	Wag.	H	7 May				Edisto.
Cole, John S.		H	17 Oct.				Annapolis, phthisis pulmonaris.
Campbell, John N.		H		12 Mar.			Hilton Head.
Casey, John		H				30 May	Readville, Mass.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY — *(Continued).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Colby, Amos C.		I			9 May			Botany Bay.
Colony, Jacob		I		15 May				Hilton Head.
Corson, Aaron F	Corp.	K		20 Nov.				Hilton Head, chr. diar. and phthisis.
Chase, James M.		B					7 July	
Cornelius, Wm. H.	1st Lt.				14 Mar.			Hilton Head.
Dearborn, Chas. A.	Wag.	B		17 May				Hilton Head.
Davis, Henry		B		22 Feb.				Washington.
Davis, Milton G.		B			9 May			Botany Bay.
Dunn, Francis A.	Sergt.	B		1 Oct.				Concord, N. H.
Duffey, Hugh	Sergt.	C			2 Feb.			Hilton Head, debility.
Dunbar, Jefferson C	1st Sergt.	D		31 July				Hilton Head.
Dow, Abram	Sergt.	D		3 Nov				Hilton Head, contusion and sprain bk.
Dow, Alfred N.		D		21 June				Hilton Head.
Dow, Geo. W		D		17 Nov.				Hilton Head, chronic pleurisy.
Dudley, Chas. A.		D			18 Feb.			Alexandria, Va.
Doag, Geo. P		D			25 Nov.			Morris Island.
Dolan, Hugh		E		7 Sept.				Hilton Head, hernia.
Doherty, John O.		F		15 Sept.				Hilton Head, sent to Insane Hosp.
Davis, Nathaniel C.		F		10 Nov				Hilton Head, hernia.
Dolan, John		F			23 Feb.			Hilton Head, paralysis of bladder.
Doherty, Chas.		F		20 Sept.				Hilton Head.
Duplez, Edgar		F			10 Oct.			Morris Island, wd. r. arm, amp.
Douglass, Jerome B.		F				23 June		De Camp Hospital, N. Y.
Dow, Newton	Corp.	H		24 Sept.				Hilton Head, phth. pul.
Davis, John B.		H		1 Nov.				Annapolis.
Dugan, Jeremiah		H		1 Nov				Annapolis.
Durant, Chas. J.	Sergt.	I		16 Oct.				Hilton Head.
Day, George	Mus.	I		25 Sept.				Hilton Head.
Dorr, Samuel E.		K	14 Dec.					Hilton Head, bronchitis.*
Dearborn, Nathaniel		K		3 Nov.				Hilton Head, phymosis.

Durgin, Wm. H.		K		28 Sept.		Hilton Head, phth. pul.
Davis, Wm.	2d Lt.				4 Sept.	Petersburgh.
Evans, Frank		A		10 Nov		Hilton Head.
Edgerly, Joseph		D		10 Oct.		Hilton Head, phthisis.
Eaton, Robert		D			20 May	Concord, N. H.
Early, John		F		9 July		Beaufort, S.C., hernia.
Ellis, Geo. A.		G			29 July	New York.
Edgell, Chas. H.	Sergt.	G		8 Dec		Hilton Head, chr diar
Eastman, Henry B.		H		6 Nov		Morris Island.
Emery, Alonzo D.		H		29 June		Washington, D.C.
Fogg, Andrew J.	1st Lt.			9 May		Botany Bay
Flanders, Daniel J.	1st Lt.			2 July		St. Helena Id., S.C
Favor Fred H.		B		31 Oct.		Concord, N. H.
Farrand, Edw		B		10 May		Hilton Head.
Finn, John		C		22 Dec.		Hilton Head, chr dysentery.
Fitzgerald, David		C		28 Sept.		Hilton Head, wds.
Foster, Robert E.		D		28 Sept.		Hilton Head, wd. accid. 28 June 62.
Fowler, James P		D		17 Nov		Hilton Head, dyspepsia.
Foss, John		E	3 Sept.			Concord, N.H.
Farmer, Jos. E.	Corp.	F		26 May		Edisto.
Flanders, Geo. W		F			25 Mar.	Hilton Head.
Flinn, Bernard		F		11 Nov		Hilton Head, chr. diar.
French, James		F		18 Aug.		Concord, N.H.
Foss, Frank N.		G		4 Dec.		Hilton Head, chronic diarrhœa.
French, Asa P.		G		8 May		Edisto
French, Lorenzo D.		G		29 July		Hilton Head.
French, Chas. F.		H			20 May	Botany Bay
Foster, Lewis		H		12 Nov		Hilton Head.
Foster, Wm. H.		H		1 June		Edisto.
Felch, Geo. W		I	14 Dec.			Hilton Head, catarrh.
Frizzell, Wm. H.		K	4 Oct.			Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
Farrar, Daniel	As. Surg.	F&S			4 May	Botany Bay
Gunch, Edwin		G			28 Oct.	Philadelphia.
Gay, Thos. F.		A		27 April		Baltimore, Md., disease.
Gibson, Chas. O.		A		29 Oct.		Hilton Head, palpitation heart.
Green, Walter A.		A	14 Dec.			Hilton Head, disease (phthisis).

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY — *(Continued).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
George, Samuel		A					31 May	Manchester, N.H.
Gerah, James		B		4 Dec.				Hilton Head, fracture of ankle.
George, Ira P		B				18 Apr		David's Island, N.Y.
Gaining, Patrick		C		10 Mar				Washington, D.C
Green, John L.		D		11 Mar				Hilton Head.
Gynan, Nicholas		D		3 Nov				Hilton Head, spinal irritation.
Goss, Geo. W.	Sergt.	D					20 May	Baltimore, Md.
Gardner, James M.		E		8 Dec				Hilton Head, malaria & palp. of heart.
Goss, Orville		E					10 Mar	Manchester, N.H., Webs. G.H., wds.
Greenwood, Lewis		E				31 Mar.		Hilton Head.
Guelow, Daniel		F	19 Oct.					Annapolis, epilepsy.
Grant, James M.		G		24 Oct.				Hilton Head.
Gove, John	Corp.	G	23 Aug.					Concord, N.H.
Gracey, David		H		1 June				Edisto.
Goodwin, Wm. H.		H		11 Dec.				New York.
Glines, Freeman F		I		21 Sept.				Hilton Head.
Gerrish, John L.		I			2 Nov			New York.
Gilbert, Daniel W.	Corp.	K			19 Jan.			Hilton Head, chronic diarrhœa.
Hopkins, Henry F.		H			17 Apr.			Hilton Head.
Holmes, Andrew J.		A		15 Dec.				Hilton Head.
Hammond, Nathan H.		A			9 May			Botany Bay
Hinds, Simeon D.		B		17 May				Hilton Head.
Hebbard. Erskine W.		B		28 July				H.H., hernia, injury rec'd March.
Hogan, Patrick		D					11 July	Manchester, N.H., wounds.
Horrocks, Wm.		D				8 Feb.		Portsmouth Grove, R.I., disease.
Howe, John M.		E		28 July				Beaufort, S.C., varicose veins.
Hilliard, Roswell M. C.		E			9 May			Hilton Head.
Healey, Samuel F.		G	18 Oct.					Annapolis.
Hawkins, E. D.		G	9 Nov.					Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
Harvey, Enoch T		H			17 Mar.			Annapolis.

Hardy, Wm. E.		H	17 Oct.				Annapolis, chronic bronchitis.
Hyde, Ira D.		H		12 Mar.			Hilton Head.
Harris, Geo. C.	1st Sergt.	H			15 Jan.		Hilton Head, hernia.
Hunt, Josiah F.		H		5 Nov			Annapolis.
Harvey Chas.		H			17 Mar.		Annapolis.
Hussey, Walter S.	Corp.	I			2 Mar.		Hilton Head, chronic diarrhœa.
Hammond, Elijah H.		I		29 Nov			Hilton Head, chronic diarrhœa.
Hill, Horace J.		I		26 Sept.			Hilton Head, wds., thumb shot off.
Hoyt, Nathan B.		I				8 June	New York.
Hanlon, Joseph		K		8 Dec			Hilton Head, heart disease.
Houston, Harrison		K	4 Oct.				Fort Hamilton, N.Y., debility.
Hinckley, Sam'l J.		E				1 July	Manchester, N.H.
Hill, Alfred J.		F&S		14 April			Edisto.
Jackson, John H.	Col.	F&S				24 Feb.	Morris Island.
Jones, Edwin		B		2 Aug.			Hilton Head, varicose veins.
Jackson, Thomas M.	Capt.				8 Aug.		Morris Island.
Johnson, Wm. H.		B				10 June	Boston, Mass.
Johnson, Chas. E.		D		18 Oct.			Hilton Head, palpitation of heart.
Jones, Elbridge P.		E				13 Dec.	Concord, N.H.
Johnson, Augustus		F	17 Oct.				Annapolis.
Jones, Edwin R.	Corp.	G		18 Aug.			Hilton Head, hernia.
Kempton, Elisha M.		B			11 Nov.		Morris Island.
Kelly, Isaiah		B	17 Oct.				Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
Kirby, Daniel		C			8 May		Botany Bay
Kavan, James		C			9 May		Botany Bay
Knowles, Amasa M.	Sergt.	G		11 Mar.			Hilton Head.
Knowles, Thos. H.	Corp.	G		6 June			Beaufort, S.C.
Kane, Chas. H.		G	18 Oct.				Annapolis.
Kelly, John		G				18 July	Philadelphia.
Knox, Wm. H.		H		20 July			Pinckney Island.
Kingsbury, Isaac H.	Corp.	H			20 May		Botany Bay
Knowlton, Wm. H.		H		20 Sept.			Hilton Head.
Knox, Hosea B.		K	17 Oct.				Fort Hamilton, N.Y
Knapp, Chas. W		K				22 May	Wilmington, N.C.
Libby, Jonah, Jr.	Capt.					19 Oct.	
Lynch, Wm.		A				16 June	David's Island, N.Y

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY — *(Continued).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Lear, Geo. A.		B		20 Sept.				Hilton Head, recent injury of spine.
Littlefield, Jas. H.		D		3 Dec.				Hilton Head.
La Clair, Emery		E				31 Dec.		
Lindsey, Nelson B.	Corp.	G		29 July				Beaufort, S.C., palpitation of heart.
Luce, Daniel		H		12 Mar.				Hilton Head.
Lougee, Horatio P		I			3 May			Botany Bay
Lindsay, Horace M.		I		15 Dec.				Hilton Head, malaria.
Locke, John C.		I		15 Mar.				Hilton Head.
Littlefield, Israel B.	Capt.			1 April				Hilton Head.
March, Isaac W		B		17 Nov.				Hilton Head, diar. and rheum.
Morrow, Matthew		C		8 Sept.				Hilton Head.
Murphy, James		C			9 May			Botany Bay.
McClemens, John	Corp.	C		18 Aug.				Hilton Head, varic. veins and ulcers.
Marston, David P	Sergt.	D		11 Mar.				Hilton Head.
Mallon, John M.	Corp.	D			12 Mar.			Hilton Head.
Maclinn, Geo. T.		D		29 Nov.				Hilton Head, amputation of thumb.
Mendum, John		D		24 Sept.				H. H., varic. veins and chr. diar.
McGroty, James		D		29 Nov.				H. H., varic. veins and palp. of heart.
McDavitt, H.	Corp.	D					18 May	Concord, N.H.
McDonald, Converse D.	Sergt.	E		2 Nov.				Concord, N.H.
Marshall, Harrison L.		E			9 May			Botany Bay.
McCoy, Adolphus		F		9 July				Beaufort, S.C., hernia.
McConihee, Lewis A.		F			6 Nov.			Morris Id., lost left foot by amp.
Miller, Geo. W.		F		3 Sept.				Hilton Head, wounds.
Moulton, Orville R.	Sergt.	G		24 Sept.				H.H., wd. by accid., and phth. pul.
Morrison, Daniel S.		H			31 Mar.			Hilton Head, chronic diarrhœa.
McQuestion, Jerome B.		H		2 Nov				Annapolis.
Moulton, James		I		21 Sept.				Hilton Head, injured elbow joint.
Moulton, John W.		I		21 Sept.				Hilton Head, varicose veins.
McCrillis, David		I	17 Oct.					Annapolis.

Martin, Joseph		A			2 Jan.		Alexandria, Va.
Moulton, Albert A.	Surg.			31 Oct.			(At home.)
Neal, James		D		10 Oct.			Hilton Head.
Nutting, Geo. P		E			11 Mar		Hilton Head.
Nottage, Thos., Jr	Sergt.	F		18 Sept.			Hilton Head.
Nichols, Wm. H. H.		H		29 Oct.			Hilton Head.
Nute, Martin L.		K			25 Mar		Hilton Head.
Nicholson, Nath'l E.		G			30 Oct.		Concord, N.H.
O'Brien, Terrence		C		8 Sept.			Hilton Head, debility
Otis, Frederick		I			9 May		Botany Bay.
Plummer, Wm. H.		A		26 June			Annapolis.
Pervear, Amasa J.		A			12 Mar.		Pinckney Id., nat. weakness of ankles.
Pease, Chas. H.		B	17 Oct.				Ft. Hamilton, N.Y
Peck, Calvin D.		B		19 Sept.			H.H., var. veins, defect right eye.
Potter, Lewis		C		21 Sept.			Hilton Head.
Peabody, Ezra P		F		28 Nov			New York.
Parrott, Horace S.		G		8 Dec.			Hilton Head, chronic catarrh.
Page, Henry C.		H			20 May		Botany Bay.
Parker, Timothy		H			20 May		Botany Bay
Perry, Chas. S. K.		H		12 Mar.			Hilton Head.
Parkhurst, Geo. W.		H				30 May	Manchester, N.H.
Pugsley, Frank		I	17 Oct.				Annapolis.
Peavey, Eliphalet B.		K	14 Oct.				Ft. Hamilton, N.Y., debility.
Plummer, John W		Band		26 June			Hilton Head.
Ross, George H.		A			12 March		Hilton Head.
Randall, John L.	Mus.	B		17 May			Edisto, phthisis pulmonalis.
Robinson, Rody		E				20 April	Manchester, N. H.
Robinson, Chas., 1st		E		11 Feb.			Hilton Head.
Rhodes, Joel H.		F		9 Aug.			Hilton Head, debility.
Roberts, Samuel		F			21 Dec.		Laurel Hill, Va.
Roach, James C		H			4 June		Beaufort, S.C.
Rewitzer, Enos		I		19 July			Hilton Head, debility.
Ramsdell, Geo. E.		K			6 Nov.		Morris Island.
Sanders, John H.		A		8 Sept.			Hilton Head.
Syms, Ruel S.		A		19 April			Hilton Head, disease.
Squires, Henry H.		A			7 Feb.		Hilton Head.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY — *(Concluded)*.

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Swett, Gardner		B	7 Dec.					Annapolis.
Stone, Jacob D.		B		11 May				Hilton Head.
Story, Joseph P.		B		8 Dec.				Hilton Head, imperfect right eye.
Sheehan, Jeremiah		C	18 Oct.					Annapolis, hernia.
Stevens, Edw. B.		E	19 Oct.					Ft. Hamilton, N.Y
Smart, Wm. S.		E			7 Jan.			Hilton Head, chronic diarrhœa.
Scanlan, Michael		F		20 Sept.				Hilton Head.
Shea, Corneille		F		18 Sept.				Hilton Head, imbecility and debility.
Shipley, Geo. L.		F	17 Oct.					Annapolis, chronic bronchitis.
Sellingham, Frank W		F		24 Oct				Hilton Head, chr. dysent. and debil.
Sladden, Richard		F				8 Nov.		Newark, N.J.
Sceggell, John L.		G	14 Dec.					Hilton Head, chronic bronchitis.
Sherman, Chas.		H		1 Nov.				Annapolis, disease.
Smith, Geo. H.	Wag.	I		15 May				Hilton Head, on acct. inj. recd. Feb.
Smith, Thos. B.		K		29 Nov				Hilton Head, chronic diarrhœa.
Sherry, Patrick		K			6 Feb.			Hilton Head.
Sawyer, Moody A.	Hosp.	Stew.		9 Sept.				Hilton Head, chr. diar. and debil.
Tonrey, Thomas		C		3 Nov.				H. H., hernia, injury rec'd 5 March.
Tilton, Chas. F		E		2 Oct.				Hilton Head.
Thomas, John O.		E		8 May				Hilton Head.
Toothaker, Jotham S.		F		8 Dec.				Hilton Head, debility after fever.
Thurber, Freeman N.		H		23 July				Hilton Head, wounds.
Tewksbury, Sumner P.		K		11 March				Hilton Head.
Wadsworth, David, Jr.	Capt.					24 Sept.		Petersburgh.
Wadlia, Andrew J.	Capt.						10 Feb.	Annapolis.
Whitten, John R.		A	17 Oct.					Annapolis, disease (hernia).
Weymouth, Converse L.		B					27 Jan.	Manchester N. H.
Whittaker, Samuel		C			27 Jan.			Camp Parole, Annapolis, wounds.
Waters, Patrick		C		31 July				Hilton Head.
Whelan, James		C			20 June			Washington, D. C., insanity.

Watson, James O.		D		28 July			Hilton Head, palpitation of the heart.
Weber, Geo. H.		D		29 July			Hilton Head.
Webser, James		D				13 Sept.	Concord, N.H.
Wescott, Chas. H.		E				20 March	Ft. Monroe.
Williams, William		F		9 May			Edisto.
Wilkins, Calvin O.		G		4 Dec.			Hilton Head, chronic diarrhœa.
Weed, Wm. O.	Corp.	G	19 Oct.				Annapolis, hernia.
Wilson, Wm.		G		29 Aug.			Hospital, N.Y.
Wheeler, Geo. N.		H		7 May			Edisto.
Wallace, Jos. H.		H	17 Oct.				Annapolis, debility
Wallingford, John		I		7 Sept.			Hilton Head.
Wiggin, Chas. E.	Corp.	K			14 Feb.		Hilton Head.
Wing, H. B.	Prin. Mus.			7 Sept.			Hilton Head, hernia and varic. veins.
Wescott, Albert C.		E				20 May	

OTHER SERVICE.

Allen, C. H., K: *Subsequent*, 18 N.H., Co. G.
Ayer, H. H., Capt.: *Prior*, Mexican War (probably Marine), and 2 Mass.
Andrews, Chas. J., K: *Prior*, 1 N.H., Co. C; *Subsequent*, Batt. B, 1 U.S. Art., 15 Nov. 62, re-enl. Feb. 64, des. 18 Aug. 65, Richmond, Va.
Abbott, Alba D., A: *Prior*, Three months at Ft. Constitution, declined to re-enl. for three years and was disch.
Burgess, Myrick, I: *Subsequent*, 12 U.S. Inf., 18 Dec. 62, Co. H, 2 Batt., des. 28 Mar. 63, Ft. Hamilton.
Burnham, Chas. A.: *Prior*, 2 N.H. (Asst. Surg. Third N.H.)
Burnham, John I., K: *Subsequent*, Co. E, 1 Batt. V.R.C.
Butterfield, Wm., H: *Subsequent*, V.R.C.
Burns, James, D: *Subsequent*, V.R.C., 168 Co., 2 Batt., disch. for dis. 14 June 65, Concord.
Brown, Chas. A., D: *Subsequent*, Co. D, 9 V.R.C., disch. 18 Nov 65, Washington, D.C.
Burley, Daniel S., I: *Subsequent*, U.S.S.C.
Baker, James A., Band: *Prior*, 1 N.H.
Bickford, Jackson C., D: *Subsequent*, 18 N.H.
Bedel, John, Col.: *Prior*, 9 U.S. Inf., Mexican War.
Brackett, Edwin, K: *Subsequent*, Co. C, 11 V.R.C., to Corp., disch. 8 Aug. 65, Providence, R.I.
Baker, Amos D., A: *Subsequent*, Enl. 23 Nov. 63, must. in 24 Nov. 63 as 2d Class Musician, Brigade Band, Corps d'Afrique, prom. 1st Class, disch. 14 Aug. 65, New Orleans.
Blood, Albert, H: *Subsequent*, 20 V.R.C.
Bolo, Geo. N., K: *Subsequent*, Enl. in Navy as 1st Class Fireman, U.S.S. *Azalea*, from 11 April 64 to 8 May 65.
Burnham, Cyrus E., Band: *Subsequent*, 17 N.H. consol. with 2 N.H., also Batt. I, N.H.H.A., afterward the 1 N.H.H.A.
Ballard, Wm. W., G: *Subsequent*, Co. G, 1 N.H.H.A., 8 Sept. 64.
Colcord, Ezra G., B: *Subsequent*, Signal Corps, disch. 22 Aug. 64, near Pt. of Rocks.
Colby, Beniah, H: *Subsequent*, Co. C, 24 V.R.C
Clough, Ira, G: *Subsequent*, V.R.C., tr. 31 May 64 to 1st Batt., sent to Lincoln Hosp., Washington, D.C., exp. term. Had charge two wards in which were only rebel prisoners. (See below.)
Coty, Gideon, A: *Subsequent*, 8 N.H.
Cushon, Joel A., B: *Subsequent*, 16 N.H.V
Chase, Chas. F., F: *Subsequent*, 2d Lt. 3 S.C.V (21 U.S.C.T.), Pr. Co. F, 13 V.R.C., 18 V.R.C.
Colburn, Sanford, H: *Subsequent*, 170 Co., 2 Batt. V.R.C., disch. for dis. 26 July 64, Washington, D.C.
Caswell, John H., Band; *Subsequent*, 1 N.H.H.A.
Clough, Geo., H: *Prior*, 1 N. H.
Collins, Wm., H: *Subsequent*, 119 Co., 2 Batt., V.R.C., disch. for dis. 18 June 65, Annapolis.
Colony, Jacob, I: *Subsequent*, 15 N.H.
Cornelius, Wm. H., Lt.: *Subsequent*, V.R C.
Cody, Walter, Lt.: *Subsequent*, V.R.C.
Colcord, Benj. F., I: *Subsequent*, U.S.S.C., disch. 24 Aug. 64, near Pt. of Rocks, Va.
Clay, Chas. R., D: *Subsequent*, V.R.C., 166 Co., 2 Batt., disch. 24 Aug. 65, Washington, D.C.
Clough, Ira, G: *Subsequent*, 2 Batt., V.R.C., 69 Co., then to Co. I, 18 V.R.C., disch. 26 Aug. 64, Washington, D.C. (See above.)
Clark, Rufus F.: *Prior*, 2 N.H.V.
Curran, John, 1st, C: *Subsequent*, 18 N.H., Co. F
Dow, Abram, D: *Subsequent*, Co. C., 24 V.R.C

Dickey, James M., E: *Prior*, 1 N.H.
Donohoe, M. T., Capt.: *Subsequent*, 10 N.H.V. (Col.)
Donohoe, J. J., Lt.: *Subsequent*, 10 N.H.V. (Adjt.)
Dunbar, Chas. F., Capt.: *Subsequent*, Paymaster's Clerk, Receiving Ship *Sabine*, a few months at New London, Conn.
Dunbar, J. C., D: *Subsequent*, Navy.
Emery, Alonzo D., H: *Subsequent*, 18 N.H.
Eaton, Benj. F., Surg.: *Prior*. 1 N.H.
Eastman, Henry B., H: *Prior*, 1 N.H.V; *Subsequent*, V.R.C.
Engleblom, Oscar, G: *Prior*, 2 Lt. 10 N.Y. Batt., enl 21 Nov. 61, res. 2 June 63; *Subsequent*, 2 Lt., 7 U.S.C.T., com. 6 Oct. 64, Co. F, 29 Oct. 64, regt. org. Baltimore 26 Sept. to 12 Nov 63, 3 years, and to Capt. 11 April 66, regt. must. out 13 Oct. 66.
Eldredge, D., K: *Subsequent*, 3 V.R.C., Co. A.
Eagan, Michael, C: *Subsequent*, Co. F, 10 I.C., 22 July 63, disch. Washington, D.C., 15 Nov 65.
Estes, Chas. H., I: *Subsequent*, 9 V.R.C., Co. I.
Emery, Wm. H., G: *Prior*. 1 N.H., Co. H.
Evans, John W., A: *Prior*, E, 1 N.H.
Fellows, Enoch Q., Col.: *Prior*, 1 N.H.V., Adjt.; *Subsequent*, 9 N.H.V., Col.
Foss, Frank N., G: *Subsequent*, 18 N.H.
Flanders, D. J., Lt.: *Subsequent*, 1 N.H.H.A., Co. F.
Felch, George W., I: *Subsequent*, 14 N.H.
Fowler, A. J., I: *Subsequent*, U.S.S.C., disch. 23 June 65, Georgetown, D.C.
Ferguson, John R., G: *Subsequent*, 10 V.R.C., Co. F, then to 1st Indp. Co., V.R.C., disch. 5 Sept. 66, Washington, D.C.
Farrington, James W., G: *Subsequent*, V.R.C., 69 Co., 2 Batt., re-enl. 14 May 64, then to Co. I, 18 V.R.C., disch. 16 Nov. 65, Washington, D.C.
French, James, F: *Subsequent*, 3 Vt. L.A.
Flanders, King H., F: *Subsequent*, 127 Co., V.R.C., 2 Batt., disch. for dis. as priv. 23 May 64, Depot Camp, D.C.
French, Asa P., G: *Subsequent*, Co. D, 1 N.H. Cav
Gove, Nathan W., Band: *Subsequent*, 18 N.H., Co. F
Gynan, Nicholas, D: *Subsequent*, V.R.C.
Grannis, David H., A: *Prior*, Enl. in a Vt. 3 mos. regt., but was sick with measles when regt. left and was disch. for dis.
Henry, James B., B: *Subsequent*, Batt. M, 1 U.S. Art. 27 Nov. 62, re-enl. 1 Feb. 64, to Corp. 16 Nov. 64, des. 3 May 65 near Petersburg.
Hanlon, Joseph, K: *Subsequent*, 13 V.R.C., Co. C, Galloupe's Id.
Hardy, Wm. E., H: *Prior*, 1 N.H.V., Co. C; *Subsequent*, 3 Vt. as sub., deserted, charge removed, sub. for Laforest G. Martin 18 Aug. 63, wd. Cold Harbor 3 June 64, des. 22 Nov. 64 from Brattleboro' Hosp., charge removed 7 Jan. 87, and disch. as of 22 Nov. 64.
Hill, Henry, Chap.: *Subsequent*, Hosp. Chap. Manchester, N.H., Webster Genl. Hosp.
Hackett, Edmund, C: *Subsequent*, 2d Lt. 10 N.H.V.
Hopkins, Henry F., Lt.: *Subsequent*, Pr. 1 N.H. Cav. (recruit), must. in 4 Apr. 65, must. out 6 May 65.
Hill, Alfred J., Adjt.: *Prior*, 9 U.S. Inf., Mex. War.
Hines, James, I: *Prior*, Co. F., 8 Mass.
Hawkins, Edwin D., G: *Subsequent*, Co. K, 5 Mass., 19 July 64, must. out 16 Nov. 64.
Hynes, John R., Lt.: *Subsequent*, Capt. and A.Q.M. Vols. and also 2d Lt. 39 Inf. (colored).
Haskell, Ezekiel, I: *Prior*, Co. F, 6 N.H. Nov. 61 to Dec. 63; *Subsequent*, V.R.C.
Hamilton, Henry S., Band: *Prior*, Eng. Army, 10 Hussars, Reg. Army 1854, recruit for 10 U.S. Inf., Recruiting Sergt. and made Sergt. Co. I, to Carlisle Barracks.
Hill, Varnum H., K: *Subsequent*, Capt. and A.Q.M. U.S.V. May 64 to Dec. 65.
Hill, Horace J., I: *Subsequent*, 14 N.H.V.
Johnson, Augustus, F: *Subsequent*, 10 N. H.
Joslin, Horace, G: *Prior*, 1 N.H.V.

Jackson, John H., Col.: *Prior*, 9 U.S. Inf., Mex. War.
Johnson, Chas. E., D: 100 N.Y.
Kennedy, John, A: *Subsequent*, V.R.C., disch. 5 June 65, Concord, at must. out patient in hosp., Wash. 168 Co., 2 Batt.. V.R.C., 17 April 65.
Knox, Hosea B., K: *Subsequent*, 5 N. H.
Kimball, Lewis, Jr., F: *Subsequent*, 2d Lt. 4 U.S.C.T., regt. org. Baltimore July to Sept. 63, 3 years (regt. must. out 4 May 66), res. 23 Jan. 65.
Kelleher, John, C: (Note.—Reported as des. 3 N.H. 3 Sept.61); *Subsequent*, Capt. 8 N.H., Co. K, killed 27 Oct. 62.
Kimball, Wm. H., E: *Subsequent*, Co. F, 10 V.R.C., to Sergt., re-enl. 15 April 64, disch. 16 Aug. 65, com. 2d Lt. 48 U.S.C.T. 22 Sept. 65, must. out 4 Jan. 66.
Kirby, Daniel, C: *Subsequent*, 8 N.H.
Leavitt, Jonathan D., A: *Prior*, 1 N.H.V ; *Subsequent*, Batt. C., 1 U.S. Art. 3 yrs., from 22 Jan. 65.
Langley, John F., Lt.: *Subsequent*, Maj. 12 N.H., Feb. to Sept. 64.
Littlefield, Israel B., Lt.: *Prior*, 9 U.S. Inf., Mex. War.
Libby, Alvan H., Lt.: *Prior*, Reg. Army.
Marshall, Harrison L., E: *Subsequent*, Co. F, 13 V.R.C.
Miles, Wm. H., K: *Subsequent*, 7 N.H.
Mendum, John, D: *Subsequent*, 10 N.H.
Metcalf, Alden E., H: *Prior*, 1 N.H., Co. C.
McDaniel, Samuel, E: *Subsequent*, Co. G, V.R.C.
Milliken, Albert H., F: *Subsequent*, 145 Co., 2 Batt., V.R.C.
McGowan, John, F: *Subsequent*, Co. D, 192 Co., V.R.C., disch. 2 Sept. 64, Washington, D.C
Morse, John M., I: *Subsequent*, U.S.S.C., disch. as 1st Class Priv. 24 June 65, Georgetown, D.C.
Miles, Thos. (alias Miller), G: *Subsequent*, Batt. E, 3 U.S. Art. 9 Dec. 62, re-enl. 29 Jan. 64, disch. 29 Jan. 67, Barrancas, Fla., term exp.
McDuffie, Samuel V., A: *Subsequent*, U.S.S.C. 17 Sept. 63, disch. 1st Class Priv. 11 July 65, Hilton Head.
McDuffie, Samuel, A: *Subsequent*, Co. F, I.C., 15 July 63, 95 Co., 2d Batt., disch. 19 Aug. 65, Baltimore.
Marston, Wm. S., B: *Subsequent*, U.S.S.C. 13 Oct. 63, disch. 17 Aug. 64, Hilton Head, term exp.
Maxwell, Wm. H., Capt.: *Prior*, Regular Army.
Moore, Horatio T., F: *Prior*, 3 Mass.
Nicholson, Nathaniel E., G: *Prior*. Co. B., 17 N.H. (enl. 12 Nov. 62, must. in 17 Nov. 62).
Nesmith, A. S., Q.M.: *Prior*, 1 N.H.V., Co. G; *Subsequent*, Capt. and A.Q.M. Vols.
Nichols, Wm. H. H., H: *Subsequent*, V.R.C., 2 Batt.
Odlin, John W., Band: *Prior*, 2 N.H.V
O'Brien, Terrence, C.: *Subsequent*, Co. I, 13 N.H., sub. 3 years, tr. to V.R.C. 9 Jan. 65, 105 Co. 2d Batt., disch. 18 Feb. 65, Phila., disability.
Pugsley, Frank, I: *Subsequent*, 1 N.H. H.A.
Putney, Jacob B., B: *Subsequent*, 11 V.R.C., disch. Washington, 23 Aug. 64.
Prince, Jerome, D: *Prior*. Co. E, 42 Mass., 9 mos., enl. 2 Sept. 62, must. out 23 Aug. 63, *Subsequent*, V.R.C. 2 Batt. 118 Co., disch. 20 Nov. 65, Baltimore, Md.
Peavey, Eliphalet B., K: *Subsequent*, 13 N.H.
Pettingill, David, E: *Subsequent*, 5 Co., 2 Batt. V.R.C., disch. for dis. 11 Oct. 65, Newark, N. J.
Proudman, James D., A: *Subsequent*, U.S.S.C. 13 Oct. 63, disch. as 1st Class Private 23 Aug. 64 at Pt. of Rocks, Va.
Parkhurst, Wm. C., F: *Subsequent*, in N. Y. regiment.
Penno, Joseph, C: *Prior*, April 61, enl. 3 mos. Ft. Constitution.
Pevear, Amasa J., A: *Subsequent*, Co. I, 18 N.H.V
Quigley, Peter, H: *Prior*, In the Navy under name of Shortell; *Subsequent*, In the Navy (2 terms) under name of John Shortell.
Robinson, Thomas, E: *Subsequent*, 1 U.S. Art., 3 years A, and 5 years H.

Rewitzer, Enos, I: *Subsequent*, 15 N.H., Co. I.
Ramsey, Wm. H., A: *Subsequent*, U.S.S.C. 13 Oct. 63, disch. as 1st Class Private 22 Aug. 64, Point of Rocks, Va.
Rooney, Edw. T., K: *Subsequent*, 5 N. Y. Infantry.
Ryan, James, E: *Subsequent*, 2 U.S. Cav., Co. K.
Randlett, James F., Capt.: *Subsequent*, In Reg. Army.
Scales, Chas. F., E: *Subsequent*, 18 N.H.
Sellingham, Frank W., F: *Subsequent*, 18 N.H., Co. D.
Sager, Zeri S., F: *Prior*, Co. E, 1 N.H.V., 2 U.S.S., Co. G.
Smith, Samuel M., Lt.: *Subsequent*, 32 U.S.C.T., 1st Lt. 14 N. H.
Smith, John, 3d., F: *Subsequent*, Co. G, 18 V.R.C., disch. 14 Aug. 65, Washington, D.C.
Smith, Geo. H., I: *Subsequent*, Co. C, 13 N.H.V
Scruton, Darius K., K: *Prior*, 1 N.H.V. (not mustered).
Smith, Thos. B., K: *Subsequent*, 29 Maine.
Tewksbury, Sumner P., K: *Subsequent*, Co. E, 5 N.H., 19 Oct. 63, must. out 28 June 65.
Toothaker, Jotham S., F: *Subsequent*, 5 N.H., Co. E, wounded 17 June 64, must. out 28 June 65.
Thomson, Thomas, K: *Subsequent*, after capture, in rebel service, 10 Tenn. Inf., recaptured 28 Dec. 64, Egypt Station, Miss., enl. 10 March 65 and must. in 5 April 65, in Co. D, 5 U.S. Vol. Infantry, to Corp.
Thomas, Geo. S., A: *Subsequent*, enl. 23 Dec. 64, and must. in 23 Dec. 64, Co. D, 1 Vt. Cav
West, Wm., B: *Prior*, 1 N.H.
White, Chas. H., Band: *Prior*, 1 N.H., Co. E; *Subsequent*, Co. F, V.R.C.
Wadlia, A. J., Capt.: *Prior*, Mexican War.
Willoughby, Varnum, F: *Subsequent*, Co. F, 10 V.R.C., disch. 15 Aug. 64, N.Y City, term exp.
Witham, Joseph, H: *Subsequent*, 11 N.H., Co. A, 17 March 65, 1 year, tr. to 6 N.H. 1 June 65, promoted 1 July 65, must. out 17 July 65.
White, Chas. A., A: *Prior*, Co. A, 3 Mass. (2d Lieut.)
Wiggin, Pierce L., Capt.: *Subsequent*, 1 N.H. Cav 14 April 64, must. out 15 July 65.
Witham, Amos R., I: *Subsequent*, Co. D, 11 V.R.C., disch. 7 Aug. 65, Providence, R.I.
Whitmore, Norman F., A: *Subsequent*, U.S. S.C. 29 Feb. 64, died of disease 9 June 64, Jacksonville, Fla., G.H., chronic diarrhœa.
Wing, John L., K: *Subsequent*, enl. 5 April 65, must. in 8 May 65, as Private Co. C, 7 U.S.V., disch. 5 April 66, Philadelphia.
Weber, Geo. H., K: *Prior*, enl. 3 mos. Fort Constitution, disch. 29 July 62; *Subsequent*, Co. D, 8 N.H., 2 Sept. 62, wd. 27 May 63, Port Hudson, disch. New Orleans 2 Sept. 63, wds.
Youngman, Geo. F., B: *Prior*, 1 N.H.V., Co. D.
York, Albert, E: *Prior*, 1 N.H., Co. E.

OTHER DUTY.

Atherton, Arlon S., 1st Lt.: From Jan. 65, on G.C.M., by S.O. 469 W.D., at Alexandria, Va.; from 22 Mar. 65 to 21 May 65, G.C.M., Wilmington, N. C.; from 6 June 65, Asst. Provo. Marshal, Goldsboro', S.O. 2, Post H Q.
Ayer, Henry H., 1st Lt.: From 21 Aug. 62, Board of Survey, H.H.
Ami, John, B: Cook for Field 21 Sept. 64.
Abbott, D: Orderly at Adjutant's in Nov 63.
Abbott, John, E: Co. Cook Aug. 64.
Austin, Albert J., F: Co. Clerk Feb. to Sept. 64; Hosp. Stmr. *Geo. Leary*, Sept. to Dec. 64; from 13 March 65, Clerk Provo. Marshal's Office Wilmington; May 65, Clerk Provo. Marshal, Goldsboro', till must.-out.

Alexander, Daniel S., F: At Boat Yard, M.I., Jan. 63.
Allen, Geo. A., F: Hospital Department nurse, Sept. 61 to Jan. 62.
Ackerman, Joseph, F: New Hampshire on Recruiting Service, Aug. 62; returned 12 April 63;
Allen, Joseph H., G: Sharpshooters Sept. 63, to report to Capt. Ela.
Adams, Thomas, H: Camp Parole Sept. 63; Officer's Servant; Carpenter, July 64; Co. Cook June 64.
Adams, Eben H., H: Fort Hamilton Sept. 63; Co. Cook June 65.
Atwood, Daniel L., H: Co. Cook July 64; Corps H.Q. Oct. and Nov 64.
Akerman, J. W., D: Recruiting Service in New Hampshire; returned 4 May 62, went 2 Jan. 62.
Burnham, Chas. S., Capt.: From 1 July 63, G.C.M.
Buzzell, Andrew J. H., Surg.: Med. Insp. 10 A.C., G.O. 39 C. H.Q.; from 9 Oct. 64, Gen. Terry's Staff, Fort Fisher.
Buckman, Chas. N., A: H.Q.D.S. Sept. 63; Corps H.Q. May and June 64.
Bowman, Eli E., A: Co. Cook, Long Island.
Bennett, William L., A: Q.M. Dept., S.O. 288 H.Q.U.S.F. Sept. 63.
Bowen, Edwin G., A: H.Q. D.S., Sept. 63; Co. Cook; Cook Q.M. Dept. April 64.
Batchelder, George W., A: Teamster at H.H.; Div. H.Q. May and June 64.
Bridgham, George W., A: Co. Cook, Long Island, N. Y.
Bigley, William H., A: Provo. Guard Oct. and Nov 64; Regt. Hosp. June 62 to Oct. 63.
Bean, Geo. W M., A: To 20 Jan. 63.
Berry, Woodbury, B: After conscripts S.O. 429 D.S., July 63 to 20 Jan. 64; Regt. Farrier May to July 64; Ord. to Col. Jackson.
Blaisdell, Josiah T., B: Cook for officers, May and June 64.
Blaisdell, Samuel C., B: Co. Cook June and July 64.
Bryant, John S., B: Carpenter from 6 July 62 to 3 Dec. 62.
Bryant, David, C: Sharpshooters Sept. 63; Pioneer Corps June 64.
Bates, Chas. H., C: Co. Cook Jan. 65.
Burke, James, D: Oarsman, Gillmore's boat Sept. 63; from 3 Mar. 62, Coxswain express boats to Edisto to June 63.
Blake, Wm. H., D: Div. H.Q. Sept. 63 to June 64; Ord. to Gen. Gillmore May 64; Dec. 62, Ord. to Gen. Terry, to Mar. 63.
Burton, Geo. W., D: Regt. Hosp. May 64.
Brown, Chas. A., D: Co. Cook Mar. 63; Light Battery May 64.
Brown, Benj., D: Co. Cook June, July, Aug. 64 and Mar. 63.
Buxton, John R., E: Bugler, Detached Special Duty as Bugler to report to Gen. Hunter, S.O. 254 H.Q.D.; from 21 Oct. 63, Bugler, to report to Lt. Wagner; Sharpshooters Sept. 63.
Burdick, Rodney W., E: From 2 Aug. 63, on duty with Maj. Plimpton, Actg. Insp.-Gen.; Sept. 63, Clerk.
Burns, John B., E: Terry's H.Q. 10 Aug. 63 to 14 Nov. 63.
Barrett, Cyrus A., E: H.Q. D. S., Carpenter Sept. 63; from 15 Oct. 63 to report Ord. Dept., Capt. Mordecai, M. I.; from 1 Sept. 62 to 11 Feb. 63, Carpenter Q.M.D.; from 10 Sept. 63 Eng. Dept., to 5 Oct. 63; sent to Ord. Dept. at Ft. Wood, N. Y., 19 July 64, order received at regt., 17 Jan. 65 S.O. 9 N. Y.
Brown, Franklin J., E: From 12 Feb. 64, Lt. Sawyer's A.A.A.-G. Brig. H.Q.; Guard Duty at Boat Inf. Picket, Morris Island, 63.
Bingham, Geo. B., F: G.H., H.H., Clerk Sept. 62 to Sept. 63; from 25 Oct. 63 to 4 Jan. 64 Clerk in Provo. Marshal's office; Nurse G.H., H.H. April 63 to 25 Oct. 63; to Clerk, Provo. Marshal's Office; Clerk, Provo. Marshal Feb. 64; from 9 Mar. 64, Clerk, Regt. H.Q. S.O. 21 to July 64; Clerk to Col. Plimpton.
Bingham, Arthur, F: From Aug. 61, Nurse Regt. Hosp. to Mar. 62; from 1 April 62, G.H., H.H., Nurse to May 64; from 28 June 64, Corps H.Q. and July 64.
Burke, Leonard O. F., F: S.O. 540 D.S., Sept. 63 to 16 Oct. 63, Va., after a deserter (Witham of H); Ord. for Lt.-Col. Randlett Jan. and Feb. 64; from 1 Aug. 64, Q.M.D., to Oct. 64; Corp. H.Q., Nov. 64; from 8 Dec. 64, Ord. R.H.Q.; Co. Cook Feb. to Mar. 65.

Bueltner, George, F: Duty with Q.M. of Post from 28 Mar. 65; Provo. Marshal's Off. Clerk 10 A. C. April 65: Actg. Hosp. Stew. 12 June 65; Detach. May 65.
Blood, Stillman, F: Teamster, Q.M.D. Oct. 62 to Jan. 63.
Brown, Wm. E., F: At Boat Yard Jan. 63.
Berry, Lorenzo W., F: Carpenter, Q.M. Dept. Jan. and Feb. 64.
Brady, Francis, F: Jan. 65.
Barrett, Townes, F: Co. Cook May 65.
Blake, Granville, G: From 4 May 63, B.B. as Oarsman for Col. Jackson, H.Q. Post.
Bickford, Edward, H: Ft. Hamilton Sept. 63.
Blake, Lanson, H: Q.M.D. May to Nov 64: Co. Cook, Jones Landing, Va.; Wagon Master 24 Corps. 1 Div., had been there 6 mos. 29 Jan. 65.
Burnham, Chas. F., H: Co. Cook June and July 64.
Brown, Albert, K: To 20 Jan. 63.
Burley, Daniel S., I: Signal Corps Sept. 63.
Blaisdell, Daniel G., I: Orderly for Lt. Comdg. June and July 64.: Ord. R.H.Q. May 64: Q.M.D. Nov 64: from 7 Oct. 63, Ord. to Maj. Plimpton.
Blood, Josiah S., I: Co. Cook July to Nov 64.
Blood, Chas. M., I: Co. Cook Dec. 64.
Brown, George, I: Co. Cook Jan. 65.
Bell, George, I: Cook for squad mounted orderlies.
Brock, Wm., K: Q.M.D. Aug. to Nov. 64: Co. Cook Jan. 65: Q.M.D., 24 A.C. since 28 Mar. 65, also detailed Q.M.D. 16 June 65, S.O. 101.
Briggs, Geo. H., C: Regt. Com. Dept. whole term.
Brown, John W., K: Recruiting Service 24 July 62, returned 64.
Bedel, John, Major: Jan. 62. G.C.M.
Burnham, Chas. A., Asst. Surg.: July and Aug. 63, St. Helena.
Clark, Rufus F., Capt.: To 4 May 62, Recruiting Service (went 2 Jan. 62.)
Cornelius, Wm. H., 1 Lt.: Recruiting Service 24 July 62 to 9 Jan. 63.
Copp, Harrison J., A: Nurse Regt. Hosp.
Constantine, George W., A: H.Q.D.S. Sept. 63.
Carter, William H., A: Co. Cook Aug. to Oct. 64.
Coffee, Wm., A: Co. Cook Dec. 64 and Jan. 65.
Colcord, Ezra G., B: From 18 Sept. 63, Signal Corps.
Casley, Edward W., B: From 4 Jan. 64 for duty on despatch boat, by order Capt. Randlett, Provo. Marshal.
Carlisle, James, B: Co. Cook.
Currier, Joseph H., B: Regt. Hosp. Cook.
Clement, John W., B: Adjt.'s Clerk, Morris Id., Dec. 63 to May 64.
Crosbie, Augustine, C: Co. Cook June and July 64.
Curran, John 2d, C: Amb. Corps Aug. to Nov. 64.
Crosbie, John, C: From 4 May 63, Botany Bay, as oarsman for Col. Jackson at H.Q. Post.
Carroll, Van Buren, D: Co. Cook Nov. 64; on whf. B.B. May 63; Q.M.D., S.O. 324, P.H.Q. 18 Nov. 63.
Comings, Jos. T., D: Co. Cook June 64: on whf. B.B. May 63.
Chase, Chas. F., F: July 62 to Oct. 63, Post Office, Hilton Head.
Courivou, Frank, F: Co. Cook June to July 64.
Cobb, Norman E., F: Co. Cook Mar. 63 to Dec. 64; 19 Feb. 65, ab. with baggage (of regt. prob.) near Ft. Fisher.
Chamberlain, A. G., F: From 9 Mar. 64, Ord. R.H.Q. to Sept. 64; Ord. Lt.-Col. Comdg. Oct. 64: Ord. Provo. Marshal Feb. and Mar. 64; from 28 June 64, Corps H. Q.; Ord. Regt. H.Q. Feb. 65.
Chase, James L., F: From 4 May 63, Botany Bay as oarsman, Col. Jackson H.Q. Post; Boatman Q.M.D. April 63.
Copp, E. J., F: Ord. to Capt. Randlett: Clerk to Adjt.
Crague, Henry, F: From 2 June 65 Q.M.D., Wil., S.O. 88.
Curby, Abram, F: Regt. Hosp. Dept. Oct. 62.
Caldwell, Nathan, F: Mounted Ord. Jan. 64; Ord. Post H.Q. Feb. 64.
Clark, John, F: Detached by Abbott's S.O. 63, 8 May 65.
Conrey, Leonard, F: Woodchopper Mar. 63; Co. Cook June 64.

Cameron, John H., G: Capt.'s servant May 64; Amb. Corps Aug. to Nov. 64.
Calahan, James, H: Camp Parole, Carpenter, Sept. 63.
Clark, James H., H: Co. Cook Jan. 65.
Colcord, Benj. F., I: Signal Corps Sept. 63.
Clark, Ezra D., I: Pioneer Corps May 64.
Choate, Wilbur H., I: Co. Cook Aug. and Sept. 64.
Clark, Azariah L., I: Co. Cook Oct. to Dec. 64.
Clements, Lucius H., I: Co. Cook June 65.
Card, Abram A., I: Co. Cook June 64.
Campbell, Nathaniel J., K: Requa Battery Sept. 63.
Cooke, Alexander, K: Co. Cook June 65.
Chamberlain, Daniel J., K: Co. Cook.
Casey, Thomas, C: Recruiting Service N. H., from 20 Jan. 62 to 12 April 63.
Carroll, Chas., D: Q.M.D., S.O. 324, P.H.Q. 18 Nov. 63.
Colby, Dudley, K: Carpenter 7 July 62.
Dearborn, Orrin M., Lt.: Gen. Stevens' Staff, James Id., S.C., June 62, Recruiting Service 2 Jan. 62 to 4 May 62; from July 64 Actg. Ord. Off. 18 A.C., S.O. 186 D.H.Q. Oct. 64 to Dec. 64, and to disch.
Dow, Robert C., Capt.: From 22 April 62 appointed Provo. Marshal, Edisto, during absence Capt. Van Brunt (Wright's G.O. 2).
Dow, Henry S., Capt.: Went on R. S. 24 July 62; from 19 Sept. 64 on Recruiting Service, New Hampshire; from 16 Sept. 63, appointed Asst. Provo. Marshal, S.O. 179 U.S.F.
Dunbar, Chas. F., Capt.: G.C.M. to 24 Jan. 62.
Davis, Wm., 2d Lt.: Detached for Amb. Corps 28 Aug. 64; refused to serve and was sent back to regiment.
Dodge, Wm. Ladd, 1st Lt.: 23 Sept. 64, Board Survey A's prop. (with Stearns and McCoy); from 21 June 62, Adjt.'s Clerk Col. William's H.Q.; Recruiting Service N. H., from 20 Sept. 62 to 9 Jan. 63.
Dupray, Joseph, A: Co. Cook Aug. to Oct. 64.
Duncan, Theron, B: Requa Battery Sept. 63.
Duncan, John B., B: Sharpshooters Sept. 63.
Davis, Oliver O., B: G.H. H.H. Sept. 63.
Dodge, Asa M., B: With Maj. Plimpton, M. I., Clerk.
Dunn, Wm., C: Q.M.D. Sept. 63.
Dore, John, C: Co. Cook June 65.
Dearborn, Samuel W., D: Oarsman Gillmore's boat Sept. 63; Co. Cook; 1 Sept. 62 Carpenter.
Dearborn, Hale B., D: Q.M.D. Aug. to Nov. 64.
Donley, Michael P., E: From 13 Aug. 63, Sharpshooter; and Sept. 63; Co. Cook.
Dimick, Asa, E: From 16 Aug. 63, Sharpshooter; and Sept. 63.
Davis, Horace L., E: From Sept. 63 to 12 Mar. 64 with Second Brigade Band, S. O. 346 U.S.F.; from 28 Apr. 63.
Dickey, James M., E: Co. Cook Sept. and Oct. 64.
Duplez, Edgar, F: Boatman for General Oct. 62; Teamster Q.M.D. July 62.
Duffie, Ross C., F: Ord. for Lt.-Col. Bedel; Hostler *Belvidere* Dec. 61; Dock Guard Nov. 63 to 19 Jan. 64.
Day, J. E., F: Drummer, Regt. H.Q., Jan. and Feb. 64.
Dustin, Adrian C., K: Hosp. Stmr. *Cosmopolitan* since 13 Mar. 63.
Davis, Henry S., K: Co. Cook June and July 64; from 1 Sept. 62, Carpenter.
Delaine, John, K: Co. Cook Aug. 64.
Downs, Stephen, F: Co. Cook.
Dunn, Francis A., B: Went on Recruiting Service 24 July 62, to 1 Oct. 62.
Donahoe, Michael T., Capt.: Jan. 62, G.C.M.
Edgerly, J. Homer, Capt: From 3 March 65, appointed Asst. Provo. Marshal of Wilmington; March 64 with vets.
Eldredge, Daniel, K, Lt.: From 13 Dec. 64 to 5 July 65, Concord N.H., as Commissary of Recruits, Draft Rendezvous, S.O. 444, W.D., 64; S.O. 429, D.S. (after conscripts), 22 July 63, to 19 Jan. 64; Co. Clerk under Ela, Butterfield and Handerson; Clerk at Regt. H.Q. Mar. 63 to July 63.
Ela, Richard, K: Capt. on Board to examine officers who have overstayed l.a., *vice* Capt. Greenleaf, 4 N.H., relieved; Com. Sharpshooters, M. I.

Everett, Josiah S., F: From May 64 to 29 June 65, Ambulance Corps; Jan. 64, Mounted Ord.; Feb. 64, Ord. Post H.Q.; June 65, Q.M.D.
Emerson, George W., F: From 7 July 62, Carpenter Q.M.D. to Feb. 63; Carpenter, Provo. Marshal, Feb. 64; Carpenter Sept. 61 to Jan. 62; Carpenter, G.H., June to Sept. 62; from 18 Feb. 64, Med. Dept., M. I.; Cook for staff mess April 63.
Ellis, Geo. A., G: From 8 July 63 to 3 Aug. 63, Requa Battery.
Elliot, Robert, K: Light Battery May 64.
Easton, George, E: Boat Inf. Picket, Morris Id. 63.
Fellows, Enoch Q.: Col. Comdg. Post at Hilton Head, S.C., from 26 Jan. 62 to 3 April 62; comdg. Post of Edisto from 4 to 25 April 62.
Furnald, James G., A: From 4 May 63, Oarsman Botany Bay for Col. Jackson.
Fieldsend, Joshua, B: Regtl. Bakery, Sept. 63.
Fortune, Robert, C: Med. Dept., G.H., H.H., Sept. 63.
Farry, Bernard, C: Co. Cook June and July 64.
Fulton, Charles C., F: Provo. Guard; relieved by S.O. 163, 16 Sept. 64.
Foss, Edwin J., F: Co. Cook June 65.
Fifield, Stephen S., H: Regtl. Hosp. Attendant from 21 July 62 to Aug. 62, Pinckney Id.; 16 June 64, detailed duty Div Hosp.
French, Chas. F., H: Nurse in Regt. Hosp.
Fowler, Andrew J., I: Signal Corps Sept. 63.
Finney, Chas. H., I: Div. H.Q. May and June 64.
Fiske, William A., I: Div H.Q. Sept. to Nov. 64.
Frydenland, Alfred E., E: Provo. Guard Nov. 64.
Ford, Lorenzo, G: To 20 Jan. 63.
Fry, Augustus, K: From 3 May 63, Botany Bay as Oarsman Col. Jackson.
Fogg, Geo. T., A: Nurse to convalescents few days Aug. 64.
Flanders, John K., B: Printer to So. Atlantic Block. Squadron.
Farrar, Daniel, Asst. Surg.: April 63, outpost duty.
Fogg, Andrew J., Lt.: Board Survey, July 62 and Dec. 62.
Giddings, Geo. H., B: In 63 in Signal Corps; from 29 Aug. 64 Amb. Corps, *vice* Davis, leaving no officer with Co., by S.O. 111; also Sept. and Oct. 64.
Grannis, David H., A: Nurse Regtl. Hosp.
George, Samuel, A: Sharpshooters, Morris Id.
Gorman, Cyrus, A: Sharpshooter, Morris Id.
Gage, Hiram, B: Requa Battery; R.Q.M. Dept., Sept. 63; also May to July 64.
Graham, John G., Mus., B: From 26 June 63 to Jan. 65 Clerk R.H.Q.; from 18 July 63, Regtl. Clerk (Adjt.) to muster out.
Goss, George W., D: Requa Battery, Sept. 63.
Godfrey, Washington H., D: Oarsman Gillmore's boat Sept. 63; Coxswain Hilton Head April 62 to Oct. 63.
Gilbert, John, F: Requa Battery June to Oct. 63.
Gordon, Henrick B., F: Co. cook; cook staff mess Dec. 62 and July 64; 4 May 63, Botany Bay oarsman Col. Jackson, H.Q. Post; Q.M. Dept. cook for staff Oct. 61; officer's servant June 64; Co. cook July 64.
Grimes, Francis J., Wag., F: Q.M. Dept.; Nov. 64 and Dec. 64, Supply Train 1 Div., 10 A.C. and Jan., Feb. and March 65; May 65, Provo. Marshal's Office.
Gould, George A., F: Co. cook.
Green, Albert, F: Co. cook.
Green, Warren, F: Co. cook.
Gilbert, Charles, G: Co. cook by order Col. Jackson June 64.
Gracey, Wm., G: Ord. to Maj. Trickey.
Gilman, Albert, G: Clerk.
Gale, Lloyd G., K: From 7 July 62, carpenter; from 3 April 63, Hilton Head, carpenter.
Gilbert, Daniel W., K: Clerk R.H.Q.
Glidden, Frank, G: Hilton Head to 30 April 63.
Goodwin, J. W., A: Recruiting Service 2 Jan. 62 to 4 May 62.
Gove, Nathan W., Band: Recruiting Service 2 Jan. 62 to 4 May 62.

Hazen, Chas. S., 2d Lt.: Boat Inf. Picket, Morris Id.; S.O. 429, D.S. (after conscripts) July 63 to Nov 63.

Hawkins, Marshall P., Lt.: From 30 Sept. 63 Signal Corps, S.O. 46, D.S; on duty with Gen. Terry 10 July 63.

Hitchcock, John H., Sergt.: 22 July 63 to 17 Nov. 63; also went to N.H. with '61 men Aug. 64. Lt.: From Jan. 65 to 4 Feb. 65 in charge of prisoners to Governor's Id., N.Y

Houghton, Ruthven W., Capt.: From 14 July 63 on Provo. detail; sent to N.H. with '61 men Aug. 64; from 7 July 64 on G.C.M., S.O. 148, D.H.Q.

Head, John M., Lt.: On duty at Palmetto Station 10 July 63 (front); Actg. Sig. Officer H.Q. Dept. South, H.H., by S.O. 46, 4 Feb. 63.

Hatch, Henry T., A: Q.M.D. Sept. 63.

Hagan, John C., A: R.Q.M. Dept. Wag. May 64; R.Q.M. Dept. Cook June and July 64.

Holland, Richard F., A: Div. H.Q. May and June 64; Cook 1862; Cook Gen. Terry's H.Q. 1864.

Hodgman, Wm. S., A: Co. cook June and July 64; detached Q.M. Dept., 1861.

Hanson, Thomas, A: Officer's Servant June and July 64; from 30 April 63, Botany Bay, Co. cook; Recruiting Service Sept. 62 to April 63; Feb. 64 in Post Com. Dept.

Huntress, W. H., A: Ord. at Brig. H.Q. Aug. to Nov. 64; Regtl. Q.M.D.; Requa Battery.

Hill, James W., Mus., A: Clerk Regtl. Hosp. Aug. to Dec. 64; Clerk Div. Hosp., B.H., with Dr Buzzell.

Higgins, James, A: From 15 Sept. 64 Co. cook.

Haines, John M., B: Regtl. Hosp. (clerk) Sept. 63, also May, June, July 64; from 28 April 62, Adjt.'s clerk; from 26 Aug. 62 clerk Regtl. Hosp.

Holt, Chas. M., B: Co. cook Aug. to Oct. 64.

Hook, Albert, B: Amb. Corps Aug 64 to June 65.

Hazzard, James, C: Co. cook June 65.

Hadley, Andrew J., E: From 27 June 63, Requa Battery, also Sept. and Oct. 63; Boat Infantry Picket.

Hoxie, Benj., E: Provo. Marshal General, S.O. 364, H.Q. U.S.F. Hilton Head; special duty in Dept.; 13 April 63, Terry countermands order relieving him and Stevens; from 1 Nov. 63, special duty with Provo. Marshal Gen. of the Dept.

Henderson, Wm., E: Brigade Postmaster Sept., Oct. and Nov 64.

Hilliard, Timothy, E: Co. cook Jan. 65.

Heath, Benj. H., E: Co. cook June 65.

Hennessey, Peter, E: From 30 Oct. 63 to 11 Nov. 63, supernumerary at R.H.Q.

Holt, Marquis L., Lt: Train duty Wilmington to Goldsboro' 16 to 30 May 65; Clerk for Co., duration unknown.

Harris, W. T., F: Clerk Q.M. Dept. Oct. 62 to Sept. 63; Clerk Q.M.D. Hilton Head, Capt. Lunt (on duty, 16 Aug. 63, Hilton Head); from 2 Sept. 63, Clerk H.Q. Post Morris Island with Capt. Terry; from 2 Oct. 63 Clerk P.M. office; Clerk Gen. Terry's Staff April and May 64 (Div. H.Q.), also June and July 64; to 2 Oct. 63 Clerk Chief Q.M., Capt. Elwell; Col. Williams' H.Q. Aug. 62; 9 Aug. 62, on boat duty; from 3 Mar 62, Coxswain of express boats to Edisto.

Hayden, Alfred P., F: Pioneer Corps April and May 64.

Hodgdon, Enos F., F: Regtl. Hosp. May 64.

Harvey, Geo. D., F: Co. cook Aug. to Dec. 64; Regtl. Q.M.D. Dec. 64; from 19 Feb. 65 ab. with baggage near Ft. Fisher; Ord. Regtl. Q.M. March, April and May 65.

Hall, James H., F.: From 11 July 64, Ord. Dept. S.O. 67, 10 A.C., Aug. to Nov. 64; Ord. H.Q., N.D. D. S., Folly Id., Jan. and Feb. 64, also July and Aug. 64 and Feb. 65 and May 65.

Hall, Chas. T., F: Q.M.D. Aug. 64; Ord. at Corp. H.Q. Sept. 64; Ord. Provo. Marshal 10 A.C. Office Oct. 64 to Feb. 65; Feb. 64 Ord. for Post H.Q.; Post Office, Wilmington, 21 April to June 65.

Hall, Frank H., G: Requa Battery 4 July 63 to Sept. 63.

Hill, Wm. H., H: Pioneer Corps May 64; Co. cook.
Hall, Tracy L., H: Co. cook Aug. to Dec. 64.
Harvey, Enoch T., H: Clerk.
Harkness, Joseph E., I: Hosp. Stmr. *Cosmopolitan* Sept. 63.
Harrold, Joseph, I: Co. cook Aug. and Sept. 64.
Hill, Chas. P., I: Amb. Corps Aug. to Nov. 64.
Hall, Jeremiah, K: Co. cook July 64 to Jan. 65.
Huntoon, Abdalonymus, B: Pioneer Corps May 64.
Handerson, Henry C., Lt.: Recruiting Service Sept. 62 to Jan. 63.
Horton, James O., I: Mounted Ord. for Terry on Morris Island and then for Col. Davis; rejoined regt. at Hilton Head after mounting of regt.
Ineson, Benj., E: Co. cook May, June and July 64.
Ingram, Henry, F: Co. cook Jan. to June 65.
Jackson, John H., Col.: On G.C.M. 29 Mar. 62; from 22 July 63 to 19 Jan. 64, S.O. 429, D.S., on Recruiting Service.
Johnson, Thomas, A: Co. cook June 65.
James, Thomas H. B., B: Clerk to Capt. Towle, Brig. Inspector, July 63 to Mar. 64.
Johonnet, Emerson L., E: From 27 June 63 to Sept. 63.
Jackman, Lemuel N., F: S.O. 429 D.S. (after conscripts), 22 July 63 to 17 Nov 63; Ord. Dept. May 64 to Jan. 65; from 15 Jan. 62 to May 62, Regtl. Hosp.; from 23 Nov. 63, Actg. Sergt.-Maj. at Provo. H.Q. to Feb. 64; hostler on *Belvidere* Oct., Nov. 61; on wharf May 63; from June 65 to take charge of enlisted men must. out by Order 73, N.C.
Johnston, Geo. A., A: Nurse in Gen. Hosp. H.H., 62; Nurse on Hosp. Stmr at City Point, Va., 64.
Jones, John, F: May 65.
Joslin, Horace, G: Q.M.D. Aug. to Dec. 64; Co. Cook.
Jewett, Chas., I: Regtl. Blacksmith Aug. 61 to Sept. 63; Regtl. Armorer Sept. 63 to July 64.
Jackson, Geo. W., K: Q.M.D. Aug. to Oct. 64.
James, John S., Lt.: Jailor, Wilmington, N.C., 7 May to 6 June 65; Asst. Provo. Marshal, Goldsboro', N.C., 14 to 16 June 65; S.O. 540 D.S. Sept. 63, to Virginia, after deserter (see L. O. F Burke).
Johnson, Harrison E., D: Co. Clerk Mar. 63.
James, Geo. R., D: Wagoner, in charge Regtl. Q.M. horses April 63; R.S.O. 44, 20 Dec. 63.
Kimball, Franklin B., Surg.: From June 65 Post Hosp., S.O., 109 Dist. H.Q.
Karney, Wm. M., A: Co. Cook June and July 64.
Kittredge, Perry, B: Ward Master Regtl. Hosp.; at Medical Purveyor's office, Hilton Head, prior to regt. going to Edisto.
Kenniston, Horace B., E: Requa Battery Sept. 63.
Kemp, Oscar, E: Co. Cook Aug. 64.
Kimball, Lewis, Jr., F: Clerk Provo. Marshal's office Sept. 63 to Jan. 64; Post Q.M.D., Morris Island; Clerk for Capt. Randlett Mar. 63; Clerk at Post Com. May to July 63.
King, John L., F: Nurse Regtl. Hosp. Nov 61 to Jan. 64 and May 64; by S.O. 32: Nurse Regtl. Hosp. April 62 to Dec. 63; Ord. Med. Insp. April and May 65.
Keefe, David, C: Co. Cook Nov 64 to Jan. 65.
Lord, Geo. F., S.M.: After conscripts, S.O., 429, D.S. (did not return); Adjt.-Gen.'s office, Concord, N. H.
Locke, Elbridge G., B: Co. Cook Nov. 64.
Leavitt, Joseph W., B.: Wilmington, in charge of contrabands 3 Mar. 65; from 9 June 65 in charge of jail.
La Clair, Emery, E: With Randlett, Provo. Marshal, order dated 29 Oct. 63; Co. Cook May to July 64.
Lay, Chas., F: Regtl. Hosp. Dept.
Lawson, Gideon, F: Jarvis Gen'l Hosp., Baltimore.
La Mudge, Alex., H: Recruiting Service 15 Sept. 62; ret'd from New Hampshire 25 June 63.
Lang, Geo. B., I: Post Band Sept. 63; Chief Bugler July 64; from 28 April 63 to 14 Mar. 64 detailed Second Brigade Band.

Lewis, Alonzo A., I: Amb. Corps May to Nov. 64.
Ladd, Lewis, K: Q.M.D. May and June 64.
Little, Samuel H., A: Hosp. Stmr. *Cosmopolitan* Sept. 63, City Pt., Va., 64.
Lucas, Chas., H: Q.M.D. June to Nov. 64.
Libby, Jonah, Jr., Lt.: Recruiting officer for re-enl. men.
Maxwell, Wm. H., Capt.: From 4 Oct. 64 Hart's Island, N.Y. Harbor, Draft Rendez., S.O. 32 W.D., to Dec. 64.
Morrill, Frank L., A: Lt., From 1 Oct. 63 Sig. Corps, also Mar., May, June and July 64; ret'd from Recruiting Service 4 May 62, went 2 Jan. 62.
McCoy, James E.: From 23 Sept. 64 on Board Survey, Co. A's prop. (with Stearns and Dodge).
Moore, Thomas T., A: H.Q. U.S. Forces, S.O. 458 Sept. 63, Morris Id.
McDuffie, Sam'l V., A: H.Q., D.S. Sept. 63, Signal Corps.
Marston, William S., B: Signal Corps Sept. 63.
Munroe, Porter, B: Amb. Corps May to Nov 64; Ord. Dept. June 64.
Moody, Alfred C., B: Div H.Q. May 64; Ord. Dept. June to Nov. 64.
McGuire, James, B: Co. Cook Dec. 64 and Jan. 65.
Morrison, James, C: Requa Battery Sept. 63.
McCarthy, Daniel, C: Requa Battery Sept. 63.
Mahoney, Daniel, Jr., C: Light Battery May 64; Q.M.D. Aug. 64.
Mahoney, Dennis, C: Light Battery May 64.
Marshall, Dustin, C: Light Battery May 64.
McLaughlin, Daniel, C: Light Battery May 64.
Murphy, Thomas, C: Co. Cook Aug. 64; Provo. Guard Nov. 64.
Moore, David, C: Amb. Corps, Aug. to Nov. 64.
Mullaholland, John, D: Light Battery May 64.
Marston, George W., D: Q.M.D. Sept. to Nov. 64; Co. Cook; Clerk; Co. Cook, R.O. 63, 4 Dec. 63.
Moore, Joseph F., D: Co. Cook June 65.
Mills, George H., D: From 17 Mar. to 4 April 65 (Drummer), as orderly to Dr. Buzzell.
McDavitt, Henry, D: Co. Cook.
McTavish, Hugh, F: Pioneer Corps April and May 64; from 19 Feb. 65 ab. with baggage near Ft. Fisher.
Mygatt, Revingstone H., F: From 7 Dec. 63 Machinist Q.M.D. and Jan. 64; Dec. 61 Hostler on *Belvidere;* Q.M.D. Nov. and Dec. 63; Tinsmith, Post H.Q.
Milliken, Albert H., F: On wharf May 63.
Moulton, Albion, G: From 28 June 63 to 9 Aug. 63 Requa Battery; Recruiting Service 9 July 62 to 12 April 63, N.H.
Murdough, Geo., H: Regtl. Hosp. May 64; Cook for Band.
Metcalf, Alden E., H: Provo. Guard Sept. to Nov 64.
McGowan, John, H: Co. Cook June 65.
Mansfield, Patrick, I: Regtl. Bakery Sept. 63; Q.M.D. Nov 64.
Morse, John M., I: Signal Corps Sept. 63.
McLeod, Daniel, I: Brig. H.Q. Dec. 64.
Murphy, Hiram P., I: From 23 Dec. 61 to 16 Oct. 63 Baker H.H. (Post Bakery).
Maxfield, Sylvanus, K: Q.M.D. Aug. to Oct. 64.
Mears, John, A: On Hosp. Stmr., *Geo. Leary* Sept. to Nov 64; Actg. Com.-Sergt. Brig. Hosp. Wilmington and Goldsboro', May to June 65.
McDonald, Converse D., E: Recruiting Service Sept. 62.
McCaffrey, Wm. J., G: P.O. Goldsboro', N.C., June 65.
Marks, Sardine, D: Ord. Post. H.Q., B.B., May and June 63.
Niles, Stephen W., A: Q.M.D. Sept. 63; Corps H.Q. 22 June 64 to must. out as Ord. at Telegraph Office; Morris Island 22 Sept. to 7 Oct. 63; Cook for Post Q.M. and Assts.; Hilton Head while A and I on Provo., cook 12 Sept. to 2 Oct. 62 for Provo. Marshal.
Norcross, Joseph F., F: Q.M.D. Sept. 63; Wag. Q.M.D. May 64; Cook, Band; Teamster, Q.M.D. Dec. 62, Feb. and July 64; Teamster Chf. Q.M.D. April and Dec. 63.
Nixon, Robert, I: Co. Cook Oct. 64; Q.M.D. Nov. 64.
Nash, John J., I: Co. Cook Jan. and June 65.

Nute, Martin L., K: Post Band Sept. 63; from 18 Mar. 63 to 12 Mar. 64, member of Second Brigade Band; Co. Cook; Cook for Band.
Nichols, Fred A., F: Detailed to assist Lt. Hickok, Signal Officer, May 63.
O'Brien, Edmund, C: Q.M.D. Aug. to Nov. 64.
Owens, Geo. W., C: Regtl. Clerk June 65.
Odiorne, Geo. W., D: Requa Battery June 63; Sharpshooters Sept. 63; ret'd 4 Oct. 63.
O'Brien, James, F: May 65.
O'Keefe, Timothy C., H: Co. Cook Jan. 65.
O'Brien, Terrence, C: Carpenter 7 July 62.
Plimpton, Josiah I., Capt.: Feb. 62 to build sawmill; from 10 Feb. 63 on Board to examine officers who overstayed l.a.; June 63 A.I.G. St. Helena: Aug. 63 A.I.G. Morris Island.
Parker, John M., Lt.: On Board Survey (with Stearns and Akerman), Actg. Adjt. several times.
Place, Leonard F., Lt.: From Sept. 62 at Concord, N.H., on Recruiting Service, to 9 Jan. 63.
Proudman, James D., A: From 23 Dec. 61 baker: Signal Corps Sept. 63.
Perry, Austin E., A: With Div Provo. Guard Sept. to Nov. 64, and safeguard N.C. 65.
Potter, Joseph, C: Hos. Stmr. *George Washington* under G.O. 339, H.Q. A. of J.; on Detached Service at muster-out.
Perkins, David W., D: From 3 March 62, Coxswain of express boats to Edisto.
Philbrick, John W., E: Co. Cook Nov and Dec. 64.
Pettigrew Henry J., E: Pioneer Corps.
Pushee, Jessie C., F: Dock Guard Jan. 64, Provo. detachment Feb. 64.
Philbrook, Chas. W., F: Ord. H.Q. H.D., D.S., Folly Id., Jan. and Feb. 64.
Piper, William C., G: Co. Cook July 64 to Jan. 65: 6 Aug. 63 Col. Guss, H.Q. M.I., to 8 Aug. 63: Clerk H.Q.
Page, Geo. H., G: Co. Cook July 64.
Piper, George E., G: Clerk.
Persons, Joseph, I: Div. H.Q. Sept. to Nov. 64.
Pelkey David, I: Teamster R.Q.M. Dept. June 64.
Parker, Corwin G., K: Amb. Corps Aug. to Nov 64.
Plaisted, James W., D: About 10 days April 64 as Clerk in Gen. Casey's office, Washington, D.C
Perkins, George, D: Recruiting Service, S.O. 662 D.S, 21 Dec. 63.
Pevear, Samuel L., D: Hosp. Stmr. *J. K. Barnes*, 64 to 65.
Quinlan, James, C: Co. Cook Aug. to Oct. 64.
Quigley, Peter, H: James' Light Battery Co. C (3 R.I.), June 64 to Mar. 65.
Randlett, James F., Capt.: From 1 July 63 on G.C.M.; from June 64 Provo. Marshal 10 A.C. S.O. 60 to Aug. 64: Lt.-Col. from 2 Mar. 65, Provo. Marshal of Wilmington to 29 June 65, S.O. 80 Dist. H.Q.
Ramsey, Wm. H., A: Signal Corps Sept. 63.
Riddon, Thomas, D: Boat Inf. Picket S.O. 45, 14 Feb. 64.
Robinson, Dana D., E: Sharpshooters Sept. 63.
Robinson, Rody E: From 13 Aug. 63 Sharpshooters.
Rattray, Thomas, E: Boat Inf. Picket Morris Island 63.
Ross, Chester A., F: Ord. Dept. May 64; 24 May 64, Q.M.D., S.O. 21, and Aug. 64; from 2 Sept. 64 Regtl. Armorer to June 65; 11 March 64 Blacksmith Q.M.D: Q.M.D. June 64.
Rhodes, Joel H., F: Regtl. Hosp. Nurse April and May 62; Wag. Sept. 61 and July 62.
Riss, Carl, F: Jan. to March 65; From 19 Feb. 65 ab. with baggage, near Fost Fisher.
Ring, John, F: Ord. at Med. Insp. Office April 65.
Rock, Henry C., H: Provo. Guard Sept. to Nov. 64.
Richardson, Richard B., I: Nurse Regtl. Hosp.
Ranney, William, D: Boat Inf. Picket S.O. 45, 14 Feb. 64.
Stearns, George, Capt.: From 23 Sept. 64 on Board Survey A's prop. (with Dodge and McCoy), 24 Sept. 64 Board Survey E's prop. (with Parker and Akerman).

Squires, Hiram C., A: H.Q. United States Forces Sept. 63, Morris Id.
Scott, William P., A: Nurse in Flying Hosp. Oct. and Nov. 64.
Syms, Ruel S., A: Regimental Barber (time uncertain).
Storin, Matthew, Mus., A: From 8 June 65 Ord. at Transfer Off., Goldsboro'.
Sleeper, William H., B: Regtl. Hosp. Sept. 63; Cook Regtl. Hosp. May 64; Co. Cook June and July 64.
Scott, Wm., B: From July 63 Nurse Stmr. *Cosmopolitan*.
Sprague, Wm., C: Light Battery May 64.
Stoodley, Thos. E., D: With Regtl. Commissary and Q.M. entire term.
Smith, Chas. W., D: From 7 July 62 Carpenter to 15 Feb. 63. Requa Battery from 27 June 63; 31 Oct. 62 Q.M.D
Stevens, Ransom D., E: With Provo. Marshal-Gen. S.O. 264, H.Q. U.S. Forces, H.H., Sept. 63. S.O. 586 D.S., special duty with Provo. Marshal Genl. of Dept.
Scales, Chas. F., E: Q.M.D. teamster S.O. 101; Amb. Corps June 64.
Scales, Royal, Jr., E: Amb. Corps June to Nov. 64; from 11 March 65 in Ord. Dept. Wilmington.
Shaw, Daniel W., E: From 11 July 64, Q.M.D., S.O. 67; Aug. to Nov. 64 Q.M.D., S.O. 101; Wag. Q.M.D. Goldsboro' in 65.
Sargent, Moses, E: Invalid Corps May 64.
Stockwell, Albert H., F: Co. Cook Jan. and April 65; on wharf May 63.
Smith, Chas. D., F: R.Q.M. Dept. Oct. 62.
Swallow, Wm. A., F: Asst. Jailor Provo. Guard Feb. 64.
Sellingham, Frank F., F: Carpenter Sept. 61 and Jan. 62.
Stiles, Moses, G: Co. Cook to 5 Aug. 63.
Simmons, Volney T., H: From 23 Dec. 61; Regtl. Bakery Sept. 63.
Smith, Donald, H: Co. Cook Aug. and Sept. 64.
Smith, Thomas, H: Depot Hosp. Point of Rocks, Va., Aug. and Sept. 64; Q.M.D. June 64.
Soukson, Amos Peter, H: Brig. Com. Dept. Dec. 64.
Scovell, Albert D., I: Hosp. Attendant (also Clerk; afterward Hosp. Steward) June 62 to Aug. 64.
Spaulding, Alanson, K: Sharpshooters Sept. 63.
Smith, Lorenzo D., K: Pioneer Corps May 64.
Spencer, Geo. W., Mus., K: Ord. to Dr. Eaton 12 Nov. 61 to 16 April 62.
Trickey, Wm. H., Maj.: From 12 April 65 on G.C.M., Wilmington, N.C.
Tuttle, Fred H., Lt.: From June 65, A.C.M. 10 A.C., S.O. 83 Dept. N.C.; Clerk to Med. Ex. Board Sept. 63 to Mar. 64.
Tibbets, Collins P., A: On Hosp. Stmr. *Geo. Leary* Sept. to Nov. 64.
Tuttle, James H., B: Requa Battery Sept. 63.
Tompkins, Eli, B: Co. Cook Aug. 64.
Tucker, John A., D: Q.M.D. Aug. to Nov. 64.
Townes, James B. F., F: From 17 Sept. 64, Provo. Guard, also Nov. 64.
Toothaker, Jotham S., F: From 1 Sept. 62, Carpenter; Jan., Feb. and Sept. 62, Carpenter; Carpenter G.H. July 62.
Trotter, Grant, G: Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Sept. 63.
Thompson, N., H: Pioneer Corps May 64.
Turner, Geo. A., H: Provo. Guard Sept. to Nov. 64.
Todd, Wm., H: Co. Clerk.
Tebo, Samuel, I: Co. Cook Aug. and Sept. 64.
Thomson, Thomas, K: Amb. Corps May, June; captured 29 June 64.
Thomas, Richard, K: B.B., as Oarsman for Col. Jackson, 4 May 63 and prior; 3 March 63, Coxswain express boats to Edisto.
Tucker, William, D: Boat Inf. Picket S.O. 45, 14 Feb. 64.
Vittum, David P. S., G: Co. Cook June 65.
Vibbert, Luke R., K: Co. Cook Aug. to Oct. 64.
Wadlia, Andrew J., G: Sergt. from 18 Jan. 62 by Viele's S.O. 8; Lt. from 9 July 63 on detail Folly Island; from 15 July 63 Morris Island (had returned 15 Sept. 63); from 18 July 62 (all in Ord. or Eng. Depts.)
Woodbury, Roger W., A: Sergt. from Sept. 61 to Jan. 63, Actg. Brig. Com. Sergt.; Lt. Jan. and Feb. 64, Actg. Post Com., Morris Id.; April 64 to Jan. 65, Actg. Ord. Officer; Capt., Jan. 65 (with Terry), Actg. Ord. Officer to June 65.

Webster, Geo. H., A: Requa Battery Sept. 63; Wag. R.Q.D. Aug. to Oct. 64.
White, Leander, A: H.Q.D.S. Saddler, Sept. 63; from 13 June 63 (R.Q.M.)
White, Charles A., A: From 1 March 62 Clerk H.Q. Post, H.H., to April 64.
Walker, Joseph M., B: Regtl. Hosp. Sept. 63; Co. Cook May, June and July 64.
West, Wm., B: Q.M.D. June to Nov. 64.
Welch, Stephen, C., Staff stables, Sept. 63; Brig. Q.M. Dept. May and Aug. 64; Q.M.D. Sept. to Nov 64.
Wolfandale, Wm., C: Capt.'s Servant May 64, June and July 64.
Wiggin, Leonard G., D: Oarsman Gillmore's boat Sept. 63; Oarsman Sept. 62.
Wallace, Chas. B., E: From 5 Oct. 63 Nurse U.S. G.H. by Gen. Gillmore's S.O. 553.
Waters, John, F: Requa Battery June 63 to Oct. 63.
Willard, Nathaniel L., F: Nurse Regtl. Hosp. Oct. 62 to May 64; Co. Cook; Guard Hosp. Stores S.O. 127 June and July 64.
Wyman, Geo. L., F: Ord. Dept. May 64; Teamster Q.M.D. Hilton Head 1 July 62 and Oct. 62 and Jan. 63; S.O. 19, Teamster Ord. Dept. May to July 64.
Watrous, Edgar H., G: Amb. Corps. Aug. to Nov. 64; H.H. to 3 April 63; from 19 June 63 Boat Yard, H.H.
Wentworth, Chas. H., G: Co. Cook Oct. 64.
White, Pilbro, G: From 13 Aug. 63 Sharpshooter.
Wheeler, Geo. N., H: Co. Cook.
White, Almon B., I: Sharpshooter Sept. 63.
Warner, Philip A., K: Q.M.D. Sept. 63 to Nov 64; Carpenter from 22 July 63 to 24 Aug. 63; Detached Service from 11 July 64, Q.M.D. 10 A.C.; Ord. Dept. N.C. April 65 to end.
Wilson, Chas., K: Co. Cook Dec. 64.
Watson, Oliver, K: Ord. to Col. Fellows to April 64.
Weber, Geo. H., Mus., D: Printer H.H. April 62 to June 62.
Wheeler, Geo. W., D: Gen. Hosp. Dec. 62.
Wilson, James, K: Provo. Marshal's Off. Wilmington, N.C. from 15 March 64.
Youngman, Geo. F., B: From 27 Sept. 64 Pioneer Corps.
Young, Joseph H., D: From 11 May 63 Regtl. Bakery and Sept. 63; 23 Dec. 61 Baker; July 62 Q.M.D. to June 63.
York, Isacc I., G: From 12 Aug. 63 Hosp. Att. to Dr. Buzzell and Sept. 63; Regtl. Hosp. May, June and July 64.
York, Geo. T., G: Regtl. Com. Dept. Aug. 64 to Jan. 65; Regtl. Q.M.D. June 65; Co. Cook June and Aug. 64.

CAPTURED. — CLASS I.

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Atherton, A. S.	2 Lt.				16 Aug.		Par. Dec. 64, wd. and cap. Deep Run.
Atmore, Geo. W		G			16 May		(See d. of disease.)
Bedel, John	Lt.-Col.			18 July			Par. 9 Dec. 64, prom. to Col. wh. pris.
Brackett, Edwin	Corp.	K			16 Aug.		Exch., trans. to V.R.C. 17 April 65.
Bowman, Eli E.		A			7 Oct.		Par 1 Mar 65, N. E. Ferry
Bazinet, George		H			7 Oct.		Par. 1 Mar. 65, N. E. Ferry
Brelsford, Sam'l D		A			7 Oct.		Esc. 27 May 65.
Bigman, Herman		K			17 Aug.		Par 7 Oct. 64.
Brown, John		G			16 May		Esc. 7 May 65.
Baker, Daniel W		G			16 May		(See d. of disease.)
Bure, Jacob		G			16 May		(See d. of wds.)
Ball, Joseph H.		K			16 May		After lying in field 24 hours.
Cadorath, Eugene		C	16 June				Wd., par.
Carr, Geo. D.		E	16 June				(See d. of wds.)
Chase, Valentine M.		E	16 June				(See d. of wds.)
Comings, Jos. T.		D			16 Aug.		Exch. Aug. 64, wd., par.
Chesley, Harra A.		G			16 Aug.		Par. 6 Dec. 64.
Chesley, Joseph		G			16 Aug.		(See d. of wds.)
Chapman, George		A			17 Oct.		(See d. of disease.)
Carter, Wm. H.		A			7 Oct.		(See d. of wds.)
Constantine, Geo. W		A			7 Oct.		Laurel Hill (see d. of disease).
Dane, Albert G.	Corp.	A			7 Oct.		(See d. of wds.)
Entwistle, Thos.	Corp.	D			16 May		Esc., rejoined 22 Feb. 65.
Evealdt, Henry E.		K			16 Aug.		(See d. of disease.)
Freeman, Henry		E			16 June		Par., released.
French, Antonio		B			16 Aug.		Par. June 65, exch.
Feen, Garrett		A			13 May		(See d. of disease.)
Fontaine, Edward		A			7 Oct.		(See d. of disease.)
Gibson, Geo. W		D			16 May		(See d. of disease.)
George, Albert Q.		H	16 June				(See d. of wds.)

Gilbert, D. W		I		16 Aug.	Exch. 18 Aug. 64, and died.
George, Alden G.		A		16 June	(See d. of disease.)
Halligan, Luke		E	18 July		Ft. Wagner (see d. of disease).
Healey, Timothy		C		16 Aug.	(See d. of wds.)
Heck, Joseph		G		16 Aug.	(See d. of disease.)
Healey, Geo. W		B		16 Aug.	Released.
Jennings, Amos E.		F		16 Aug.	(See d. of disease.)
Kennedy, John		C		7 Oct.	Released May 65.
Lang, Wm. W		I	18 July		Ft. Wagner, was at Columbia, S.C.
Levy, Edward		F		13 May	*Yank. des. 15 June 64, pris. 17 June 64.
McGinness, John		H		16 Aug.	Par 7 Oct. 64.
McGroty, Hugh		D		16 May	Par 1 Mar. 65 N.E. F'r'y, rel. 24 Feb. 65.
Meads, James W		G		7 Oct.	(See d. of disease.)
McDonald, Donald		D		16 June	(See d. of wds.)
Merrill, Wm. H.		B	16 June		(See d. of wds.)
Ormstindorf, John		D		13 May	(See d. of disease.)
Pearl, Abram		I	16 June		(See d. of wds.)
Putnam, John G. P		A		16 Aug.	Par. Mar. 65, N.E. Ferry
Paul, Leon		D		2 Oct.	Laurel Hill, rel. 27 June 65.
Powers, James		D		16 June	Par., exch. Dec. 64.
Patch, John		F		13 May	(See d. of disease.)
Phelps, Geo. M.		G		13 May	(See d. of wds.)
Remick, Carl A. B.		F		16 May	Died Andersonville.
Scott, Wm. P		A	18 July		Exch. July 63.
Smith, John, 2d		F		16 May	(See d. of disease.)
Smith, Chas.		F		16 May	(See d. of disease.)
Scott, Ard.	Corp.	F		1 Oct.	Darbytown R'd, Va. (see d. of disease).
Small, Samuel	Corp.	E		16 June	(Wd.)
Thompson, Thos.		K		29 June	Ream's Stat'n, Va. (see Other Duty).
Van Munster, Albert	Sergt.	G		7 Oct.	Reported m.i.a., par. 1 Mar. 65.
Vincent, Rupert		H		7 Oct.	(See d. of wds.)
Whittaker, Samuel		C	16 June		Wd., par., exch.
Webster, Daniel S.		G		16 May	Reported m.i.a., par. 18 Oct. 64.
White, John C.		D		2 Oct.	Laurel Hill, on picket, par. 1 Mar. 65.

*Uncertain whether captured or a deserter.

CAPTURED, — CLASS I. — *(Continued).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Wolfe, John D		F			16 May		(See d. of disease.)
Williams, Thos.		H			30 June		Rep. deserter, Wier Bottom Church.
Wungart, De Lewis		G			17 May		(See d. of disease.)
Welch, James		C			May		Exch. Dec. 64.
White, John		G			16 May		Par. 1 Mar. 65, N.E. Ferry, N.C.
Yelden, John		I	16 June				(See d. of wds.)

CAPTURED, — CLASS II. (Co. H, Pinckney Island, 21 Aug. 62.)

Harvey, Chas.	Sergt.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., disch., dis. Annap. 17 Mar. 63.
McQuestion, Jerome B.	Sergt.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., disch., dis. Camp Par. 2 Nov. 62.
Burnham, Geo. W.	Sergt.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., killed M.I. 26 Aug. 63.
Paige, Henry C.	Corp.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., disch., dis. 20 May 63, B.B.
Sherman, Chas.	Corp.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., disch., for dis. Nov. 62.
Todd, William	Corp.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., rejoined 5 Feb. 63.
Clough, Geo.	Corp.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., disch., exp. term 23 Aug. 64, B.H.
Adams, Thos.		H	21 Aug.	Ex., term exp. 23 Aug. 64.
Adams, Eben H.		H	21 Aug.	Ex., re-enl., m.o. 20 July 65.
Brady, John		H	21 Aug.	Ex., re-enl., deserted.
Bickford, Edw.		H	21 Aug.	Ex., re-enl., deserted.
Briggs, America		H	21 Aug.	Ex., re-enl., k.i.a.
Burnham, Chas. F.		H	21 Aug.	Ex., term exp. 23 Aug. 64.
Blood, Albert		H	21 Aug.	Ex., dis. for dis. 28 Mar. 63, Annap.
Butterfield, Wm.		H	21 Aug.	Ex., dis. for dis. Camp Par. 1 Nov. 62.
Callaghan, James		H	21 Aug.	Ex., dis. for exp. term B.H. 23 Aug. 64.
Davis, John B.		H	21 Aug.	Ex., dis. for dis. Camp Par. 1 Nov. 62.
Dugan, Jeremiah		H	21 Aug.	Ex., dis. for dis. Camp Par. 1 Nov. 62.

French, Chas. F	H	21 Aug.	Ex., dis. for dis. 20 Mar 63.
Ferrin, Frank	H	21 Aug.	Ex., deserted 5 June 65, Annapolis.
Hunt, Josiah F.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., dis. for dis. Camp Par. 5 Nov 62.
Harvey, Enoch T.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., dis. for dis. 17 Mar. 65, Annap.
Jefferson, Daniel, Jr.	H	21 Aug.	(See died of wds.)
Locklin, John	H	21 Aug.	Exchanged, re-enl., deserted.
McDuffy, Leroy	H	21 Aug.	Exchanged, re-enl., m.o. 20 July 65.
Metcalf, Alden E.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., rejoined 12 Nov. 63.
O'Neil, James	H	21 Aug.	Ex., re-enl., died of disease.
Parker, Timothy	H	21 Aug.	Ex., dis. for dis. Annap. 20 Mar. 63.
Perry, Ira B.	H	21 Aug.	Exchanged, m.o. 23 Aug. 64.
Paige, David A.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., re-enl., m.o. 20 July 65.
Richards, Walter J.	H	21 Aug.	Exchanged, re-enl., m.o. 20 July 65.
Roach, James C.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., dis. for dis. 4 June 63, Beau., S.C.
Robinson, Wm.	H	21 Aug.	Exchanged, re-enl.
Smith, John A.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., killed M.I., 25 Aug. 63.
Turner, Geo. A.	H	21 Aug.	Ex., rejoined 5 Feb. 63, re-enl.
Welsh, Patrick	H	21 Aug.	Exchanged, m.o. 23 Aug. 64.

DESERTED, — CLASS I. (Who Never Returned.)

Ami, John	B	7 Nov		Ft. Richmond, N.Y Harbor.
Ames, John	C		11 April	Wilmington from camp.
Adams, John	H	———		*En route* to regt. B.H.
Ardon, John	Un.	———		Supposed des. *en route* to regt.
Adams, John	K		25 June	Goldsboro', N.C.
Anderson, George	F		3 June	*En route* to regt.
Burns, Wm.	C		12 April	Wilmington from camp.
Blair, Joseph	C		17 June	Goldsboro' N.C.
Burns, John	C	24 May		B.H.
Brown, Daniel H.	E	1 July		G.H., N.Y charge of des. rem. 1889.
Blake, James	F		15 Jan.	Federal Point, N.C.
Burke, Dennis	F		25 Mar.	Wil., was on duty, took his Spencer.

DESERTED. — CLASS I. (WHO NEVER RETURNED) — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Burns, Henry		F					3 June	*En route* to regt.
Blackinton, David P		F					3 June	*En route* to regt.
Brankley, John		F					5 June	Goldsboro', left his post.
Broyham, James		G				14 April		Jacksonville.
Brady, Chas.		H					16 Jan.	Federal Pt. from camp.
Brown, Thos. H.		H					20 Mar	Wilmington, camp.
Burrill, John		H				30 June		Weir Bottom Church.
Bickford, Edward		H				11 April		Vet. furl.
Brady, John		H				11 April		Vet. furl.
Bell, George		I				11 April		Vet. furl.
Bolo, George N.		K				11 April		Vet. furl.
Bigman, Herman		K				15 Aug.		Deep Bottom on march.
Bateman, James		F					15 Jan.	Federal Pt. on landing.
Baker Thos.		Un.			———			Des. *en route*.
Benson, Wm.		Un.			———			Des. *en route*
Borley Geo.		Un.			———			Des. *en route*.
Casey, Edw. W		B				11 April		Vet. furl.
Clark, John		B				13 April		Jacksonville.
Chipperon, Lawrence		C					17 Jan.	App., rel. charge 7 Aug. 65.
Carroll, John, 2d		C					17 Jan.	*En route* to regt., B.H.
Carroll, John, 1st		C	24 Aug.					Concord, N. H.
Cargain, Henry		C				24 July		G.H., Pt. Lookout.
Cunningham, Michael		C					10 April	Wilmington from camp.
Costello, Bryan		C				15 April		Vet. furl. Wash., D. C
Cutter, James R.		E	3 Sept.					Nashua, N. H.
Carroll, James		F					5 June	Goldsboro', left his post.
Clay, Alonzo		B				11 April		Vet. furl.
Campbell, John		F					3 June	*En route* to regt.
Chase, James L.		F				14 April		Vet. furl.
Crowsan, John		H				31 May		Bermuda Hundred.

Corey Michael	I			27 Feb.	N. E. Branch from camp.
Corker, Henry	I		11 April		Vet. furl.
Coy William H.	I		8 Nov		New York Harbor.
Chickering, Alpheus	A		10 Nov		Ward G.H., Newark, N. J.
Curtis, Robt.	Un.				Des. *en route.*
Clifford, Edgar	K		29 Oct.		Readville, Mass.
Covington, Evans	Un.				Des. *en route*
Dupray Joseph	A		7 Nov.		New York Harbor
Diaz, Manuel	B		16 Aug.		B.H. (picket to enemy).
Desotelle, Israel	C			17 Jan.	*En route* to regt.
Davis, George	C			17 Jan.	B.H., *en route* to regt.
Davis, Hiram W	C			17 Jan.	B.H., *en route* to regt.
Duffey, Wm.	D		16 Aug.		Deep Bottom on march.
Desmond, John E.	E		12 April		Jacksonville.
Donnelly Wm.	H			21 Mar	Wilmington from camp.
Donovan, John	I			1 Mar.	Wilmington, camp.
Davis, Chas.	I			27 Feb.	New York while guarding pris.
Delamane, Louis	Un.				Des. *en route*
Davis, Edward	Un.				Des. *en route.*
Everington, George	A		2 Dec.		General Hospital, N.Y.
Earls, David	C		30 Nov		General Hospital, Pt. Lookout.
Eagan, Thomas	C			13 June	Goldsboro'
Eaton, John H.	D	31 Aug.			Concord, N.H.
Elliott, Robert	K		7 Nov		N.Y Harbor.
Friley, John	C		1 May		Gloucester Point.
Francis, Wm.	C			13 June	Goldsboro'
Flarity, Rodman	C			17 May	Wilmington, camp.
Farren, Patrick S.	C			10 April	Wilmington.
Foster Charles	C			19 April	Wilmington from camp.
Forney, Christopher	G		12 July		Central Park General Hospital, N.Y
Flood, James A.	I			12 July	Goldsboro'
Ferrin, Frank	H		6 June		Annapolis.
Freeman, Henry	E			30 April	Baltimore, Md.
Franklin, James	Un.				Des. *en route.*
Gains, Oscar	G	4 Sept.			Hunter's Pt., L.I.
Green, John	I			12 July	Goldsboro'

DESERTED, — CLASS I. (WHO NEVER RETURNED) — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Graw John		G					5 Jan.	Hospital.
Howland, Geo.		A				11 Sept.		McClellan General Hospital, Phila.
Hamilton, James		A				19 April		Near Jacksonville.
Holt, Chas. M.		B				8 Nov		N.Y Harbor
Horton, Wm.		D	26 Aug.					Concord, N.H.
Hennessey, Peter		E				8 Nov.		New York Harbor.
Harris, James		F					3 June	*En route* to regt.
Harvey, George W		F					3 June	*En route* to regt.
Hoffman, Chas.		G				8 Nov.		New York Harbor.
Hoyt, Adolphus E.		G		29 July				Ft. Hamilton.
Hodgkins, Sam'l F		G	27 Aug.					Concord, N.H.
Hilton, Chas. A.		G	27 Aug.					Concord, N.H.
Hickey, Wm.		G				25 June		Wilson s Landing, Va.
Hanning, Henry		I					1 Mar	Wilmington, camp.
Hines, James		I					1 Mar.	Wilmington, camp.
Hall, Edward		I					1 Jan.	B.H., on march.
Herren, Wm. H.		K				8 Nov		New York Harbor.
Hart, Robert		K				7 Nov.		New York Harbor.
Hildenfraut, Anton		E				7 Aug.		On furl. from McDougal Gen. Hosp.
Harrington, Edward		Un.			———			Des. *en route*.
Hanrathy, Francis		Un.				———		Des. *en route*.
Hoffman, Edward		Un.				———		Des. *en route*
Jordan, Samuel		B				24 July		G. H., Pt. Lookout, while on furl.
Javaw Zeb.		E					20 Jan.	New York, Gen. Hosp.
Jones, George W		F					3 June	*En route* to regt.
Jenness, Freeman		I			10 July			Morris Island.
James, John		I					1 Jan.	*En route* to regt.
Johnson, Wm.		I				13 April		Jacksonville
Jones, Edward		I				4 Aug.		On furl. fr Ward G. H., Newark, N. J.
Johnson, James F		K				11 April		Vet. furl.

Knox, Frederick		C		19 April	Wilmington, from camp.
King, Michael		C		11 April	Jacksonville, Fla.
Kenniston, Horace B.	Corp.	E		24 May	Vet. furl.
Kelly, John		F		3 June	*En route* to regt.
Kelly, Martin B.	Mus.	G	24 Aug.		Concord, N. H.
Kelly, John		H		6 Mar	Wilmington, camp.
Kelley John, 2d		I		28 Feb.	N E. Branch, from camp.
Kelley, Daniel		K		2 April	H.H. with arms and equipments.
Kelleher John		C	3 Sept.		Concord, N. H.
Kennedy, James W		K		11 June	Goldsboro, N. C.
Larkin, Patrick		C		30 Nov	G. H., Pt. Lookout, Md.
Lay, Charles		F		14 April	Vet. furl.
Lavallette, Henry		G		18 Aug.	G. H., David's Id., N. Y Harbor
Lynch, James		H		31 May	Bermuda Hundred.
Lockwood, Albert H.		H		7 Nov	New York Harbor.
Locklin, John		H		11 April	Vet. furl.
Lang, Henry		I		11 April	Jacksonville.
Lallanc, Alcide		K		4 Aug.	Newark, N. J.
Leavitt, Lemuel		Un.		17 Mar.	Concord, N. H.
Matthews, Wm. J.		H		4 Aug.	Newark, N. J.
Marcelle, Frank		F		9 Nov.	Newark, N. J.
Munson, James		C		30 Nov	G.H., Pt. Lookout.
McCoy, Edward		C		11 April	Wilmington, from camp.
Mullen, Francis		C		27 Mar.	Wilmington, from camp.
Maguire, Frank W		C		26 June	Goldsboro'
Mitchell, John		C		11 April	Wilmington, from camp.
Miller, Edward		C		13 June	Goldsboro'.
McLaughlin, Daniel		C		14 Nov	N Y. H. while on leave.
Morris, David		C		5 Nov.	Gen. Hosp., N. Y H.
Malmgrist, Gustave A.		D		7 Nov.	New York Harbor.
Miele, James		E		28 Sept.	Laurel Hill, on march.
McCaffrey, James		E		12 April	Jacksonville.
McCabe, John		E		14 April	Jacksonville.
Moore, Chas.		F		20 Aug.	Deep Bottom, on march.
Mack, Michael		F		3 June	*En route* to regt.
McCombs, James		F	29 July		New York.

DESERTED, — CLASS I. (WHO NEVER RETURNED) — (*Continued*).

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
McCrillis, J. H.		G				11 April		Vet. furl.
Mack, John		H				———		*En route* to regt., B. H.
Murphy, James J.		H					6 Mar.	Wilmington, camp.
Munson, John		H			3 Sept.			On picket, Petersburg.
Monroe, Thos.		K				2 April		H.H. with arms and equipments.
Macklin, Hugh		K				11 April		Vet. furl.
Monahan, Barney		K					8 Mar.	Near Wilmington.
Murray, James		K					13 June	Goldsboro'
McGay, John		K					6 June	Wilmington.
McKee, Chas.		K					15 June	Goldsboro
Mitchell, Edward		K				7 Nov.		New York Harbor
Morgan, Robert		K				8 Nov.		N.Y Harbor, twice (see Class II.)
McCormick, Patrick		Un.			———			Des. *en route*
McNeil, Andrew		K				8 Nov		New York Harbor
Muller, Heinrick		Un.			———			Des. *en route*.
McIntire, Geo. W		G				———		Vet. furl. (on final m.o. roll as absent).
Marley, John		Un.				———		Des. *en route*.
Neal, Robert H.		K					9 Mar.	Wilmington, from camp.
Noyes, Wm.		H				31 Dec.		Probably from Hospital.
Nash, Wm.		Un.			———			Des. *en route*
O'Neil, John		I					1 Mar	Wilmington from camp.
O'Brien, James		K				5 Feb.		Broad Id., to enemy was drowned.
Oliver, Robert E.		K				8 Nov		New York Harbor.
Parkhurst, Wm. C.		F	23 Sept.					Long Id. (was left there sick 14th).
Parsons, Edgar V		H				3 May		Gloucester Pt.
Quigley, John		K					9 April	Wilmington.
Quell, John		I					24 June	Goldsboro'.
Quigley Peter		H					28 Mar.	From Hospital while detached.
Ranney, Wm.		D				3 Sept.		Near Petersburg on picket.
Ridden, Thos.		D				17 Nov		G.H., Ft. Monroe.

Rand, Ezekiel C.	D	2 Nov			Concord, N.H., left sick, never joined.
Russell, Geo.	Un.		———		Des. *en route*.
Robinson, Thomas	G		14 April		Jacksonville.
Ryan, Edward	G		14 April		Jacksonville.
Roberts, Richard	G		30 Nov		G.H., Pt. Lookout.
Riley Hugh	H		———		*En route* to regt., B. H.
Read, John N.	H			22 June	Goldsboro'
Riley, Thomas	H			23 Mar.	Wilmington, from camp.
Riley, James	K	27 Aug.			Concord, N. H.
Rehill, James H.	K		20 Nov		On furl. from Gen. Hosp.
Regan, James	K			2 April	Wilmington.
Roberts, Charles	A	22 Aug.			Concord, N.H.
Smith, Michael	B			16 Mar	*En route* to regt. Gallonpe's Id.
Sprague, Wm.	C		7 Nov.		New York Harbor
Smith, John, 1st	C		11 April		Jacksonville.
Schmidt, Wm.	F		8 April		Jacksonville.
Scott, Thos.	H			25 Jan.	While at N Y with rebel prisoners.
Smith, Henry	H		10 May		Brandon's Bridge.
Smith, Wm., 4th	H		1 Sept.		Hosp., Phila.
Sadler, George	H		5 Nov.		Hospital, New York Harbor.
Smart, John	I	29 Aug.			Concord, N. H.
Stuhl, Henry	I			1 Mar.	Wilmington, camp.
Summers, Joseph	I			28 Feb.	N. E. Branch, from camp.
Silvey, Samuel	Un.		———		Des. *en route*.
Scott, Wm.	B			22 Feb.	Ft. Monroe, Va.
Smith, Thos., 1st	Un.		———		Des. *en route*.
Smith, John	D		16 July		Probably from Hospital.
Sherman, Joseph	G		28 Oct.		David's Id., N. Y. Harbor.
Sheridan, Francis	K		13 Aug.		Newark, N. J.
Thompson, George	A		16 Aug.		Deep Run, Va.
Thomas, George L.	A		9 Nov		New York Harbor.
Thompson, John	H		———		*En route* to regt., B.H.
Tarbox, Geo. A.	K		11 April		Vet. furl.
Tallman, Jas. H.	G	14 Sept.			Long Id., N. Y.
Tucker, Wm.	D		30 June		David's Id. Hosp., N. Y
Vibbert, Luke R.	K		8 Nov		N.Y.H., des. twice (see Class H.)

DESERTED, — CLASS I. (WHO NEVER RETURNED) — *(Continued).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Wolcott, Henry		B					13 Mar.	Wilmington, camp.
Williams, Henry		B					12 June	Goldsboro':
Watson, John		B				7 Nov.		N.Y. Harbor.
Whalen, John		G					1 May	From Hosp.
Wilson, John		G					25 Jan.	Pt. Lookout G.H.
Wallace, James S.		H		6 Aug.				Pinckney Island.
Ward, James		H	27 Aug.					Concord, N. H.
Whitmore, Peter		H					4 July	Goldsboro', des. twice (see Class II.)
Wilson, Thomas		H					5 Jan.	Laurel Hill, from camp.
Wagner, Edward		H					25 June	Goldsboro'
Willey, James W		K				11 April		Vet. furl.
Walker, Chas.		K					6 June	Wilmington.
Warren, Frank		K					2 April	Wilmington.
Webster, Daniel S.		G				14 Nov.		On furlough.
Wessals, Henry		I				17 Dec.		Manchester, N. H.
Wiggin, Daniel H.		B				———		About Nov. 64.
Williams, Thos.		Un.			———			Des. *en route.*
Welch, John		Un.			———			Des. *en route.*
Williams, John		Un.			———			Des. *en route*

DESERTED, — CLASS II. (RETURNED.)

Abbott, John		E					———	Ret., app., hon. disch. 20 July 65.
Arlin, Emri		D			———			Drafted, des., apprehended.
Atmore, Geo. W		G					10 Feb.	Ret., des. from Jarvis G.H., Baltimore.
Atwood, Daniel N.		H			28 July			Morris Id., returned.
Bennett, Wm.		B				7 Nov.		N.Y.H., app., 22 Dec. 64, ret. 22 Dec. 64.
Burke, James		D				———		Returned June 64, B.H.

Brown, John F		G				
Brown, James F		G		24 June		
Blood, Stillman		F		25 June		
Bailey Geo.		H			7 Nov.	Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., app. 20 Aug. 63.
Curran, John, 2d		C			27 Oct.	Ret. 18 Dec. 64, exec. 26th by G.C.M.
Carroll, Wm.		C			11 April	N.Y.H. (ret. P.P.) m. o. 15 May 65.
Caldwell, Nathan		F				L.H., fr camp, ret. 14 Mar. 65.
Chamberlain, A. G.		F				Vet. furl.
Doane, John		C			7 Nov.	From Hosp., Phila., ret. m.o. July 65.
Day, John E.		F			7 Nov	N.Y.H., app. 5 Dec. 64, Windsor, Vt.
Drew Chas. H.		H				N.Y.H., app., ret. 30 Jan. 65, hon. disc.
Emerson, Hollis D	Sergt.	G		6 Aug.	11 April	Wilmington, camp (see G.C.M.)
Evans, Edward		K				Vet. furl., app., ret. 1 Sept. 64.
Farren, Patrick		C				Pinckney Id.
Farrell, John		C				Ossipee 30 days furl., ret., 3 Oct. 63.
Finley, John		F		28 June		Nr. Petersburg (ret. P.P.) 6 May 65.
George, Albert		A			30 Sept.	Wil., from camp, app., ret.
Gove, Chas. H.	Mus.	E				Webster U.S.G. Hosp., Manchester.
Green, Albert		F			1 Dec.	Wilmington, ret. 7 June 65.
Gannon, J.		H				N.Y.H., app. Dec. 64, Concord.
Gitlars, Martin		K			7 Nov	N.Y.H., ret. 27 Nov 64, Laurel Hill.
Graw John		G			8 Nov	N.Y.H., app. 5 Dec. 64, Windsor, Vt.
Harrington, John		A			7 Nov.	From Hosp., ret. 26 June 63.
Hart, John		A		26 May		Deep Bottom, on march.
Hall, E. F.		B			16 Aug.	Bermuda Hundred, ret. July 64.
Healey, Timothy		C			30 May	On picket, Petersburg, ret. 15 Mar. 65.
Hall, Chas.		G			3 Sept.	Mower Gen. Hosp., Phila.
Halcrow Thos.		I			5 Jan.	Dropped 27 Mar. 64, ret.
Harrold, Joseph		I			28 Feb.	Vet. furl., app., ret. B.H.
Johnson, Thomas		A			11 April	B. H., march Petersburg, app.
Jackson, James		I			24 Aug.	Jacksonville, ret. 1 June 65, app.
Jackson, Geo.		K			18 April	Jacksonville, ret. 1 June 65.
Kendall, John		G			18 April	Vet. furl., ret. 12 May 65, under P P
Livingstone, Geo. F.	Mus.	I			24 May	L.H., camp, ret. 4 Mar. 65, Wilmington.
McGuire, James		B		1 Jan.		N.Y.H., ret., hon. disch.
McIntire, John		C			8 Nov.	Morris Id., app., executed.
				28 Nov		N.Y.H., ret., m. o. 15 May 65, Gal. Id.
					9 Nov	Deep Run, march, ret. 5 Oct. 64, L. H.
					15 Aug.	Concord, ret. M. I. 12 Nov. 63.
				31 Aug.		

DESERTED, — CLASS II. (RETURNED) — *(Continued).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
McIntire, John		C				11 April		On vet. furl.
Miller, Henry		F				16 April		Jacksonville, app., exec. 16 Apr. 64.
Moore, Joseph F		D				11 April		Vet. furl, ret., app.
Metcalf, Alden E.		H				2 June		Concord, N. H., ret. B.H.
Morgan, Robert		K				25 April		H.H., ret. 11 May 64 (see Class I.)
Owens, Geo. W		C						App., fee $30.
O'Neil, James		H						App. 18 May 63.
Putney, Jacob A.		B			1 Aug.			H.H., ret. 7 Jan. 64.
Pelkey, Peter		C				11 April		Vet. furl., app., rest. duty Gen. Butler.
Philbrick, J. W		E						Released by request of regtl. comdr.
Price, Thomas .		F				7 Nov.		N.Y.H., ret. 23 Nov 64, L.H.
Paine, De Witt C.		G	Sept.					Ret. under P.P 10 May 65.
Quinlan, James		C				11 April		Vet. furl., ret. B.H., no trial.
Robinson, Wm.		H				11 April		Vet. furl., rel. fr. charge by S. O.
Sullivan, Michael		C					22 Feb.	Fort Monroe.
Sullivan, Michael		C				20 Dec.		Webster G.H., Man., N.H., ret. Jan. 65.
Smith, Donald		H				11 April		Vet. furl., ret. May 64.
Thing, Fredk. F		B			Sept.			Morris Id.
Taylor, Thos.		Un.					21 Feb.	Concord, N. H., app., tried, disch.
Vincent, Rupert		H				24 Aug.		B.H. on march Petersburg, ret.
Vibbert, Luke R.		K				11 April		Vet. furl., ret. 27 May 64 (see Class I.)
Walsh, James		C					22 Feb.	On furl., app., rest. to duty by G.C.M.
White, Chas. S.		E				9 June		Near Petersburg, app. 17 Aug. 64.
Witham, Joseph A		H		6 Aug.				Pinckney Id., ret. 13 Nov 63, acqt.
Weeks, Wm. L. .		I				27 Mar		Ret. 19 May 64.
West, Chas. . .		K					Feb.	B.H., before joining.
Wentworth, Wm. W..		K				11 April		Vet. furl., ret. May 64.

TRANSFERRED, — CLASS I. (FROM REGIMENT.)

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
Andrews, Chas. J.	Pr.	K		15 Nov.				1 U.S. Art., by order Sec. War
Burgess, Myrick R.	Pr	I		19 Dec.				Reg. Army, Co. H., 2 Batt., 12 U.S. Inf.
Burley, D. S.	Sergt.	I				29 Feb.		U.S. Sig. Corps, H.H.
Brown, Chas. A.	Pr	D				31 May		V.R.C.
Burns, James	Pr.	D						V.R.C.
Brackett, Edwin	Pr.	K					17 April	11 V.R.C.
Colcord, Benj. F.	Pr.	I			28 Oct.			U.S. Sig. Corps.
Colcord, E. G.	Pr.	B				29 Feb.		U.S. Sig. Corps, Hilton Head.
Clough, Ira	Pr.	G				15 May		V.R.C
Colburn, Sanford	Pr.	H				3 Jan.		V.R.C.
Collins, Wm.	Pr	H					28 Jan.	V.R.C.
Chase, Chas. F	Pr.	F			10 July			1 S.C.V., Co. B (21 U.S.C.T.)
Damon, Joseph A. W.,	Pr.	F		17 Nov.				Reg. Army
Donovan, Cornelius	Pr.	B			15 July			V.R.C., Hilton Head.
Dickett, Joseph	Pr.	Un.					20 April	4 N.H., Co. K., des. 21 July 65, Raleigh, N.C.
Egan, Michael	Pr.	C			22 July			V.R.C., H.H., G.O. 312 W.D. 16 Sept. 64.
Estes, Chas. H.	Pr.	I				15 Mar.		V.R.C., N.Y., G.O. 104 W.D. 16 May 63.
Eldredge, D.	1st Lt.	E					21 May	V.R.C.
Engleblom, Oscar	Sergt.	G				29 Oct.		2 Lt., 2 U.S.C.T.(com. 6 Oct. 64).
Fergerson, John R.	Pr.	G			15 July			V.R.C., H.H., G.O. 312 W.D.
Fowler, Andrew J.	Pr.	I			13 Oct.			U.S. Sig Corps, M.L, G.O. 334 W.D. 13 Oct. 63.
Flanders, King H.	Pr.	F				31 May		V.R.C
Farrington, Jas. W	Pr.	G				15 May		V.R.C.
Furnald, Jas. G.	Corp.	A					7 April	V.R.C., 2 Batt., disch. Concord.
Gibson, Chas.	Pr.	H					4 Feb.	16 N.Y. Lt. Art. (des. from same), Ft. Fisher.
Henry, James B.	Pr.	B		13 Nov				Reg. Army, by order Brig.-Gen. Terry
Hynes, John R.	R.Q.M.					Sept.		Capt., A.Q.M. Vols.
Hill, Varnum H.	Q.M.S.					19 May		Capt., A.Q.M. Vols.
Kimball, Wm. H.	Pr.	E			15 July			V.R.C., H.H., G.O. 312 W.D.
Kimball, Lewis, Jr.	Pr.	F				20 July		2 Lt., 4 U.S.C.T.
Kennedy, John	Pr.	A					17 Apil	V.R.C., dropped, end May.

TRANSFERRED, — CLASS I. — *(Continued).*

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	REMARKS.
McDuffee, Sam'l	Pr.	A			July			V.R.C., H.H. G.O. 312 16 Sept. 63.
Marston, Wm. S.	Pr.	B			13 Oct.			U.S. Sig. Corps, M. I., G.O. 334 W.D. 13 Oct. 63.
McDuffee, Sam'l V.	Pr.	A			17 Sept.			U.S. Sig. Corps, Hilton Head.
Morse, J. M.	Pr.	I			3 Nov.			U.S. Sig. Corps, Hilton Head.
McGowan, John	Pr	F				23 May		V.R.C., dropped, July.
Milliken, Albert H.	Pr	F				23 May		V.R.C., 145 Co., 2 Batt., disch. for dis.
Mahoney, Dennis	Pr.	C				10 June		1 U.S. Vols., Co. I.
McDaniels, Sam'l	Pr.	E					1 April	V.R.C.
Miles, Thos.	Pr.	G		9 Dec.				Co. E, 3 U.S. Art.
Proudman, Jas. D.	Pr.	A			13 Oct.			U.S. Sig. Corps, M.I., G.O. 334 W.D. 13 Oct. 63.
Putney, Jacob A.	Pr.	B				31 May		V.R.C., dropped July.
Pettingill, David	Pr.	E					9 Jan.	V.R.C., Wash., D. C., dropped May.
Prince, Jerome	Pr	D					28 Jan.	V.R.C.
Ramsey, Wm. H.	Pr	A			13 Oct.			U.S. Sig. Corps, M.I., G.O. 334 W.D. 13 Oct. 63.
Sessions, Geo. T.	Pr.	G		23 Dec.				1 U.S. Art Co.E, enl. H.H., for trans. reg. army.
Smith, John, 3d	Pr.	F					12 April	V.R.C.
Willoughby, Varnum,	Pr.	F			15 July			V.R.C., G.O. 312 W.D. 16 Sept. 63.
Whitmore, Norman F.,	Corp.	A				29 Feb.		U.S. Sig. Corps, Hilton Head.
Witham, Amos R.	Pr.	I					17 April	V.R.C.

TRANSFERRED, — CLASS II. (TO REGIMENT.)

Burnham, Chas. A.	F & S. 2 N.H.				——			3 N.H., arr. 5 Feb. 63.
Nicholson, Nath'l E	Pr. 17 N.H.					20 Jan.		3 N. H. Co. G.
Odlin, J. W.	Mus. 2 N.H. 4 Oct.							Band.

TRANSFERRED, — CLASS III. (WITHIN REGIMENT.)

Bingham, Geo. B.	Pr	F				23 Aug.		Com. Sergt.
Baker, Amos D.	Pr.	A		9 May				Band, Edisto.
Baker, Amos D.	Band.			1 Sept.				Pr. A.

Briggs, Geo. H.	Pr.	C		31 July				Band, H.H., by S.O. 50.
Briggs, Geo. H.	Band			1 Sept.				Pr. C.
Berry, Chas. H.	Corp.	H				3 Dec.		Com. Sergt.
Copp, E. J.	Pr.	F		1 Feb.				Sergt.-Maj., Hilton Head.
Clark, John	Sergt.	F					2 July	Q.M.S.
Drew Chas. H.	Pr.	E		1 Jan.				Co. H, Hilton Head.
Dodge, Wm. Ladd	Pr	D			20 Jan.			Sergt.-Maj.
Gilbert, Chas. .	Pr.	A	3 Sept.					Pr. G.
Gove, Nathan W	2 P.M.	Band	1 Oct.					N.C.S., disch. by order 1 Sept. 62.
Griggs, Julius H.	Pr.	G						Co. H.
Gove, Chas. H.	Mus.	H		1 Jan.				Drummer E, Hilton Head.
Galvin, Michael E. A ,	Mus.	C			June			P M.
Hammond, Nath'l .	Pr.	G	3 Sept.					Co. A.
Hebbard, Erskine W.,	Pr	K	1 Sept.					Co. B.
Hazeltine, John L.	Pr.	K	1 Sept.					Co. G.
Holt, Marquis L.	1 Sergt.	E				24 Aug.		Sergt.-Maj.
Hill, Varnum H.	Pr.	K			19 Jan.			Q.M.S.
Johnston, Geo. E.	Corp.	A		18 April				Regt'l Band, Edisto.
Johnston, Geo. E.	Band.			1 Sept.				Pr. A.
Kimball, Wm. H.	Pr.	B	22 Sept.					Co. E.
Kittredge, Perry	Pr.	B		10 Sept.				Hosp. Stew
Lang, Geo. B.	Pr.	I	1 Oct.					Band.
Lang, Geo. B.	Band.			1 Sept.				Pr I.
Lord, Geo. F	Pr.	B				25 Feb.		Sergt.-Maj.
Lord, Geo. F	S.-M.					5 April		Co. B.
McEnry, Thomas	Mus.	C			22 Nov			P M.
Scovell, Albert D.	Pr.	I				24 Aug.		Hosp. Stew.
Swallow, Wm. A.	Corp.	F					1 Mar.	Q.M.S.
Smith, Thos.	Corp.	H					1 May	Sergt.-Maj.
Weber, Geo. H.	Pr.	K	1 Nov					Co. D.
Watson, Oliver	Pr.	I	———					Co. K, Concord.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE — FURLOUGHS.

[NOTE.—Furloughs for re-enlistment are not enumerated, as each received a furlough, with the exception of Sergt. Hitchcock, Co. I, whose commission as 2d Lieutenant arrived in February 64.]

Ayer, Henry H.: l.a., 18 June 62, 40 days, S.O. 116, Hunter, D.S., ret. 30 July 62; S.O. 534 D.S. 19 Sept. 63 on *Fulton* direct from Morris Island.
Allen, Robert H.: l.a., S.O. 432 D.S. July 62; and 22 July 63, ret. 1 Oct. 63.
Atherton, Arlon S.: l.a., 24 Sept. 64 from Hospital, Annapolis, 30 days, twice extended; entitled to it as prisoner of war. 12 Mar. 65 from Alexandria, Va., to go home to vote.
Akerman, Joseph W.: l.a., 30 April 63 to 24 June 63.
Allen, Chas. H.: f., Co. K, 14 days within Dept. South in 62, while regt. was at Hilton Head, 30 days from Botany Bay Island, May 63.
Bedel, John: l.a., Jan. to April 65 by W.D. (entitled to it as pris. of war).
Butterfield, Welbee J.: l.a., 10 Aug. 62, on sick leave to 3 Oct. 62.
Burnham, Chas. S.: l.a., 4 July 63, returned 4 Sept. 63.
Bingham, Geo. B.: l.a., June to 13 July 65, S.O. 84, N.C.
Buzzell, Andrew J. H.: l.a., 24 Sept. 63, 20 days, S.O. 541 D.S., ret. 24 Oct. 63.
Burnham, Chas. A.: l.a., 4 July 64, S.O. 183 D.H.Q., ret. 16 Aug. 64.
Bigley, Wm. H.: f., Co. A, about 10 Nov. 63; and 21 June 65.
Brown, Chas. A.: f., Co. D, May 63 from Botany Bay, returned 25 June 63.
Burdick, Rodney W.: f., Co. E, Sept. 63.
Brown, Daniel H.: f., Co. E, 9 May 63 on sick furl.
Bingham, Geo. B.: f., Co. F, from 4 Jan. 64.
Brown, Wm. E.: f., Co. F, from 29 June 64, 24 days from U.S. G.H., Phila.
Brown, John F.: f., Co. G, May 63 from Botany Bay (see deserted, Class II.)
Burgess, Benj. D.: f., Co. G, from 31 Oct. 64 Base Hosp. to 15 Nov. 64.
Brooks, Plummer: f., Co. H, before leaving Concord.
Blye, Woodbury C.: f., Co. K, fr. Goldsboro', June, July 65; and Sept. 63, M.I.
Brown, Jared P.: f., Co. K, from Sept. 63, 30 days.
Blake, Wm. H.: f., Co. D, 18 Sept. to 24 Oct. 63.
Burke, James: f., Co. D, June 63, while on detached service.
Ballard, Wm. W.W.: f., Co. G, Aug. and Sept. 62 (did not return).
Bowen, Edwin N.: f., Co. I, 20 Jan. 64.
Blood, Chas. M.: f., Co. I, 27 Dec. 63 (sick).
Carlton, Ralph: l.a., 14 Mar. 62, 60 days, Sherman's S.O. 123; ret. 10 June 62.
Cody, Walter: l.a. (wd.), July to Nov. 62.
Copp, Elbridge J.: l.a., 1 Oct. 63 for 20 days to Florida, returned 19 Oct. 63, Mar. 64 with re-enlisted men, 30 days, rejoined 28 April from Hosp. May 64 (wd.), returned 24 June, and from Hosp. Sept. 64 (wd.)
Chase, John N.: f., Co. A, May 63 from Botany Bay.
Coty, Gideon: f., Co. A, from Botany Bay, May 63.
Comings, Jos. T.: f., Co. D, returned 1 May 64.
Cobb, Norman E.: f., Co. F, from 21 June 65, 30 days.
Courtney, P.: f., Co. F, May 63 from Botany Bay.
Carr, Thomas M.: f., Co. H, Aug. 64 in N.H.
Clark, Azariah L.: f., Co. I, Jan. 65 from Bermuda Hundred.
Cotter, Edw.: f., Co. H, Botany Bay May 63.
Clements, Oliver M.: f., Co. K, David's Id. Hosp., N.Y., 64.
Dunbar, Chas. F.: l.a., short sick leave June 62.
Dearborn, Orrin M.: l.a., Jan. 65 from 18 A.C.; about 28 Aug. 63, got leave while detached in Va.
Dow, Henry S.: l.a., 23 July 64 by S.O. 200, D.H.Q.
Dudley, Daniel W.: f., Co. B, May 63 Botany Bay.
Duffie, Ross C.: f., Co. F, 19 Jan. 64, Wagner furl.
Day, Orlando: f., Co. G, 15 May 63 N. H. 30 days, returned 25 June 63.
Davis, William: f., Co. H, Wagner 30 days (was at Concord sick 22 Dec. 63).
Downs, Stephen F.: f., Co. K, from Edisto Id., April or May 62.
Davis, Geo. H.: f., Co. I, June 65.
Douglass, J. B.: f., Co. F, prior to May 64 from De Camp Hosp.

Ela, Richard: l.a., 22 Nov. 62, 20 days for health within D.S., S.O. 366.
Emmons, Geo. W: l.a., 9 Oct. 62 for 30 days, S.O. 320, D.S.
Edgerly, J. Homer: l.a., Mar. 64 with re-enlisted men; l.a. Nov 64 for 30 days, S.O. 322, D.H.Q.
Eldredge, Daniel: l a., 3 Oct. 64 from hosp. Annapolis (thence in Dec. to detached service Concord, N.H.)
Entwistle, Thomas: f., Co. D, Sept. 63 M.I., ret. 24 Oct. 63; Feb. and Mar. 65 from Wilmington, N. C.
Eaton, Charles W: f., Co. D, returned 25 Dec. 63.
Ellis, George A.: f., Co. G.
Egan, John: f., Co. C.
Edminster, John H.: f., Co. B, Sept. 63.
Emerson, Hollis D.: f., Co. G, May 63 Botany Bay.
Fellows, Enoch Q.: l.a., April 62 for 60 days (resigned while on leave).
Flanders, Daniel J.: l.a., May 63, returned 26 June 63.
Fogg, Geo. T.: f., Co. A, Sept. 63 Wagner, and Jan. and Feb. 64.
Frank, Alexander: f., Co. A, 1 Nov 64 Lowell G.H., Portsmouth Grove, R.I.
Flanders, King H.: f., Co. F, May 63 from Botany Bay, ret. 24 June 63.
Ford, Lorenzo: f., Co. G.
Gammon, Chas.: f., Co. K, from Hosp. Willetts Pt., N.Y., Oct. 64.
George, Samuel: f., Co. A, Sept. 63 Wagner, 30 days.
George, Albert: f., Co. A.
Giddings, Geo. H.: f., Co. B, Wagner, Sept. 63.
Glavin, James: f., Co C.
Goodhue, David: f., Co. F
Gilman, Albert: f. Co. G, Sept. 63, Wagner.
Gerrie, Lewis: f., Co. H, July 64.
Gale, Lloyd G.: f., Co. K, 18 Jan. 64.
Galvin, Michael E. A.: f., N.C.S., Jan. 64.
Gove, Chas. H.: f., Co. E, 4 Aug. 62, returned 24 Nov. 62.
Green, Warren: f., Co. F, May 63 from Botany Bay
Gove, Nathan W: f., P.M., 4 Aug. 62 (never returned).
Hynes, John R.: l.a., 11 Sept. 64 for 15 days, returned 25 Sept.
Hill, Henry: l.a., 31 Jan. 63 to Fla. on sick leave.
Hopkins, Henry F.: l.a., 3 Nov. 62 for 20 days from Hosp., Hilton Head and twice extended: returned 25 Dec. 62.
Hitchcock, John H.: l.a., 23 Aug. 64 for 20 days with "terms expired" men, S.O. 231, D.H.Q., returned Sept. 64.
Hazen, Chas. S.: l.a., 23 Aug. 64 for 20 days with "terms expired" men, S.O. 231, D.H.Q., returned 18 Nov 64.
Houghton, Ruthven W: l.a. Mar. 64 with re-enlisted men, 23 Aug. 64 for 20 days with "terms expired" men, S.O. 231, D.H.Q., 26 May 63 for 20 days, but on arrival at Hilton Head all leaves were countermanded.
Haines, John M.: f., Co. B, 18 Nov. 63, Morris Id.
Horton, Joseph E.: f., Co. B, May 64, Pt. Lookout 30 days.
Holt, Marquis L.: f., Co. E, Sept. 63, Wagner.
Heath, Benj. H.: f., Co. E, Oct. 64 (prob. from De Camp Hosp.)
Horrocks, William: f., Co. D, Sept. 63.
Hosmer, Francis: f., Co. F, Sept. 63 Wagner to 25 Oct. 63.
Hayden, Alfred P.: f., Co. F, 18 Nov. 63 to 27 Dec. 63.
Harris, Wesley T.: f., Co. F, 29 Jan. 64 Morris Id., 30 days, was at N.Y 5 Mar. 64 waiting.
Hall, Chas. T.: f., Co. F, 19 Jan. 64.
Harvey, Andrew: f., Co. F. 5 Mar. 64, n.f.r.
Hill, William H.: f., Co. H, Sept. 63, Wagner.
Hergrives, James: f., Co. E, 24 June 64 from De Camp Hosp., David's Id., N.Y., n.f.r.
Hildenfrant, Anton: f., Co. E, —— 64.
Ingram, Henry: f., Co. F, on furl. 25 Oct. 64.
Jackson, Thomas M.: l.a., 21 June 62, 60 days, S.O. 124 D.S., ret. 17 Aug.
James, John S.: l.a., 16 June 65, 20 days.
James, Geo. R.: f., Co. D.
Jones, John: f., Co. H, Aug. 64 N.H., returned about 1 April 65.

James, Thomas H. B.: f., Co. B, Oct. 64 fr. Base Hosp. to go home to vote.
Jackson, Andrew; f., Co. B, June 65.
Jordan, Samuel: f., Co. B, abt. July 64 (and des.)
Jones, Edw.: f., Co. I. abt. July 64 (and des.)
Kirwin, John: l.a., Mar 64 with re-enl men, Sept. 64 sick leave.
Kimball, Franklin B.: l.a., F. & S., from Wilmington, N.C., Mar. 65.
Kelsall, Edward: f., Co. B, 30 Oct. 64 for 15 days from Base Hosp., 10 A.C. Va., n.f.r.
Kelly, Lawrence: f., Co. F. 5 Mar. 65 from G.H. Ft. Monroe.
Kittredge, Perry: f., N.C.S., May 63 from Botany Bay (all furloughs revoked, didn't go).
Keating, John: f., Co. C, May 63, Botany Bay.
Knowles, Wm. R.: f., Co. D, July 65.
Libby, Alvan H.: l.a., from Edisto, abt. 1 May 62, returned 5 June 62.
Libby, Jonah, Jr.: l.a., 9 Oct. 62 for 30 days, D.S., S.O. 320, l.a. 2 July 63, for 20 days, returned 28 July 63, l.a. 15 Sept. 64 from Annapolis.
Locke, James J.: f., Co. B, May 63 from Botany Bay.
Levy, Edward: f., Co. F. 15 Dec. 64 from Camp Parole.
Leavitt, Jona D.: f., Co. A, May 63 from Botany Bay.
Lisle, Richard: f., Co. H, July 64 (deserted).
Maxwell, Wm. H.: l.a., 3 July 64 by S.O. 180, D.H.Q., returned 5 Aug.; May 63, returned 9 June 63.
Marsh, Henry A.: l.a., 6 Aug. 62, 20 days (with Dr. Moulton) to 13 Oct. 62.
Moulton, Albert A.: l.a., 13 June 62 for 5 days, returned 18 June, 7 Aug. 62 (disch. Nov. 62).
Marshall, Dustin: f., after wd. of 15 Jan. 65.
Mears, John: f., Co. A, May 64 for 30 days.
McLaughlin, Daniel: f., Co. C, Nov 64.
Moore, Joseph F.: f., Co. D, Sept. 63, Wagner
Marston, Geo. W: f., Co. D, May 63, Botany Bay, returned 25 June.
Moore, Chas.: f., Co. F, May 63, Botany Bay, returned 25 June.
Martin, James: f., Co. E, —— 64 (prob. from Hosp.)
Milliken, Albert H.: f., Co. F, on furl. 10 Mar. 64.
McTavish, Hugh: f., Co. F, 30 days 12 June 65.
Murdough, Geo.: f., Co. H, Wagner, Sept. 63 (nurse regtl. hosp.)
McEwen, James: f., Co. A, Jan. and Feb. 64.
Nesmith, Arthur: l.a., 5 Sept. 62 for 20 days, returned 24 Nov 62.
Nichols, Fred. A.: f., Co. F, May 63, Botany Bay.
Plimpton, Josiah I: l.a., 25 Feb. 63, April and May 63, returned 14 May, and Dec. 63 to Jan. 64.
Plaisted, James W.: f., Co. D, May 63, returned 25 June 63.
Putnam, J. G.: f., Co. A, 20 Mar 65, 30 days.
Pelkey, David H.: f., Co. I, prob. from Hosp. at N.Y., June or July 65.
Peabody, Ezra B.: f., Co. F, 20 Sept. 62 from Hilton Head.
Pierce, Hiram; f., Co. F, from hosp. 63.
Paris, Albert: f., Co. G.
Peavey, Benj. F.: f., Co. G, 15 May 63 to 25 June 63, 30 days, S.O., H.Q.D.S.
Parker, John M.: f., Co. I, Sept. 63, Wagner (was Actg. 2d Lt. Co. I).
Parkhurst, Geo. W.: f., Co. H, Botany Bay, May 63.
Pushee, Jesse C.: f., Co. F, after July 64 (prob. as wd.)
Quigley, Peter: f., Co. H, des. about Mar. 65, on furl. from G.H.
Randlett, James F: l.a., March 64 with re-enl. men, returned 28 April; 26 Dec. 64, 25 days; joined 21 Jan. 65; 27 Dec. 62 on sick leave; May 64 (wd.) from Hosp.
Rowe, Chas.: f., Co. D, 18 Nov 63; joined 26 Dec.
Richardson, Wm. S.: f., Co. E, 9 May 63 (sick furl.)
Robinson, Chas., 2d: f., Co. E, Feb. 64, was at N Y. 5 Mar. 64 waiting.
Ryan, James: f., Co. E.
Robinson, Samuel: f., Co. I, Sept. 63 to 29 Dec. 63, Wagner; 9 Jan. 64, 25 days (prob. sick).
Rehill, James H.: f., Co. K, 20 Nov. 64 on furl. from Gen. Hosp.
Richards, Walter J.: f., Co. H, 20 Jan. 64; had returned 22 Feb. 64.
Rice, Denzil S.: f., Co. I, 20 Jan. 64.

Stearns, Geo.: l.a., Mar. 64 with re-enlisted men, returned 1 May; Dec. 63.
Scruton, Darius K.: l.a., 21 June 62, 60 days by S.O. 124, D.S. (d. wds.)
Sullivan, James: f., Co. C, Sept. 63, Wagner.
Swan, Andrew: f., Co. D, —— 64 (prob. from Hosp.)
Smith, John: f., Co. D, —— 64 (prob. from Hosp.)
Scovell, Albert D.: f., N.C.S., from 11 June 65 to 13 July 65.
Swallow, Wm. A.: f., Co. F, Nov 64.
Trickey, Wm. H.: l.a., 18 July 64 by S.O. 195, D.H.Q.
Theney, James: f., Co. C, 7 Feb. 65 by G.O.
Townes, James B. F: f., Co. F, 21 June 65.
Wadlia, Andrew J.: l.a., 8 Dec. 62 for 20 days, S.O. 379, D.S., extended; returned 26 May 63; from Hosp. bet. Sept. 64 and Jan. 65.
Woodbury, Roger W.: l.a., Oct. 64 by S.O. 300, Butler, 20 days; 21 June 65 by S.O. 98 for 20 days.
Wadsworth, David, Jr.: l.a., 12 May 63, returned 9 June; Mar. 64 with re-enlisted men.
White, Chas. A.: l.a., Mar. 64 with re-enlisted men; 28 Oct. 64 and extended twice.
Watson, Irvin M.: f., Co. B, May 63.
Wiggin, Daniel H.: f., Co. B, Oct. 64 from Base Hosp. (sick), and never returned to regt.
Weymouth, Converse L.: f., Co. B, 14 May 63 to 30 June 63.
Wallace, Chas. B.: f., Co. E, —— 64 (prob. from Hosp.)
Webster, Daniel S.: f., Co. G, —— 64 (prob. from Camp Parole).
Wentworth, Chas. H.: f., Co. G, Sept. 63, Wagner.
Way, George: f., Co. K, from Goldsboro', 30 days June 65.
Watson, Oliver: f., Co. K, April 62, furl. 60 days with Col. Fellows.
Warner, Philip A.: f., Co. K, Feb. to Mar. 65 while on detached service.
Willard, Parkman D.: f., Co. I, 27 Dec. 63 (sick).
Youngman, Geo. F.: f., Co. B, July or Aug. 64, Chestnut Hill Hosp., Phila.
York, Albert: f., Co. E, 8 June 65.

OFFICERS' DATA.

RESIGNED.

Col.	Enoch Q. Fellows,	F & S.	26 June 62
Asst. Surg.	Benj. F Eaton,	F. & S.	1 Oct. 62
Adjt.	Alfred J. Hill,	F. & S.	14 April 62
Capt.	Pierce L. Wiggin,	Co. G	14 April 62
Capt.	Chas. F Dunbar,	Co. D	22 June 62
Capt.	Geo. W. Emmons,	Co. G	18 Sept. 63
Capt.	Henry C. Handerson,	Co. K	18 Sept. 63
Capt.	Rufus F. Clark,	Co. A	15 Dec. 63
Capt.	Chas. S. Burnham,	Co. I	6 Dec. 63
Capt.	Robert C. Dow,	Co. H	22 June 62
1st Lt.	John F Langley,	Co. H	20 July 62
1st Lt.	Henry A. Marsh,	Co. F	1 Jan. 63
1st Lt.	Samuel M. Smith,	Co. K	13 June 63
2d Lt.	Geo. W. Jackson.	Co. E	16 Dec. 61
2d Lt.	Wm. H. Miles,	Co. K	6 Feb. 62
2d Lt.	Marshall P. Hawkins,	Co. I	28 Nov. 63
2d Lt.	John M. Head,	Co. B	24 Mar. 64

DIED OF WOUNDS.

1st Lt.	Frank L. Morrill,	Co. H	(wd. 2 July 64)	13 July 64
1st Lt.	Simon N. Lamprey,	Co. K	(wd. 16 Aug. 64)	17 Aug. 64
2d Lt.	Darius K. Scruton,	Co. K	(wd. 16 June 62)	8 Aug. 62
2d Lt.	John H. Tredick,	Co. D	(wd. 16 June 64)	6 July 64

DISCHARGED ON SURGEON S CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY.

Col.	John H. Jackson,	F. & S.		24 Feb. 64
Asst. Surg.	Chas. A. Burnham,	F. & S.		22 Sept. 64
Asst. Surg.	Daniel Farrar,	F. & S.		4 May 63
Capt.	Israel B. Littlefield,	Co. K		1 April 62
Capt.	Welbee J. Butterfield,	Co. K		6 Mar. 63
Capt.	Thomas M. Jackson,	Co. B		8 Aug. 63
Capt.	David Wadsworth,	Co. F		24 Sept. 64
Capt.	Robert H. Allen,	Co. C		29 June 64
Capt.	Jonah Libby, Jr.,	Co. G	(wd. 16 June 64)	19 Oct. 64
Capt.	Andrew J. Wadlia,	Co. E	(wd. 16 Aug. 64)	10 Feb. 65
1st Lt.	Wm. H. Cornelius,	Co. D		14 Mar. 63
1st Lt.	Andrew J. Fogg,	Co. B		9 May 63
1st Lt.	Daniel J. Flanders,	Co. E		2 July 63
1st Lt.	Leonard F. Place,	Co. I		22 July 63
1st Lt.	Chas. F. Brainard,	Co. K		10 Aug. 63
2d Lt.	Henry F Hopkins,	Co. H		17 April 63
2d Lt.	Joseph W Akerman,	Co. D		28 July 63
2d Lt.	William Davis,	Co. H	(wd. 26 Aug. 63)	4 Sept. 64

DISCHARGED.

* Surg.	Albert A. Moulton,	F & S.	to date	15 Nov. 62
* Q. M.	Arthur S. Nesmith,	F. & S.	"	15 Nov. 62
* 1st Lt.	Walter Cody,	Co. C	"	15 Nov. 62
† 1st Lt.	Daniel Eldredge,	Co. E	"	21 May 65
‡ Capt.	Ruthven W. Houghton,	Co. I	"	19 Nov. 64
§ 1st Lt.	Charles E. Hazen,	Co. E	"	17 Dec. 64

*By S.O. 369 W.D., A.-G.O., 29 Nov. 62, to date 15 Nov., for overstaying leave of absence.
†To accept commission in the V.R.C.
‡For overstaying leave of absence. (Afterward corrected. See his personal sketch.)
§ Same as ‡. (Afterward corrected. See his personal sketch.)

ADDED TO REGIMENT AFTER ORIGINAL MUSTER-IN.

* Asst. Surg.	Andrew J. H. Buzzell	Commission dated	29 July 62
† Asst. Surg.	Daniel Farrar	" "	13 Aug. 62
‡ Asst. Surg.	Chas. A. Burnham	" "	18 Nov. 62
§ Asst. Surg.	Franklin B. Kimball	" "	3 June 63
‖ Asst. Surg.	Geo. W Manter	" "	24 Apr. 65

* Joined at Hilton Head, S.C., 5 Sept. 62.
† Joined at Hilton Head, S C., 12 Sept. 62.
‡ Joined at Hilton Head, S. C., 5 Feb. 63.
§ Joined at St. Helena, S.C., 25 June 63.
‖ Joined at Wilmington, N.C., abt. 22 May 65.

DISMISSED.

* Capt.	John E. Wilbur,	Co. B	11 May 63
† 1st Lt.	John H. Hitchcock,	Co. I	3 Mar. 65

* Tried by G.C.-M.
† Dismissed without trial.

PROMOTED TO COMMISSIONS ELSEWHERE.

Capt.	Michael T. Donohoe,	Co. C, Col. 10 N. H. V.	31 July 62
R.Q.M.	John R. Hynes,	F & S., Capt. & A.Q.M. U.S V	28 Sept. 64
1st. Lt.	Joseph J. Donohoe,	Co. C, Adjt. 10 N. H. V.	14 Apr. 63

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lt.-Col.	Josiah I. Plimpton,	F & S.	16 Aug. 64
Adjt.	Alvan H. Libby,	F. & S.	18 July 63
*Capt.	Ralph Carlton,	Co. I	16 June 62
Capt.	Richard Ela,	Co. E	13 May 64
*Capt.	Henry H. Ayer,	Co. H	16 May 64
1st Lt.	Eugene J. Button,	Co. H (temporarily)	16 May 64
2d Lt.	Joseph C. Wiggin,	Co. H	21 Aug. 62

* Lived an hour or two.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Surg.	Andrew J. H. Buzzell,	F. & S.	Wilmington, N. C.	28 Mar. 65
1st Lt.	John H. Thompson,	Co. I	Hilton Head, S. C.	27 Aug. 62
1st Lt.	John S. Bryant,	Co. B	Wilmington, N. C.	23 May 65

DISCHARGED BY EXPIRATION OF TERM (ONLY THE FIRST NAMED AT THE ACTUAL DATE OF EXPIRATION).

Chap.	Henry Hill,	F. & S.	Virginia	23 Aug. 64
Capt.	John Kirwin,	Co. H.	In hosp.	9 Dec. 64
Capt.	Henry S. Dow,	Co. B	At home	7 Oct. 64
Capt.	George Stearns,	Co. K	Virginia	2 Nov. 64
Capt.	W. H. Maxwell,	Co. D	Ward's Id., N.Y.	1 Jan. 65
Capt.	Orrin M. Dearborn,	Co. A	At home	11 Feb. 65
1st Lt.	Wm. Ladd Dodge,	Co. B	Virginia	19 Oct. 64
1st Lt.	Elbridge J. Copp,	(Adjt.)	At home	24 Oct. 64
1st Lt.	John M. Parker,	Co. I	Virginia	2 Nov. 64
2d Lt.	Martin J. Connelly,	Co. C	Virginia	16 Oct. 64

All of above (except Chaplain Hill) under the provisions of Circular 75, W.D.

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ENGAGED.

Wars.	From	To	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total.
War of the Revolution,	19 Apr. 1775	11 Apr. 1783	130,711	164,080	300,781
Northwestern Indian Wars,	19 Sept. 1790	3 Aug. 1795	—	—	8,983
War with France,	9 July 1798	30 Sept. 1800	—	—	*4,593
War with Tripoli,	10 June 1801	4 June 1805	—	—	*3,330
Creek Indian War,	27 July 1813	9 Aug. 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain,	18 June 1812	17 Feb. 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War,	20 Nov. 1817	21 Oct. 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War,	21 Apr. 1831	31 Sept. 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal,	1836	1837	—	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance,	5 May 1836	30 Sept. 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War,	3 Dec. 1835	14 Aug. 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance,	1838	1839	—	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico,	24 Apr. 1846	4 July 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo and Utah War,	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,561
Seminole Indian War,	1856	1858	—	3,687	3,687
†Civil War,	1861	1865	—	—	2,772,408

*Naval forces only. †The Confederate force was about 600,000.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

(For complete list of the "Homes" see page 796.)

The following lists deal with those of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers found located in the "Homes," as shown in the Annual Reports. No attempt has been made to discover any Third New Hampshire men in *State* Homes other than in the New Hampshire State Home at Tilton: —

NAME.	Co.	DISABILITY.	ADMITTED.	HOME.	REMARKS.
		From commencement to 30 June 81			
Berry, Charles H.	H	Rheumatism,	14 Sept. 73,	Eastern.	Present.
Casey John	H	Lost right leg,	8 Dec. 80,	Eastern.	Present.
Egan, John	C	Wounded, left side,	23 March 76,	Central.	Present.
Farrell, Thomas	K	Lost right arm,	31 March 69,	Central.	Discharged 16 July 69.
Gannon, James	H	Wounded, right arm,	15 June 71,	Eastern.	Present.
Gracey, Wm.	H	Heart disease,	11 Oct. 71,	Eastern.	Died 7 Nov 71.
Herrick, William	C	Rheumatism,	8 Sept. 70,	Central.	Discharged 16 May 71.
Hogan, Patrick	D	Lost left arm,	27 Oct. 69,	Eastern.	Discharged 25 May 72.
Holden, William	B	Wounded, leg,	3 Nov. 75,	Eastern.	Died 9 March 77
Huntress, Wilbur H.	A	Wounded, shoulder,	20 June 76,	Eastern.	Discharged 15 Dec. 80.
Jarvis, Rupert	E	Lost right leg,	4 May 70,	Eastern.	Discharged 11 July 70.
Knox, Wm. H.	H	Hernia,	22 Jan. 70,	Eastern.	Present.
Martin, James	E	Wounded, knee,	4 March 69,	Eastern.	Discharged 3 Jan. 70.
Martin, Joseph	A	Wounded, abdomen,	5 Dec. 68,	Eastern.	Present.
McCabe, James	F	Wounded, thighs,	5 Dec. 68,	Eastern.	Discharged 14 Oct. 70.
McClemens, John	C	Wounded, leg,	4 April 67,	Eastern.	Died 6 Nov. 67.
McGuinness, John	H	General debility,	16 Nov 70,	Eastern.	Dropped 15 Feb. 72.
Miller, Geo. W.	F	Lost left arm,	15 Sept. 70,	Eastern.	Present.
Mahoney, Patrick	C	Wounded, head.	21 June 79,	Eastern.	Discharged 5 Sept. 79.
O'Brien, Terrence	C	Wounded, arm,	5 Dec. 68,	Eastern.	Died 23 Nov. 79.
Otis, Frederick	I	Disease, lungs,	1 Jan. 79,	Eastern.	Died 10 April 79.
Peacock, John	C	Wounded, leg,	25 March 71,	Eastern.	Dropped 31 Aug. 72.
Roberts, James	H	Wounded, left arm,	18 Feb. 75,	Western.	Discharged 30 Sept. 72.
Robinson, Rody	E	Wounded, arm,	18 Feb. 79,	Eastern.	Present 4 Nov. 79, tr. to So. Branch 25 Nov. 79.

Rooney, Edw T	K	Wounded, left shoulder,	8 April	79,	Western.	Dropped 31 July, 79.
Sheehan, Jeremiah	C	Hernia.	11 Aug	70,	Eastern.	Dropped 31 Aug. 71.
Smith, William, 5th	H	Wounded, head,	19 Dec.	70,	Eastern.	Dropped 18 April 72.
Stevens, Albert H.	H	Wounded, hip,	18 Feb.	73,	Eastern.	Died 10 May 74.
Stone, Jacob D.	B	Rheumatism,	23 Aug.	79,	Eastern.	Present.
Welch, Patrick	H	Rheumatism,	7 Dec.	75,	Eastern.	Dropped 7 Jan. 81.

From 1 July 81 to 1 July 83.

*Cameron, James	C	Rheumatism,	27 Aug.	81	Eastern.	Present.
Egan, John	C	Wounded, left side,	23 March	76,	Southern.	Died 12 Oct. 81.
*Fortune, Robert	C	Wounded, right shoulder	27 Feb.	83,	Southern.	Present.
*French, James	F	Wounded,	2 Dec.	82,	Central.	Present; also in 3d Vt. L.A.
Huntress, Wilbur H.	A	Wounded, shoulder	30 June	76,	Eastern.	Discharged 20 July 82.
Martin, Joseph	A	Wounded, abdomen,	5 Dec.	68,	Eastern.	Discharged 29 Jan. 83.
Miller, Geo. W	F	Lost left arm,	15 Aug.	70,	Eastern.	Discharged 19 Oct. 82.
McCabe, James	F	Wounded, left thigh,	5 Dec.	68,	Eastern.	Dropped 7 May 83.
Rooney, Edward T	K	Wounded, left shoulder,	8 April	79,	Western.	Present.
*Simmons, Volney T.	H	Disease, lungs,	24 April	82,	Eastern.	Dropped 7 May 83.
Welch, Patrick	H	Rheumatism,	7 Dec.	75,	Eastern.	Present.

* First admission.

From 1 July 83 to 1 July 84.

Egan, John	C	Wounded, side,	23 March	76,	Western.	Present.
French, James	F	Injury, right hip,	2 Dec.	82,	Western.	Died 5 June 84; in 3d Vt. L.A.
Perry, Chas. S. K.	H	Chronic diarrhœa,	3 Oct.	83,	Eastern.	Present.
Rooney, Edw. T.	K	Wounded, left shoulder,	8 April	79,	Southern.	Present; also in 5th N.Y. Inf.

From 1 July 84 to 1 July 85.

Chamberlain, A. G.	F	Chills and rheumatism,	1 Jan.	85,	Eastern.	Present.
Davis, Henry S.	K	Rheumatism,	13 Sept.	84,	Eastern.	Present.
Dugan, Jeremiah	H	Rheumatism,	19 Aug.	84,	Eastern.	Present.
Hardy, Wm. E.	H	Fever and ague,	6 Oct.	84,	Eastern.	Present.
Mansfield, Patrick	I	Wounded, head,	16 Aug.	84.	Central.	Died 30 Sept. 84
Nichols, Wm. H. H.	H	Wounded, left arm,	5 Nov.	84,	Eastern.	Pres.; also in 2 Batt. V.R.C.
Ryan, James	E	Wounded, right leg,	23 April	85,	Eastern.	Present.
Senior, William	B	Rheumatism,	15 Nov.	84,	Eastern.	Present.

SOLDIERS' HOMES — *(Continued).*

NAME.	CO.	DISABILITY.	ADMITTED.	HOME.	REMARKS.
		From 1 July 85 to 1 July 86.			
Brown, Bartholomew	I	Varicose veins,	15 May 86,	Eastern.	Present.
Davis, Nathaniel C	F	Hernia,	25 June 86,	Western.	Present.
Gannon, James	H	Wounded, right arm,	14 June 71,	Eastern.	Died 16 Oct. 85.
Kellelea, Patrick	C	Wounded, head,	27 Oct. 85.	Eastern.	Present.
Nichols, Wm. H. H.	H	Wounded, left arm,	5 Nov. 84,	Eastern.	Discharged 6 Oct. 85.
Ryan, James	E	Wounded, right leg,	25 April 85,	Eastern.	Discharged 23 June 86.
Stokes, John F	A	Wounded, head,	10 July 85,	Eastern.	Present.
		From 1 July 86 to 1 July 87			
Chamberlain, A. G.	F	Malaria,	1 Jan. 85,	Eastern.	Dropped 2 Sept. 86.
Courivou, Frank	F	Rheumatism,	24 Sept. 86,	Eastern.	Present.
Gunch, Edwin	G	Diseased lungs,	6 July 86.	Southern.	Died 4 April 87.
Hardy, Wm. E.	H	Malaria,	6 Oct. 84,	Eastern.	Discharged 21 July 86.
Lord, George F	B	Rheumatism,	21 May 87,	Central.	Present.
Martin, Samuel	I	Wounded, head,	3 Feb. 87,	Northwestern.	Present.
Ryan, James	E	Wounded, right leg,	25 April 85,	Eastern.	Present.
		From 1 July 87 to 1 July 88.			
Dumars, Peter	E	Rheumatism,	28 Sept. 87,	Eastern.	Present.
Robinson, Rody	E	Wounded, arm,	18 Feb. 79,	Northwestern.	Present.
Senior, William	B	Rheumatism,	15 Nov. 84,	Eastern.	Present.
		From 1 July 88 to 1 July 89.			
Buxton, John R.	E	Rheumatism,	11 March 88,	Eastern.	Present.
McDavitt, Henry	D	Wounded, arm,	21 Aug. 88,	Eastern.	Present.
Martin, Samuel	I	Wounded, head,	2 March 87,	Northwestern.	Discharged 21 Jan. 89.
Murphy Thomas	C	Phthisis,	11 Nov. 88,	Eastern.	Present.
Robinson, Chas., 2d	E	Hernia,	7 Sept. 88,	Central.	Discharged 10 June 89.
Ryan, James	E	Wounded, leg,	4 April 85,	Eastern.	Present. 2 U.S. Cav., Co. K.
Waters, John	F	Chronic rheumatism,	24 Nov 82,	Pacific.	Present.

From 1 July 89 to 1 July 90.

Brown, Bartholomew	I	Varicose veins,	15 May 86,	Eastern.	Died 22 Oct. 89.
Davis, Nath'l C.	F	Hernia,	25 June 86,	Central.	Present.
Dumars, Peter	E	Rheumatism,	28 Sept. 89,	Eastern.	Dropped 2 Aug. 89.
French, Chas. F.	H	Malaria,	28 March 90.	Marion.	Present.
Lord, Geo. F	B	Rheumatism,	21 May 87.	Pacific.	Present.
Murphy Thos.	C	Phthisis,	21 Nov 88,	Eastern.	Dropped 2 Aug. 89.
Newton, David H.	A	Rheumatism,	19 Oct. 89,	Eastern.	Present.
Robinson, Chas.	E	Hernia,	18 Aug. 88,	Southern.	Present.
Ryan, James	E	Slightly wounded, thigh.	25 April 85,	Eastern.	Gov Insane Asy 26 Nov 89.
Wentworth, W W	K	Hernia,	17 Sept. 89,	Eastern.	Present.

From 1 July 90 to 1 July 91

Abbott, Alba D.	A	General debility,	1 July 90,	Southern.	Disch. 18 Feb. 91.
Cameron, James	C	Rheumatism,	20 Aug. 81,	Eastern.	Disch. 1 Sept. 90.
Cavender, James	B	Rheumatism,	27 Aug. 90,	Eastern.	Present.
Doherty, Chas.	F	Wounded, shoulder,	20 July 72.	Eastern.	Died 17 March 91.
Johnson, Wm. H.	B	Wounded, hand,	13 Oct. 90,	Western.	Present.
Mullaholland, John	D	Rheumatism,	26 March 91,	Eastern.	Present.
Robinson, Chas., 2d	E	Hernia,	18 July 88,	Southern.	Dropped.
Ryan, James	E	Wounded, leg,	*25 April 85.	Eastern.	Tr. Gov In. Asy. 15 Nov 90.
Stone, Jacob D.	B	Rheumatism,	23 Aug. 79.	Eastern.	Died 30 May 91.
Waters, John	F	Fever and ague	24 Nov 92.	Western.	Present.
Wentworth, W W	K	Hernia,	17 Sept. 89,	Eastern.	Disch. 15 Sept. 90.

*Re-admitted 16 July 90, supposably recovered — see 90 report.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS' HOME. — *From 1 July 90 to 1 July 91.*

French, Asa P.	G	Hernia and rheumatism,	6 Dec. 90,	Absent with leave.
Knowles, Wm. R.	D	Rupture.	6 Jan. 91,	Disch. 11 March 91
Murphy, Thomas	C	Consumption.	29 Dec 90,	Absent with leave.
Mahoney, Patrick	C	Wounds, heart disease,	18 June 91,	Present.
Stokes, Benj.	K	Varicose veins,	12 May 91,	Absent with leave.

ADDITIONAL.

Kirby, Daniel	C	General debility,	1 July 91,		Present 26 Aug. 92.
Smith, Thos. B.	K	General debility,	19 May 92,		Present 26 Aug. 92.
Foster, Robt. E.	D		11 Dec 91,		Present 28 April 93.
Newton, David H.	A		1 Sept. 92,		Present 28 April 93.
Pierce, Hiram	F		28 Jan. 93,		Present 28 April 93.

MILITARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Founded.	Title.	Members.
	COLONIAL AND INDIAN WARS, 1620-1775.	
1892	Society of Colonial Wars	140
	WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, 1775-1783.	
1783	Order of the Cincinnati	432
1876	Society of Sons of the Revolution	2,514
1889	Society of Sons of the American Revolution	3,000
	WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN, 1812-1815.	
*1854	Society of the War of 1812	200
†1890	Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York	184
	WAR WITH MEXICO, 1846-1848.	
1847	Aztec Club	200
	CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865.	
1865	Military Order of the Loyal Legion	10,264
1866	Grand Army of the Republic	398,000
1880	Sons of Veterans U. S. A.	100,000
1884	Union Veteran Legion	10,000
1887	National Association of Naval Veterans	7,000
1891	Naval Legion of the United States	3,000
1889	Association of United Confederate Veterans	20,000
‡1888	Regular Army and Navy Union	7,000

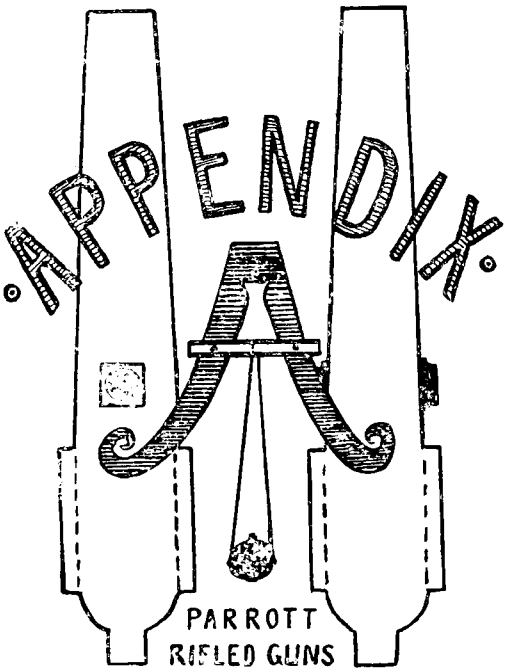
* Not organized originally as a military society.

† Organized as a military society by veterans of the war and descendants of soldiers and sailors participating therein.

‡ Membership not limited to those who took part in the Civil War.

Act of Congress, approved 25 Sept. 1890: "The distinctive badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, respectively, may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the United States who are members of those organizations in their own right."

(The above from *The World Almanac.*)



RATIONS: OR, WHAT WE ATE.

There is no question, nor can there be, as to whether we ate anything during the war. And it seems hardly necessary to state exactly what the army ration was immediately prior to the advent of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

In August, 1861 (G.O. 54, W.D., 10 Aug.), the then army ration was increased as follows: 22 oz. bread or flour, or 1 lb. of hard bread, instead of the present issue: fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of any regiment or detachment shall require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat; beans and rice or hominy shall be issued in the same ration in the proportions now provided by the regulation, and 1 lb. of potatoes per man shall be issued at least three times a week, if practicable; and when these articles cannot be issued in these proportions, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food, and a ration of tea may be substituted for a ration of coffee upon the requisition of the proper officer; provided, that after the present insurrection shall cease, the ration shall be as provided by law and regulations on the first day of July, 1861. Hospitals were allowed, under certain regulations, to revel in milk, butter, eggs, preserved fruit and the like.

General Order 98, War Department, 13 Nov. 1861, authorized the issue of Tilden's Extract (Tilden's Pure Extract of Coffee) in lieu of sugar and coffee. The Third New Hampshire never derived any benefit from this order.

General Order 77, War Department, 11 July 1862, provided (Act of Congress) that the Secretary of War be authorized to commute the rations of coffee and sugar for the extract of coffee combined with sugar, to be procured in same manner as preserved meats, pickles, butter and desiccated vegetables are procured for the navy, if conducive to health, is not more expensive, and is acceptable to the men. The Third New Hampshire never participated in any of the delicacies offered it by its friends in Congress.

General Order 22, Department of the South, 14 March 1863, provided for limiting the issue of fresh beef to three issues in ten days, owing to its great expense, and as far as practicable the meat rations to be (in 10 days): three issues of pork, two issues of bacon, two issues of salt beef, three issues of fresh meat.

General Order 102, War Department, 25 April 1863, provided for an extra issue of candles to regimental adjutants in the field, of ten pounds per month. Though classed as rations, it must not be understood that we were ever driven to the dire necessity of actually masticating candles; or, on the other hand, it must not be inferred that adjutants had abnormal appetites, but that they really wanted and required more light.

General Order 81, Department of the South, 24 Sept. 1863, provided for two issues of onions (!) a week, in place of beans, peas, rice or hominy. As our courting days were in a state of temporary suspension, and onions were enjoying a fair reputation for healthfulness, we submitted.

General Order 226, War Department, 8 July 1864, provided (Act of Congress) for a modification of the army ration, thus: 12 oz. of pork or bacon or 1 lb. 4 oz. salt or fresh beef; 18 oz. soft bread or flour or 12 oz. hard bread or 1 lb. 4 oz. corn meal. For 100 rations: 15 lbs. beans or peas or 10 lbs. rice or hominy; 10 lbs. green coffee or 8 lbs. roasted or roasted and ground coffee, or 1 lb. 8 oz. tea; 15 lbs. sugar, 4 qts. vinegar, 1 lb. 4 oz. adamantine or star candles, 4 lbs. soap, 3 lbs. 12 oz. salt, 4 oz. pepper. The Subsistence Department to determine whether soft bread shall be issued. On campaigns, march or on transports, the hard bread to be 1 lb., 1½ oz. desiccated compressed potatoes or 1 oz. desiccated mixed vegetables, in place of beans, peas, rice or hominy Fresh vegetables, etc., may be issued in lieu of other rations of equal money value.

General Order 13, War Department, 6 Feb. 1865, directed that 14 oz. dried or 18 oz. picked fish be issued in lieu of rations of fresh beef, and authorized officers and their servants actually on the field to draw rations and pay for same on pay rolls.

General Order 52, War Department, 30 March 1865, authorized and directed (Act of Congress) the Subsistence Department to issue tobacco at cost, not exceeding 16 oz. per month, and to be deducted from pay, same as clothing. The Third New Hampshire never extracted the juice of any government tobacco. The men manfully bought their own, paying cash for it, e'en though they borrowed the money to do it.

General Order 88, War Department, 10 May 1865, provided that the soldier while on furlough should be entitled to the munificent sum of twenty-five cents per day for rations.

General Order 120, War Department, 29 June 1865, forbade all further issues of whiskey, and directed all on hand to be sold at once. This did not visibly affect the Third New Hampshire to any appreciable degree. Possibly the order was issued too late. Its general appearance was, however, something like what is termed "a death-bed repentance."

The Third New Hampshire did not differ materially from other soldiers in respect to its rations and the disposition of the same. It managed (by companies) to save something, by not consuming all the allowance (see Company Fund). As the time, say for our mid-day meal (this really means dinner) approached, there could be seen stealthily, but not very leisurely, appproaching the proper spot (described later on), the advance guard of the company about to "fall in." These were the excessively hungry only, seeking a good place in the line; and that good place was at the head of the procession. Presently, the hour having arrived, and the drums having beat the "dinner call," the Orderly Sergeant appears at the head of the company parade ground, and cries out "Fall in!" Great Scott! how quickly those advance guard men form a line, and the rest of the men come tumbling out of their tents, each and all armed with those peaceful implements — dipper, plate, knife, fork and spoon, and take their places in the line, behind the advance guard. This line runs lengthwise of the company parade ground, with the head resting on a point very near to the dear cook, who is (or ought to be) ready to receive the procession with dignity and rations, the latter well cooked, hot, and usually smelling like

incense. If there has been an inordinate desire for place in the line, and a few cuss words ejaculated, it sometimes happens that the Orderly Sergeant will countermarch his little command and at the proper moment say "Halt, about face, forward!" etc. This provokes much mirth; but this is strictly confined to the rear of the procession, as originally formed, but now become the head. We march up in single file, and the cooks (usually two) deal out the bill of fare (metaphorically speaking), as nearly alike to each as human ingenuity can estimate it. Each repairs to his tent to eat his meal. This single serving is supposed to be all one will get; but an occasional second course man will be seen quietly approaching the cook, in say fifteen or twenty minutes, with these significant words on his tongue, "Anything left?" If he does n't do this little act with exceeding grace, and smile during the act, he gets no second serving; and if he has at any previous time offended the cook in any manner, he may smile and urge his emptiness; but all in vain! If there is anything more remarkable than another belonging to this general subject, it is the longevity of a cook's memory No attempt will here be made to describe a cooked ration. There were usually two men detailed from each company as cooks; sometimes they had assistance, from a man who was ill — too ill for hard duty, but just able to assist the cooks. Cooks were, by common consent, excused from guard duty — in fact, from every other duty. Rows (short o, please) with the cooks were frequent. Sometimes a cook would be discovered selling a portion of the rations; again found dealing out the more palatable rations in excessive quantity to personal friends; again, found to be only a fourth-rate cook, and so on. These and other reasons were made the occasion for a row.

Some of the men were always hungry, and would be under any circumstances. They were constructed on that plan, and to a certain extent were not responsible. Such would be in an almost perpetual row with the cook and the government ration. The general rule, however, was — good cooks, good food, a sufficiency of it, well cooked, fairly served and giving general satisfaction. It was true, however, that a very few times the Third New Hampshire, or some portion of it, was short of rations or had none. These were isolated cases. The one case vividly remembered by the writer was on Johns' Island, S. C., in June, 1862. Salt beef and pork were not considered as delicacies, especially if the former had any equine indications about it. If there was one thing standing pre-eminently above another in the ration line, in the estimate of a soldier, it was his coffee. Albeit he might discover traces of chicory or beans in its composition, although he might be hungry, and no hardtack at hand: if he could have his coffee, it was both food and drink. See him here, as the regiment halts for bivouac. The cooks have either not come up or are too slow for him. Gets he a few sticks together and starts a little fire. Perhaps two or three join, one getting the wood, another the water from some neighboring brook or mud-hole, while perhaps the third starts the fire and instals himself as cook for the trio. 'Tis but the work of a few minutes, and the dippers are on the burning sticks, the flames leaping up all around them. The welcome steam soon arises, and in a few minutes more each is sipping his coffee with gusto. Without coffee, what would a soldier's life be?

We cannot close this chapter without brief reference to the much abused army bean. Though abused in poetry and in prose, it had its place in economy's stomach (*i.e.*, soldiers actually ate them). The favorite method of preparation was "baked." The ingenuity of man is great, and this greatness fell upon our cooks. The favorite method of baking the army bean was to put several of them in a camp kettle and parboil them. This was not so lengthy an operation as New Yorkers have, at the end of which time they warm them a little in an oven and then say they've got baked beans. A hole is previously dug in the ground, not after the manner of a post hole, but say two feet wide by three or four feet long and two or more feet deep. In this a wood fire is built, and kept burning freely till the ground has become sufficiently heated and the embers have ceased to smoke. The wood has been reduced to live coals. The oven is now ready for the beans. They are then further prepared (the writer is n't a cook and can't give the secrets of this if he would); and being placed in camp-kettles,— one, two

or three of them, and a few beautiful pieces of army pork laid gently on the top of each,— are with tender hands placed side by side on the hot coals and pieces of board laid across the top and covered with dirt to keep in the heat. They remain there the proper length of time, during which this new-made grave is an object of interest; and when the cover is removed therefrom, there emerges from those camp-kettles that delectable, delightful, succulent and refreshing dish denominated "baked beans." The writer recalls a case where marching orders were received while the abused bean was undergoing this transition process, and we had to go. What did we do? We exhumed them and bolted them as they were, rather than lose them. This case was about 13 Aug. 1864.

CLOTHING; OR, WHAT WE WORE.

General Order 15, War Department, 4 May 1861, among other things provided that the allowance for clothing for a volunteer infantry soldier should be $2 50 per month.

General Order 108, War Department, 16 Dec. 1861, directed a change in color. The trousers (no *pants* in those days) to be of sky-blue mixture, and the welt (in trousers) for officers, and the stripes (chevrons) for non-coms. to be dark blue.

General Order 85, War Department, 23 July 1862 (Resolution of Congress), directed that clothing lost by the casualties of war be replaced without expense to the soldier This gave an opportunity to lose all one's old clothes in a retreat or other pleasant circumstances, and our dear Uncle Sam would give us new.

General Order 202, War Department, 9 Dec. 1862, fixed prices for clothing, etc., thus: Forage cap $0.56, uniform coat 7.21, trousers 3.55, flannel shirt 1.46, flannel drawers .95, knit drawers 1.00, stockings .32, bootees sewed 2.05, bootees pegged 1.48, great coats 9.50, knapsacks 2.14, blankets woolen 3 60, blankets rubber 2.55, blankets painted 1 65, haversacks .48, haversacks enam. 56, canteen 44, mosquito bars 3 15, wall tent 53.26, com. tent 22.45, shelter tent 3.25, camp-kettle .55, bedsack s. 3 00, bedsack d. 3.15.

General Order 202, War Department, 9 Dec. 1862, provided that the clothing allowance of a volunteer should be $42 per year.

General Order 364, War Department, 12 Nov 1863, provided that volunteers should be allowed $42 per year for clothing.

General Order 12, War Department, 5 Jan. 1864, directed that the clothing account of a volunteer soldier be settled as follows: If served 3 months $23.93, if served 6 months 35.32, if served 9 months 40.34.

The reasons for the above are so obvious as to require no explanation.

General Order 107, War Department, 16 March 1864, provided that the clothing of a small-pox patient should be burned, and he be furnished free with 1 pr. trousers, 1 blouse, 1 shirt, 1 pr. drawers, 1 pr. socks and 1 cap.

It was not the custom to draw clothing as often as it appeared that a man needed a pair of stockings, because the trouble of drawing would n't warrant it. Drawing clothing was somewhat of an event. The company commander would ascertain from the men just what they needed; and making a memorandum of it, would, when the list got to be of any considerable size and the circumstances were propitious, hand the same to the quartermaster. He in turn would invite all the company commanders (under same circumstances) to hand in their lists. On that basis he would draw from the quartermaster of the post, brigade or division; and then, when delivered to him, he would be ready in turn to issue to the company commanders. An issue of clothing meant that the men who had signified their needs in that line should present themselves at the captain's tent and receive the articles and receipt for them on clothing receipt rolls. This was a form (quite large size) furnished by the government, and was the voucher to be used by the captain to account for the clothing he had drawn from the Quartermaster. Some men drew more than their allowance; and when the pay-day came they found the charge against their pay, thus: "Due U. S. for clothing, etc."

It will doubtless be remembered that when the Third New Hampshire left the State, grey uniforms were upon the men. The hard service soon after landing at Hilton Head soon put those grey uniforms into a condition where we'd got to have new uniforms; and blue was issued, as shown in the history proper.

Theoretically, each soldier cared for and maintained his own wardrobe; but practically he did n't. Many men hired their washing and mending done. There were always, in every company, a few men who could, for a few coins of the realm, be induced to wash and mend for others. They were a great convenience, especially to the dandy soldier, who disdained to plunge his hands beneath the suds or don the thimble. To their credit be it said, that some washers and repairers were competent and skilful, being able to "patch" or to sew on a button as deftly and artistically as a woman.

Nearly every man had, and carried in his knapsack, what was generally called a "Soldier's Companion," and sometimes a "Housewife." This was an assortment of small articles — thimble, thread, needles, buttons, scissors, court-plaster etc., all systematically arranged in a "roll." This was usually made of enamelled cloth outside, and then fancifully lined with colored silk or other fabric, and little pockets arranged, at proper intervals, for the various small articles enumerated.

These "Companions" were almost always the gift of some loved one at home, and were companions indeed and constant reminders of the giver.

PAYING OFF.

Paying off the troops was an event of no small import. It meant much, and much that is impracticable to write. As a rule, troops were paid every two months; but the exceptions during the late condition of unpleasant relations were so numerous that it was difficult to determine just which practice was the rule and which the exception. A long interval between pay days was the harvest for the money lender and the bane of the other fellows. Men would borrow, would foolishly expend money, would run in debt; and the money lender's mission was to assist them so far as able. The general rule was, "I'll give you five dollars next pay day for four dollars now." It was an enormous rate; but the risk was great, it being almost impossible to collect such a debt if the borrower died or was killed. That risk, and also his risk of indisposition to pay, had to be taken: hence high rates of interest. Whenever it became certain that we were to be paid within a few days, the money lender got his accounts in shape for settlement. The man who had borrowed calmly counted up the various sums he had borrowed, frequently finding but little would be left for himself and the sutler. The frugal man frequently let go his grip on the last dollar and invested it in condensed milk, if he felt sure the paymaster was coming. The paying off was a simple process and was generally by companies, beginning with Co. A. The men were marched up by flank to the Colonel's or Adjutant's tent, and there the paymaster and his clerks received the signatures of the men and disbursed the ducats. It was a gala day. Everybody was happy, even to the money lender. It may here be remarked that as the borrower of high degree repaid his losses, a tinge of sadness mounted his noble brow at the limited amount left on hand for present and future wants. A general paying off of debts, the sending of money home and other pleasant duties generally occupied the remainder of the day, and the gala appearance did not disappear for two or three days. Did the paymaster leave anything in his wake? He certainly did, and the writer's duty is to record what was usually seen in that wake. It was not phosphorescence, but rather effervescence. With his disappearance, almost simultaneously there appeared an abnormal quantity of liquid happiness, that even sutlers are not permitted to sell. Just how this happened is not the mission of the writer to unravel. He can deal only with the facts. In addition to the liquid alluded to, there was a sudden increase in the number of men in the guard house, and a decrease of the usual respect shown toward superiors. In fact, it was no unusual thing at those

times for a common, ordinary soldier to "sass" his corporal. The sutler reaped his harvest (see Sutler). Before many days had elapsed the usual routine of camp life was in full operation: the borrowers had begun to borrow, and the men had begun to prognosticate as to how soon the paymaster would come again.

WHEN PAID.

October, 1861, at Fort Monroe (Stmr. *Atlantic*), by Maj. G. B. Pangborn, for August, 1861 (really from muster-in).

4 Nov 1861, off Port Royal, S. C (Stmr. *Atlantic*), by Maj. G. B. Pangborn, for September and October, 1861.

13 Feb. 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C., by Maj. Hewett, for November and December, 1861.

6 April 1862, at Edisto Island, S. C., by ——, for January and February, 1862.

13 June 1862, at James Island, S. C., by ——, for March and April, 1862.

15 July 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C., by Maj. Mason, for May and June, 1862.

18 Oct. 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C., by Maj. Mason, for July and August, 1862.

10 Feb. 1863, at Pinckney Island and Hilton Head, S. C., by Maj. Mason, for September and October, 1862.

18 April 1863, at Botany Bay and Bay Point, by * Maj. Wm. S. Stryker, for November and December, 1862, and January and February, 1863.

16 June 1863, at St. Helena, S. C., by Maj. Wm. S. Stryker, for March and April, 1863.

22 July 1863, at Morris Island, S. C., by Maj. Wm. S. Stryker, for May and June, 1863.

17 Oct. 1863, at Morris Island, S. C., by Maj. Flagg, for July and August, 1863.

28 Nov 1863, at Morris Island, S. C., by Maj. Wm. S. Stryker, for September and October, 1863.

February, 1864, at Morris and Small Islands, S. C., by Maj. Rucker, for November and December, 1863.

18 March 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C., by ——, for January and February, 1864.

10 Oct. 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va., by † Maj. O. M. Dorman, for March, April, May, June, July and August, 1864.

4 April 1865, at Wilmington, N. C., by Maj. Pulsifer, for September, October, November and December, 1864 (and not again till final muster-out — Concord, N. H.)

* Now Adjutant-General of New Jersey.
† A diary says "we were offered 7-30's at this payment."

PAY TABLE.

Private: Prior to 6 Aug. 1861 $11 per month, then $13 per month to 1 May 1864, then $16 per month.

Corporal: Same as private, but when private's pay was increased to $16, corporal's was increased to $18.

Sergeant: To 1 May 1864 $17 per month, afterwards $20.

1st Sergeant: To 1 May 1864 $20 per month, afterwards $24.

Sergeant-Major: To 1 May 1864 $21 per month, afterwards $26.

Commissary-Sergeant: Same as sergeant-major prior to 1 May 1864; after 1 May 1864 $22 per month.

Quartermaster-Sergeant: Same as commissary-sergeant prior to 1 May 1864; after 1 May 1864 $22 per month.

Hospital Steward: $30 per month (three classes in Regular Army, $30, $22 and $20); after 1 May 1864: first class $33, second class $25, third class $23.

Principal Musician: $21 per month; after 1 May 1864, $22 per month.

Musician: Same as private prior to and after 1 May 1864.

Wagoner: Same as private prior to and after 1 May 1864.
(The increase of 1 May 1864 was authorized by Act of Congress,—Public Resolution No. 122, approved 20 June 1864,—and promulgated by General Orders 216, War Department, 22 June 1864, to take effect as of 1 May 1864.)

Colonel: $95, six rations $54, and two servants $45: total $194, and $4 for forage.

Lieutenant-Colonel: $80, five rations $45, and two servants $45: total $170, and $3 for forage.

Major: $70, four rations $36, and two servants $45: total $151, and $3 for forage.

Surgeon: $80, four rations $36, and two servants $45: total $161, and forage for two horses in actual use.

Assistant-Surgeon: $70, four rations $36, one servant $22.50: total $128.50, and forage for two horses in actual use.

Chaplain $100: two rations $18, and no servants: total $118, and $1 for forage.

Quartermaster: Same as 1st lieutenant and $10 additional, and $2 for forage.

Commissary: This is inserted for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that there was no such officer as a regimental commissary.

Adjutant: Same as 1st lieutenant and $10 additional, and $2 for forage.

Captain: $60, four rations $36, and one servant $22.50: total, $118.50.

1st Lieutenant: $50, four rations $36, and one servant $22.50: total, $108.50.

2d Lieutenant: $45, four rations $36, and one servant $22.50: total, $103.50.

Leader of the Band: Same as 2d lieutenant.

Band: The law provided for 24 men, one-fourth of whom should be paid the same as sergeants of engineers $34; another fourth to be paid the same as corporals of engineers $20; the remaining half to be paid same as privates of engineers of the first class $17. The Band, however, made a different distribution of it. (See Band.)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Leaves of absence to officers were the same as furloughs to enlisted men — a privilege to be absent from duty for a specified time, and usually with the right to go where one pleased.

Leaves of absence were generally for thirty days, but there were (in the Third New Hampshire) variations from this, of seven, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five days. When an officer was sick or wounded and obtained a leave in consequence of it, he was said to have obtained a "sick leave."

In this latter case, particularly, if he was unable to return at the expiration of his leave, he was obliged to obtain a certificate from a regular physician to that effect, sworn to, etc., and a copy sent to Washington, and another to his regiment. This was usually made to cover a period of twenty days, the certificate affirming that the officer would be unable to travel for twenty days. This latter having expired, and still finding himself unable to travel, the process was repeated, covering another twenty days. This was the generally accepted limit, and thereafter the officer was liable to peremptory discharge for disability.

General Order 52, War Department, 14 May 1862, directed all officers on leave to rejoin their regiments at once, and actually revoked their "leaves." There were so many absent at the time, it was considered necessary and expedient to do this apparently unjust thing; but in many cases it worked hardship. It was found that the order above quoted was not having its desired effect.

General Order 61, War Department, 7 June 1862, provided that all officers absent with leave would be considered absent without leave if they did n't return to their regiments and posts within fifteen days.

This order permitted invalids (sick or wounded) to report to the Camp of Instruction at Annapolis (for the East), and at Camp Chase, Ohio (for the West). Apparently this order, even, did n't result as intended.

General Order 92, War Department, 31 July 1862, ordered (by the President) that on Monday, 11 Aug. 1862, all leaves of absence (and furloughs, too), by whosoever given (except by the War Department), be revoked and absolutely annulled. The only valid excuses will be: 1. An order of the War Department (leave); 2. Disability from wounds received in action; 3. Disability from disease that renders the officer unfit for military service.

The order very significantly adds that no officer able to visit watering places, places of amusement, etc., will be excused. The order further provides for a special muster on 18 August, to ascertain who were yet absent — pay to be stopped — to be dismissed the service, and none to be restored except through a court of inquiry and with the approval of the President. To make the order efficacious, the Secretary of War was authorized to appoint a commissioner from each State; and all marshals, mayors, chiefs of police, sheriffs, postmasters and justices of the peace, were authorized to arrest at $5 per head. There can be no doubt that the government meant "business" at that time.

General Order 100, War Department, 11 Aug. 1862 (the very day of the limit of previous order, No. 92), revoked so much of General Order 92 as related to extensions of sick leaves, and said no applications for such extensions need hereafter be made. The order further provided that all officers who have been absent more than sixty days on account of wounds or disease and still unable to rejoin, will be reported to the Adjutant-General for discharge.

General Order 326, War Department, 28 Sept. 1863, provided that officers might be sentenced by a general court-martial to be reduced to the ranks, for absence without leave, and to thus serve for three years or during the war.

General Order 383, War Department, 30 Nov 1863, authorized the commanders of geographical departments to grant leaves in accordance with the regulations; but no officer will be permitted to visit Washington, except by order of the War Department (special permit); and no extension will be granted by the War Department except on the approval of the officer granting the leave.

General Order 279, War Department, 10 Nov. 1864, directed that all leaves of absence (and furloughs, too — the order erroneously designates both as furloughs) of those fit for duty expire on the 14th (four days' notice), and all were ordered to report at once to the nearest draft rendezvous. The Provost Marshal-General was directed to enforce the order.

The first leave of absence granted to any officer of the Third New Hampshire was to Col. Fellows, in April, 1862, and the last to Capt. Woodbury. The latter rejoined the regiment only an hour or two after its arrival in Concord. There were cases where officers went home on recruiting service: with the veterans, March, 1864, and with the "expired term" men in August, 1864, and with the "discharged on order" men in June, 1865, which were subtantially leaves of absence.

Some of the cases were better than a "leave." Some of the short leaves were within the Department of the South, and Beaufort or St. Augustine, or Fernandina, were the places visited. (See list.)

FURLOUGHS.

Furloughs were simply authorized privileges to go home, or anywhere else, and generally for thirty days. These privileges were very desirable, and he who got one was called "a lucky dog." They were generally bestowed upon the most deserving, and there are instances where the same person had three furloughs. The term "furlough" for men is synonomous with "leave of absence" for officers. Sometimes men were furloughed because they were unable to do duty, either from sickness or wounds, and such were termed "sick furloughs." In some instances, where a hospital was overcrowded, those who were able to travel were furloughed to relieve the hospital. While the regiment was at Hilton Head, a large number of passes were given to Beaufort, for one, two, or three days, to visit friends in other regiments; but these were in no wise considered as furloughs.

Surg. Andrew J. H. Buzzell.

Asst. Surg. Charles A. Burnham.

Lieut. Alvan H. Libby,
Adjt.

The writer has made a memorandum of every furlough coming to his knowledge; and the list which he gives is not put forth as a complete list, but substantially correct as far as it purports to cover the ground. The list given is entirely exclusive of the re-enlisted men, each of whom received a furlough (except as noted), and need not be repeated. That some were ungrateful and ungracious enough not to return at the expiration of their furloughs (and this applies not only to those of the re-enlisted class, but to others as well) is sadly true.

Sometimes they simply overstayed just a week or so, you know, and then returned. These cases were generally treated with great liberality and leniency. Very, very few of such ever suffered further than in their own minds. They were generally at once restored to duty without trial, and some of them were actually promoted to warrants, and even to commissions. Another class of furloughs worthy of separate mention were those granted in October, 1864, to men in hospital, for the purpose of going home to vote at the November election. (Officers also had "leaves" for same purpose.)

Every man who had been taken prisoner and paroled, was entitled to a furlough of thirty days at once; but this was revoked 28 June 1862, by General Order 72, War Department, and all furloughs then unexpired were revoked and all ordered to report at certain named places at once (for the East, at Annapolis, Md.) This privilege was restored later.

General Order 78, War Department, 14 July 1862, directed that the granting of furloughs be discontinued, owing to the many evils arising. All furloughs (and leaves of absence) were revoked by General Order 92, War Department, 31 July 1862. (Noted elsewhere.)

By General Order 391, of 9 Dec. 1863, Commanders of Departments were authorized to grant furloughs to men in hospital within their commands. (Noted elsewhere.)

This latter was modified by enlarging the percentage from five per cent to twenty per cent by General Order 2, War Department, 2 Jan. 1864.

Furloughs were granted paroled men by General Order 122, War Department, 28 March 1864, to not over twenty per cent at a time from any post, and not over thirty days duration, and the time to be graduated by the distance to homes, and good conduct to be a pre-requisite. All furloughs (and leaves of absence), by whomsoever given, were revoked 10 Nov 1864 by General Order 279, War Department, to take effect the 14th, and all to report to the nearest draft rendezvous. The Provost Marshal General was directed and empowered to carry out the order.

One group of furloughed men must not be overlooked—the men who received this favor for their excellent conduct during the siege at Morris Island.

See list of furloughs, made as nearly correct as the limited information and data at hand will permit. The list does not include the re-enlisted men or the paroled men, all of whom were presumed to have had furloughs.

PROMOTIONS AND REDUCTIONS.

(NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.)

As a rule, fitness and worth (or their opposites) were considered; but there were many cases where personal reasons were paramount. Many of the cases of reduction were for the most trivial and capricious reasons, and frequently without due deliberation or inquiry as to obscure but mitigating facts. The above statement may be more readily accepted, by observing the fact that in several instances the same persons were almost immediately promoted again to their former places.

At least one such case (really a group of cases) can be seen in Co. B; and the reductions took place at Washington, and under circumstances very like these. Squads of say ten men each from each company were permitted to go to the city daily, by rotation, to see the Capitol and some other objects of interest, and always charged to behave their best and have their

brasses eclipsed only by the sun at its meridian height. For some slight variation in the prescribed straight jacket, several of B's non-coms. got reduced. As the Captain himself did not make a good record for the Captain of Co. B, it may be inferred that he acted too hastily. This much in semi-justification of these non-coms.

The supposition was that promotions among non-coms. should be by seniority, etc., the same as in commissions; but many a corporal and many a sergeant reckoned without his host. They were "jumped." This means that a corporal appointed later than the other seven, may be appointed a sergeant to fill a vacancy; or a private may be appointed 1st sergeant, "jumping" all the eight corporals and four sergeants. This was more than once the case. Of course there was "kicking" in consequence: some resigned their warrants rather than submit to the humiliation, as they called it. Or a sergeant was "jumped" over the 1st sergeant to a commission. More cases need not be cited.

When a corporal or sergeant was reduced, the process was familiarly termed "stripes (chevrons) taken off." The method of reduction (or promotion either) was by the captain calling on the colonel with the complaint or recommendation, as the case might be; and the result was an order emanating from headquarters of the regiment, and read on parade, reducing "Corp. John Smith of Co. Q to the ranks, for insubordination or incompetency, etc.; and Private James Smith is promoted to Corporal of Co Q, *vice* Corp. John Smith reduced, and he will be obeyed and respected accordingly."

One peculiar case happened on St. Helena Island, S. C., in June, 1863, where a company (nameless now and evermore), by some hocus pocus, had more than the regular number (8) of corporals. Just how to deal with this hydra-headed difficulty was a vexed conundrum for several days. Finally a compromise was effected, by several of the corporals agreeing to surrender their warrants and permit the Colonel to appoint anew or substitute other names, not to exceed the regulation *eight*. They would n't *resign* — no, not at all, but simply surrendered; and it was conceded that neither of them could be reduced, for none had committed any offence whatever. What might have been the result if these generous-hearted corporals had not thus vacated their offices, one can hardly predict.

The "will be obeyed and respected accordingly" attachment to every order of promotion, caused a smile to play around the mouths of the privates, especially if the promotion was to the dignified position of a corporal, as a corporal got no more pay than a private, till after 1 May 64. When the increase came, the major part of the smiling disappeared, and the corporal was treated with increased respect. The reducing of a non-com. was sometimes termed "breaking" him.

EXTRA DUTY

(INCLUDING EXTRA DUTY, DAILY DUTY, SPECIAL DUTY, DETACHED SERVICE.)

The line of demarkation is not strictly drawn between certain kinds of classified service. By this it is intended to refer only to duties other than the ordinary duties of soldiers, such as drilling, cleaning up (policing) the parade ground, eating one's own rations, sleeping, marching, fighting, polishing one's gun-barrel, etc. In order to give a general idea of the different classifications, it may be said that if a soldier was detailed as company cook, with the responsibilities attendant thereon, he was on *daily duty*. He might or might not be thus reported on the morning report. But just as sure as an order was issued, or a custom came into vogue (even though it was temporarily so) of accounting for every man, just so surely the cook was reported as on "daily duty." Generally there were two of these functionaries; but at the last of the war, when companies had dwindled to mere squads, only one cook was permitted to hold office in a company Under "daily duty" were also included the nurses and attendants in the regimental

hospital, the clerk at regimental headquarters, the adjutants, the quartermasters and the commissaries. To these were added the orderly at headquarters and adjutants, the man who assisted the commissary in drawing and dealing out (issuing) the rations, the man for similar duties with the quartermaster. Another addition to the daily duty men might be the regimental farrier and regimental armorer. Those named practically included all the daily duty men of a regiment; and yet the list may be still further extended by a few (very, very few) men reported as officer's servants; and in some cases — particularly after we lost all our beautiful wagons — the company wagoners were reported as on daily duty.

In many cases, and apparently no rule about it, some of these men enumerate dunder "daily duty" were on "extra duty": that is, they were paid a small sum extra [twenty-five cents, I think. — D.E.] per day; and this was true in case of the regimental armorer.

The dividing line between "daily duty" and "extra duty" was indistinct, misty and crooked. In the case where the regiment almost as a whole (really large daily details) worked on the fortifications at Hilton Head, extra pay was promised, so it was said; and as the regulations required ten consecutive days' labor to entitle one to its benefits, that regulation proved our bane. For lo! nine days did we labor and get in our work; but on the tenth, where, O where, were we? Answer: In camp, disgusted, disappointed, forlorn.

"Extra duty" also meant where a man was detailed to go to headquarters of the post, say to work in the quartermaster's department as clerk, or as saddler, or as storekeeper, or as wagoner, or clerk at the post adjutant's, and the like. If the duty was at the post, near home, so to speak, he was reported as on "extra duty." If, however, he was sent to another post or a long distance from his regiment, so as to be entirely disconnected, then he was reported as on "detached service." As an example of "detached service," the various recruiting parties sent North were good illustrations; and this will include the party sent home after conscripts in July, 1863, from Morris Island. Officers were frequently detached for various purposes. Our first illustration of this was when Col. Fellows was detached, in January, 1862, to command the Post of Hilton Head. Another, when Adjt. Libby was detached at St. Helena to be Gen. Strong's A.A.A.-G. The tables (lists) will furnish further examples. The men who were to be transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps were reported for awhile as on detached service.

The necessities of the service demand the services of many officers and men, which circumstances actually require shall be selected from regiments in the field. Is there a store-house to be built, either for quartermaster, commissary or ordnance stores? Who will build it? Certain men known to be carpenters are selected and detailed for the purpose. Hospitals (all kinds) must be supplied with nurses and surgeons. Military posts must have commanders and adjutants, and orderlies and clerks. The posts must also have a post or depot quartermaster, a post or depot commissary and a post or depot ordnance officer, etc.; and each must be supplied with clerks, orderlies, and men to do the manual labor. Wagons must be used to convey material from one point to another, and wagoners to care for them. Vessels must be unloaded of their stores, and vessels must be loaded for operations within a department, and so on.

The lists given are as complete as the writer has been able to make them, from the limited material at hand. They may not be correct in every detail, may not be absolutely correct as to every date named; but in the main, the list may be relied on.

It will be observed that many men were detailed several times, and some appear to be on some other kind of duty than the handling of a gun, almost continually; but the only solution of this (from a charitable standpoint) is that they were found specially fitted for the particular duty, and for this reason were retained. Some of the positions were pleasant and easy and were striven for, and some jealous eyes were cast; but the volume of this latter was quite limited.

If, in examining the lists, it shall appear that one company enjoyed greater privileges than another, it is fair to say that the apparent difference may not be a real one, but possibly accounted for in the fact that the data of that company was more fully supplied to the writer.

Sometimes an officer was reported on "special duty"; but this term never applied to a soldier. "Special duty" included courts-martial, boards of survey and the like.

The writer had almost forgotten that noble band, the pioneer corps, which may be properly called either special duty or daily duty. These were armed with axe and shovel, in addition to the usual gun, etc. A few men of each company were selected for this duty; and when on the march, if a tree needed to be cut down, or a marshy spot needed coduroying, or filling up, the pioneers were called upon to do it. They were rarely taken away from their companies, and were not excused from guard duty. In nearly all cases of daily duty or extra duty, the man turned in his gun and equipments, having no use for them.

THE BELVIDERE'S EXPERIENCE.

It should be understood, as a foundation for this sketch, that the *Belvidere* was one of Sherman's expeditionary fleet, and was not a very large steamer, but rather small — a side-wheeler. It was one of the two selected to carry the horses, wagons, etc., of the First Brigade (Gen. Viele's), the other being the *Philadelphia*. This of course necessitated the personal attendance of the hostlers and wagoners, to which may be added an infantry officer and small guard. As the *Belvidere* took on board the horses, hostlers, wagons and wagoners of the Third New Hampshire, the fortunes (really misfortunes) of that craft will be related, and perhaps form an interesting article.

The 18th of October, 1861, was the day of embarkation — that is, the embarkation began; but our Third New Hampshire men and horses got as far as the wharf and then stopped. There was some mistake somewhere. They stopped on the wharf all night; and it rained, too — a wet, chilly rain.

The 19th dawned on our little group of horses and hostlers; and the sun rose, and it also set, but no change in the situation. No rations all day. Food abundant, but none to eat. By evening, our men got a little desperate and went to the Quartermaster of the Twenty-first Massachusetts with their tale of woe; and he obtained rations for them, the first in thirty hours. They retired to their little plank beds that night with full stomachs; but the sun of the 20th rose again, and not much change for the better. All day, same. At night, our Capt. Clark, who was Harbor Master, came to the squad's relief and, learning they had not stored away any breakfast or dinner, arranged with Capt. Scull, Gen. Viele's Commissary, to order supper for them from the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and also put all hands on board the *Belvidere*.

Next morning, the 21st (Sunday), the *Belvidere* ran out into deep water and anchored. In the evening, up anchor and ran alongside the *Ocean Queen*, and took from her fifteen hundred bushels of oats, stowing them on deck. Next day, 22d, the *Belvidere* steamed away for Fort Monroe to join the fleet, the major part of which had already gone. A hard blow was experienced on the way, and the enormous pile of oats on deck added to the danger, though the Fort was reached without damage.

On the 24th, Lieut. Dunbar of the Forty-eighth New York came on board the *Belvidere* and took charge of the men and horses. Already the men had begun to be filled with fears as to the sea-worthiness of the *Belvidere*, and the first fruit of this was on the 25th, when two men, who were not enlisted men, left the steamer. Their names were C. Heath and D. Cate. Twenty-five men from the Forty-eighth New York came on board the 26th as a guard.

The *Belvidere* started with the fleet October 29, and kept up with it till nightfall. The range of the lights on the other steamers was then lost, and the *Belvidere* was headed nearer the shore. By midnight, the

wind was blowing very hard. On the morning of the 30th, at 4 A.M., Jackman of F (afterward Adjutant) took his turn at watching the horses. [It is chiefly from his diary that this chapter is written. — D. E.] At daylight, it was discovered that the *Belvidere* was off the coast of North Carolina and about thirty miles from Cape Hatteras. During the day they fell in with the *Com. Perry* of the fleet, and passed two gunboats, one at 10 and the other at 11 A.M. Heavy swells and strong head-winds blowing. About 1 P.M. an attempt was made to run into Hatteras Inlet, but without success. So they ran out toward and near a gunboat, and dropped anchor off Hatteras Shoals.

Hoisted anchor again early on the 31st, and overtook the fleet by noon. At this time it was quite pleasant, — a calm before a storm, — and they kept up with the fleet all day and all that night. Friday, 1 Nov., clouds, rain and a double rainbow. The captain of the *Belvidere* predicted a blow. At noon the gale began, and the *Belvidere's* crew could see the fleet scatter and disappear, while strange forebodings filled their minds. The *Belvidere* steered straight for the *Wabash*, as if safety lay in that direction. About 4 P.M. they tried to set the fore-sail, but the crew lost its grip on it, and it flapped terribly, starting the upper deck off the hull more than six inches. About 5 o'clock the gangway boards were smashed in. At dark the *Belvidere* had forged considerably ahead of the *Wabash*, though not very near to it, being more inshore. The men were terribly sick and more or less fearful of what might happen. The situation was made more interesting by the slipping down of the horses, and the almost vain attempts to place them on their feet again. At 7 o'clock they had an actual *pile* of four horses, but the indefatigable labors of the hostlers for more than an hour succeeded in reducing the pile. This little diversion was followed by a joint effort of all hands, including the soldiers; and the main spanker was hoisted, the *Belvidere* being put head to the wind. Then the soldiers were desired to assist the carpenter in strengthening the bow. They were all well at it, when a tremendous sea stove in the bulwarks and came near washing every man overboard. The next move was to adopt measures to protect the engine. A loose horse, beyond control, had to be killed — literally pounded to death, there being no refined methods then in vogue, or tools of the "cruelty society" on board. The horses continued to be thrown violently down, and the getting of them up again was a very dangerous pastime and to a certain extent had to be dispensed with. Several choked to death. This was no pleasure excursion, no holiday picnic. At midnight a *quasi* conference was held — a death conference; for the great question to solve was, Shall we kill all the horses and throw them overboard? The question was not much debated, as debate had hardly begun when the rudder chain broke. To the credit of Maine's sturdy six-footers be it said, that at this juncture a Maine man (hostler of the Eighth Maine) caught the end of the chain and held it, Samson-like, till it could be made fast. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, the tiller broke; but the wheel was lashed, and the *Belvidere* very kindly permitted to go where she liked — and that was wherever the winds and waves chose. We who were on the staunch *Atlantic* thought we had a hard time; but what of our fellows on the *Belvidere?*

A leak was discovered soon after this, and almost simultaneously came word from the engineer that the shaft had become wrenched; and every man could at once perceive that the engine labored terribly hard at each revolution. "Good Lord! what next?" At this juncture the captain decided to turn about. Now, turning about in a heavy sea is no child's play, nor is it a safe thing to do. As the bow of the *Belvidere* was turned northward, she was struck by a heavy sea on the starboard side, smashing it in. The turn being completed, they had then the winds and the waves in their favor. Upon the discovery of two sails, a flag of distress was hoisted, which was not seen or, being seen, was not heeded.

Early on the morning of the 3d, Cape Lookout was made and a steamer was seen rapidly approaching, and also a man-of-war going South. When the former was within two miles of the *Belvidere*, the man-of-war turned and chased it into an inlet. That it was a rebel steamer, and that the *Belvidere*

had almost providentially been saved from capture, there was no doubt. At noon, two more sails were seen; and when within two miles of the *Belvidere*, one turned back, and the other came forward as fast as steam and sail could carry it. The captain and the crew, too, of the *Belvidere* now thought themselves about to be captured, and set all sail, endeavoring to escape. A shot from the bow-gun of the stranger caused the *Belvidere* to heave to. The stranger came alongside and, to the immeasurable relief of the frightened crew, proved to be the U.S. Stmr. *Albatross*. The officers scrutinized the papers of the unfortunate *Belvidere* and then went on their way The *Belvidere* arrived off Hatteras Inlet late in the afternoon and signalled for a pilot. Got the pilot; but the water proved too shallow, and the *Belvidere* again steered northward for Fort Monroe, arriving there the 4th. Everything was landed, the men and horses being put into Camp Hamilton, near Fort Monroe. The Quartermaster of the Naval Brigade took temporary charge of the horses. Jackman's diary says at this point, "Mr. McHalpin, the sutler, treated us very kindly." No soldier needs to have any explanation of the depth of meaning in those few words. Again, his diary of the 5th says: "Got a large tent from the Naval Brigade Camp. The lieutenant commanding brigade gave us five dollars' worth of sutler's tickets and the sutler gave us five dollars worth more." Here is generosity; here is kindness! and let it be recorded. The diary says again: "6th. We've hired a negro to cook for us, and we've a room to sleep in. We lost twenty horses from the *Belvidere*." On the 12th, the report reached these isolated men that Port Royal had been taken. The *Belvidere* arrived back on the 15th from Baltimore, repaired; and the men went on board again, the 16th. A diary of that date says, "Hadderkeggerlarga." This may be supposed to be some mild form of preventative of sea sickness, as they were about to go to sea again; or, possibly, something to hang over the bow, to drip in a storm and smooth the waves!

They hoisted anchor at six A.M. 17th, and passed Cape Henry by nine A.M. and Hatteras at midnight. On the 17th, at night, they ran across the U.S. Stmr. *Alabama*, at anchor, blockading, the officers of which told the *Belvidere's* captain to keep further out to sea, or get caught by rebel privateers or hit by some shore battery.

The *Belvidere* arrived at Port Royal the 20th, about noon. Jackman's diary says, "Everybody glad to see us; thought us lost. Capt. Randlett came on board." The story is told.

There were on board the *Belvidere*, of the Third New Hampshire, nearly as follows: G, W. W Ballard, with Col. Fellows' horse; B, Woodbury Berry, with Lieut.-Col. Jackson's horse; F. Ross C. Duffee, with Maj. Bedel's horse; Tommy (colored), with Quartermaster Nesmith's horse; F, L. N. Jackman with Adjt. Hill's horse; F, R. H. Mygatt, with Surg. Moulton's horse; ———. with Chaplain Hill's horse.

Wagoners.— A, W L. Bennett (with Dr. Eaton's horse); B, Chas. A. Dearborn; C, Edmund Hackett; D, Geo. R. James; E, M. P Donley; F, Joel H. Rhodes; G, Hoyt (did n't embark — discharged at Annapolis); H, Beniah Colby; I, George H. Smith; K, James M. Hyde.

THE '61 MEN GOING HOME.

'Twas the 23d of August, 1864; and with that date all those original men who had not re-enlisted or been otherwise disposed of by discharge, death, etc., severed their connection with the regiment by muster-out. The event of muster-out, so important to the persons interested, had long been looked forward to with anticipation of pleasure and relief. The complete list of men, as shown by the official returns, was as follows: A, 30; B, 33; C, 40; D, 18; E, 25; F, 26; G, 20; H, 14; I, 23; K, 26; non-commissioned staff 5: total, 260. Many of these men were absent from various causes — wounds, sickness and the like — and did not, some of them, get actually mustered out till later.

Capt. Houghton (who says there were actually about one hundred and eighty in all) went in charge of the detachment, and was accompanied by the Chaplain, the only officer who was mustered out at the time — and also

by Lieuts. Hazen and Hitchcock, the two latter going home by order, but really on leave. The Fourth New Hampshire Band, Walter Dignam, leader, escorted the men about a mile from camp. There was considerable dissatisfaction among the men as to their treatment about the time of muster-out; *i.e.*, between that day and hour and their final departure for home. The writer, though not personally present (writers seldom are), is of the opinion that it was one of those cases where nobody is to blame. One man, in his diary, goes so far as to say that the men were kept in service after their terms had expired; but he is correct only on the basis of date of enlistment, which is not the correct basis. The three years is based on "muster-in," and not on the "enlistment." The men knew this, or ought to have known it: but one's wishes — in that case, the anxiety to go home — often govern instead of facts.

The detachment started for the Landing (Bermuda Hundred wharf) in the afternoon, taking with them a set of colors (see Colors and Color Guard), of which they all felt justly proud. (It may here be noted that almost simultaneously with the departure of the '61 men, the regiment was ordered away and started at once toward Petersburg.) Remained all night at the Landing and took steamer for Fort Monroe about 9 A.M. next morning (25th), arriving there about 4 P.M. A barrel of corned beef had been put on the steamer for hunger-appeasing purposes: and this beef is still *fresh* in the memories of those who partook of it. Here the men expected to be paid off; but fortune was fickle, and there was no distribution of greenbacks. At 5 P.M. they were on their way to Baltimore, up the beautiful Chesapeake, adown which they came in October, 1861, to join the fleet in Hampton Roads. On reaching their destination, early on the morning of the 26th, the men breakfasted at a public lunch room. Baltimore was always an interesting point; and many of the men tried to "do the city" in the few short hours of their stay. The next section of the journey was by cars to Philadelphia. Here they "teaed and toasted," crossed over to the Amboy line that night, reaching New York about noon of the 27th. A halt was made at the Park Barracks, near the Battery where dinner was served. In New York, and no money! This was truly a deplorable combination. One can't see New York if he's impecunious. Some of the men, however, were invited out, and did see a small part of the metropolis. Such was the effect on them that while the detachment was on the pier ready to board (not forcibly) a Norwich Line steamer, these sight-seers persisted in explaining and describing all they had seen to their fellows; and while thus engaged the steamer hauled off and left the whole party

A later and slower boat, the ——, of the same line, took the party at about 5 P.M. away from the giddy city, *en route* to New Hampshire. At Norwich, Conn., next morning (Sunday, 28th), a special train was provided, after telegraphing to New Hampshire, and they were soon whirling away for the green hills, etc., arriving at Concord, *via* Worcester, Nashua and Manchester, at about half-past two in the afternoon.

The party was met at the depot by Adjt.-Gen. Natt Head (the indefatigable) and members of the Governor's Staff, besides a large crowd of people to give cordial welcome. A procession was formed, and the gallant heroes were escorted to Phenix Hall, 'mid the strains of martial music and the ringing of church bells. Adjt.-Gen. Head, taking Capt. Houghton's arm, headed the procession, which on arrival at the Phenix found not only a large committee on reception, but in addition, Gov. Gilmore and several other State officials on the platform. Here Capt. Houghton, in a few well-chosen words, turned over his men and the colors to the hospitality and custody of the State. Capt. Dow's letter to the Governor respecting the colors was at the same time handed to the Governor. Gov. Gilmore and Adjt.-Gen. Head both warmly welcomed the veterans; and soon after these tired and hungry men and their entertainers were seated around the well-filled tables in the Phenix dining room. It need not be related that our returned soldiers acquitted themselves well at this little pastime. This over, and it was arranged that the men should remain in Concord till next morning, when they were furnished transportation to their homes, to return in a few days for final payment.

On Monday, 5 Sept. 1864, the men reassembled at Concord, when they received their final pay and discharges. Maj. Henry S. MacFarland was the paymaster, and the payment took place at his office, Main Street. Adieux were in order, and the heroes of many a fight scattered to various points, becoming citizens once more.

Dr. Buzzell of the regiment was present at the paying off, being on special duty among the general hospitals; and having a desire to see the men once more, was unable or resist the temptation. Capt. Houghton never returned to the regiment (see his personal sketch). Lieut. Hazen returned to regiment in November, 1864, having been detained by sickness. Lieut. Hitchcock returned to regiment in September, 1864.

COMPANY FUNDS.

[Contributed by Capt. R. W. Woodbury.]

The army ration is a liberal allowance of all necessaries for the support of the soldier; and so liberal is it, that to actually use all that is allowed, is to waste a portion thereof. A company in garrison may, therefore, take from the post commissary a lesser amount of any or all of the various items constituting the ration, and in lieu thereof receive cash at the cost price of the supplies. If the men cannot consume all to which they are entitled, then the drawing of the full ration is evidently unnecessarily expensive to the government on account of transportation, and at the same time it educates the soldiers in wasteful habits. If, therefore, the government can reduce the amount of transportation by the payment of money to the soldiers, and the latter are satisfied with the exchange, it is certainly a gain to both. The fact is, that the soldiers are not only satisfied, but gratified; because with this fund may be procured for them some of the luxuries of life — food, books, sports. Such changes in their food constitute an agreeable relief from the plainer and more substantial edibles supplied by the government. Beans, hard-tack and mess beef can have no substitute for the necessities of the soldier; but a mess of "flap-jacks" satisfies the stomach and relieves from that feeling so destructive of the *morale* of the soldier — the being "tired of it."

The company fund, therefore, when carefully managed by a thoughtful and honest council (composed of the commissioned officers of the company), may be made an engine of great power; and it may be reasonably claimed that as between two companies, one with a large fund liberally employed for the men, and the other having none or little, the difference in the spirit of the two organizations is largely in favor of the former. From this statement it will be inferred that all companies do not enjoy company funds, which is the fact; and when they do not, the fault is entirely with the commanders, and nobody else. The drawing of the company rations may be attended to by a non-commissioned officer or even the company cook; but that fact will not relieve the company commander from any real responsibility. He must know and see to it that every soldier and subordinate performs the duty assigned him — that every detail is properly attended to; and if not, why not. He is the father, who exercises a wise thoughtfulness for all those who have surrendered to him their right to watch for and protect their interests, and that responsibility he cannot waive or transfer. The captain who forgot what his volunteer men had given up, and who forgot that he was the only man living who could best protect their interests, and that it had been made his sacred duty to do so, should have been in the ranks and not in command of them.

In times of peace the uses of the company fund are largely increased. Companies may remain in the same barracks for years, and their savings buy them libraries, luxuries for the table, and even billiard tables. Many such cases are seen at the present time in the various regular army posts; and it is probable that a company which could show nothing in this line, and had no fund, would be declared at its first inspection to have something radically wrong in its management.

There were some officers in the Third New Hampshire who never permitted the rations to be drawn for their men without being personally present, if able. These officers won the love of their men, and held it; for this determination to protect them at the commissary's was but an illustration of the disposition and character of the officer generally. The men were quick to "catch on" to the *finesse* of character possessed by those in authority; and he who established himself with them had but to command to be obeyed with cheerfulness.

The subject is worthy of illustration. The writer has before him the Company Fund account of Co. F for the last four months of 1863 (all Morris Island). 1st Lieut. Wadsworth was its commanding officer: —

1863.		
Sept.,	Capt. Randlett turned over to him	$150.68
"	Rec'd from Capt. Wyman, savings for August	19.85
Oct.,	" " " " " " September	19.65
Nov.,	" " " " " " October	58.50
"	" " Recruits	22.00
Dec.,	" " Capt. Wyman, savings for November	50.70
"	" " " " " " December	65.50
	Total	$386.88

Here are some of the expenditures: Paid cook $10.00, sundries for wounded men 4.70, groceries 14.11, corn meal 1.25, 5 bbls. potatoes 25.00, 4 bush. sweet potatoes 8, 3 gals. molasses 1.68, 60 lbs. beans 3.50, meal, molasses and onions 3.15, blacking and brushes 7.60, 1 bbl. onions 7 5 bbls. potatoes 20.00, 1 bbl. beets 4.50, 1 bbl. onions 4.50, 1 bbl. turnips 4.50, 1 bbl. flour 5.00, 50 lbs. codfish 3.75, 25 lbs. lard 5.00, dried apples 3.75, 20 lbs. sugar 2.50, 15 prs. white gloves 3.75. (Cream tartar, saleratus, spices, etc., also appear in the list.) Balance on hand 1 Jan. 1864, $79.22.

A good story is told of one of the officers of the regiment. It was said that his chief delight in respect to his company fund was in its size. On one occasion, when wounded, it was necessary to turn the fund over to his successor. This he did with many a sigh. On his return, however, he was almost ready to weep. For his successor had made most excellent use of the money, and the men had fared sumptuously.

RECRUITING AND RECRUITS.

Enough has already been written about these two subjects at various appropriate points, and it only remains to group the various recruiting parties, attaching such memoranda as may be applicable and apropos, first giving the list of the most valuable orders from the War Department in reference to recruiting: —

No.	Date.	No.	Date.
105	3 Dec. 1861	245	28 July 1863
3	11 Jan. 1862	305	11 Sept. 1863
33	3 April 1862	345	19 Oct. 1863
49	1 May 1862	366	13 Nov. 1863
60	6 June 1862	400	28 Dec. 1863
74	7 July 1862	16	11 Jan. 1864
77	11 July 1862	20	14 Jan. 1864
88	25 July 1862	38	1 Feb. 1864
108	16 Aug. 1862	131	31 March 1864
38	10 Feb. 1863	227	9 July 1864
191	25 June 1863	272	15 Oct. 1864
216	14 July 1863		

The first party sent North for recruits left the regiment 2 Jan. 1862. It comprised Capt. R. F. Clark of A, Lieut. O. M. Dearborn of D, Sergt. F. L. Morrill of A, Sergt. J. W. Akerman of D, Corp. J. W. Goodwin of A, and Mus. N. W. Gove. They returned 4 May 1862, to Edisto Island.

Second Party: Lieut. W H. Cornelius of D, Lieut. H. S. Dow of I, Sergt. F A. Dunn of B, Corp. J. W Brown of K, Corp. J. Ackerman of F, Pr. A. Moulton of G. They left the regiment 9 July 1862, returning singly (except the two last named) at various times from 9 Jan. 1863 to 19 Jan. 1864. This does not apply, however, to Sergt. F. A. Dunn, who was discharged for disability, at Concord, 1 Oct. 1862.

Third Party: Lieut. H. C. Handerson of G, Sergt. C. McDonald of E, Sergt. L. F. Place of I, Sergt. T. Casey of C, Pr. A. La Mudge of H, Pr. W L. Dodge of D, Pr. T. Hanson of A. They went North 15 Sept. 1862, returning (with the exception of Sergt. C. McDonald, discharged for disability) at various times (singly) from 9 January to 25 June 1863. Sergt. L. F Place was commissioned 2d Lieutenant during his absence.

Fourth Party: Col. J. H. Jackson, Capt. R. F. Clark of A, Sergt. J. H. Hitchcock of I, Sergt. C. E. Hazen of E, Sergt. D. Eldredge of K, Corp. L. N Jackman of F, Pr. W Berry of B, Pr. Geo. F. Lord of B. This party, known as the conscript detail, left the regiment 22 July 1863, arriving back at dates between 18 Nov. 1863 and 19 Jan. 1864. Sergt. C. E. Hazen returned as 2d Lieutenant; Pr. Geo. F Lord was discharged at Concord for expiration of term.

Fifth Party: This detail comprised Sergt. G. W. McIntire of G, Sergt. T. M. Carr of H, Sergt. Geo. Perkins of D. They left the regiment 22 Dec. 1863. The first two re-enlisted while absent, but McIntire did not return from his furlough. Sergts. Geo. Perkins and T. M. Carr returned, date uncertain. They were both killed in action — one 16 August; the other 27 Oct. 1864.

Capt. H. S. Dow of B also went North on similar service 20 Sept. 1864. He did not return, but was mustered out at Concord, under Circular 75. W D., A.-G.O.

BOAT INFANTRY PICKET.

About 12 Aug. 1863, boats armed with naval boat howitzers were placed in the creeks between Morris and James Islands, and also up nearer Sumter. These were manned mostly by the infantry, specially detailed, and organized and rationed separately. Their camp was near the site of the "Swamp Angel." These boats did a sort of picket duty of the most hazardous kind. In addition, there were booms (heavy logs) fastened across certain creeks. The rebels had a similar force on duty; and it was very singular indeed that so few collisions occurred. It need hardly be said that the entire duty was at night.

The first commander was Maj. Sandford of the Seventh Connecticut. He was succeeded by Capt. Ferris of the same regiment, and he by Capt. John Hennessey of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania. Capt. Hennessey was in command at the time when Lieuts. Edgerly and Hazen of the Third New Hampshire were attached to the force. These boats were rowed about the waters of the harbor and adjacent creeks, and like spectres they stole up even to near Sumter's walls — and in one case actually rowed completely around it. The men were thoroughly organized and drilled, and used special signals to do this or that, to advance, retreat, or remain perfectly silent. The writer finds several of the Third New Hampshire detailed for duty in this force, and one detail as late as 14 Feb. 1864.

THE SUTLER.

"A subtle man
Was the sutler man,
No joker man was he;
That a sutler man
Was a subtle man,
All soldiers do agree."— BJONES.

That much maligned individual — the sutler — was an important factor in the late struggle; and no old soldier who has a spark of poetry in him can refrain from indulging in a verse or two at the bare mention of the aforesaid factor. Hence the writer may be pardoned for quoting a single verse.

Mr. —— served the Third New Hampshire first, at Concord, but did not follow us to Long Island. There a new man (see later) made attempts to carry on the traffic, but with indifferent success; for the very wildness of the scenery, and our remoteness from civilization, seemed to stimulate the boys to acts of violence — in other words, to raid the sutler, with all those words imply. He followed us to Washington,— at a safe distance though, not going at the same time,— and set up his tent again; but the boys were again panicky: and this feeling being largely superinduced by the magnificent prices of the goods, they again committed a military offence, and by a preconcerted and joint arrangement dropped his tent, by cutting nearly every guy rope at the same moment. This cruel blow ended the raid business.

We breathed easier and temporarily bought our goods elsewhere. But let us go backward a little in history.

On 27 June 1861, by General Order 38, War Department, all regulations regarding the appointment of sutlers were declared "off," and that thereafter all sutlers be appointed by the Secretary of War. This raised a breeze of no small magnitude, as the war was fairly well inaugurated, and many sutlers had been appointed and had laid in their stocks of goods, canned and otherwise. This order didn't get around, so to speak, very lively: and it follows that the appointments were made for some time after the date of the order. In fact, the order seemed to go southward, but not northward.

Gen. Sherman's order of 9 Sept. 1861 (his first order to us) announced the appointment (by the Secretary of War, of course) of Mr. S. F. B. Barr as "sutler to the command," and directed us to receive him as such.

The little affair noted above as happening at Washington was probably the cause of an order from Gen. Viele on 1 Oct. 1861, that "a sutler having been appointed for Gen. Sherman's division, he will be entitled to all the rights appertaining to the position, etc." (He referred to Mr. Barr.)

Sutler or no sutler, we now hie away to Hilton Head, where early in 1862, by General Order 111, War Department, 30 Dec. 1861, we learn that the sutler will no longer have a lien on a soldier's pay for what little knick-nacks he buys of him.

Sutlers almost without number appeared at Hilton Head, soon after occupation; and we were actually over-sutlered in a general way, though we had no regimental sutler. Quite a town sprung up near Headquarters, and the sutlers actually numbered so many, that one street was named — and properly — "Robbers' Row." Though Mr. Barr accompanied the expedition, the influx of other sutlers soon after completely destroyed what individuality he had. For some reason not apparent to the writer, Gen. Sherman announced, by General Order 16, on 5 March 1862, that the Secretary of War had revoked the appointment of Mr. Barr, and each regiment would thereafter be permitted to appoint a sutler. None was so appointed for the Third New Hampshire. Many preferred to go to the Head, as it was called, when anything was wanted.

The absence of a regimental sutler led to all sorts of trading in the regiment. One would buy a barrel of apples, and peddle them out. Others traded in stationery, and some traded in bowie knives, others field glasses, others military outfits or parts of such, etc., etc. Other instances have been noted in the history proper. General Order 27, War Department, 21 March 1862, provided for the appointment of regimental sutlers through the brigade commanders (if troops were brigaded), the commissioned officers of the regiment to make the selection, and the name to be sent to the Adjutant-General of the army for appointment.

This order was really an Act of Congress, and it provided a list of articles to be sold; and as the reader may desire to see the list, here it is: "Apples, dried apples, oranges, figs, lemons, butter, cheese, milk, syrup, molasses, raisins, emery, crocus, armor oil, soap, shaving soap, pencils, candles, crackers, wallets, brooms, comforters, boots, pocket looking-glasses, pins, gloves, leather, tin wash-basins, shirt buttons, pocket handkerchiefs, rotten stone, suspenders, scissors, shoe strings, Bristol brick, horn and brass buttons, newspapers, books, tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, black-

ing, blacking brushes, clothes brushes, tooth brushes, hair brushes, coarse combs, fine combs, stationery, razors, razor straps, needles, thread, knives. But no intoxicating liquor shall be sold. A list of the goods to be sold to be kept posted in the sutler's tent, a copy to be at headquarters of the brigade and regiment, and one sent to Washington. Prices to be fixed by a board composed of the commanding officer of the brigade, and the surgeon, quartermaster and commissary. The same corresponding ranks to be a board, if a regiment is not attached to a brigade. Sutlers to have a lien on the pay of officers and men of not over one-sixth of their month's pay, for goods sold them within that month. This amount (one-sixth or less) to be charged on the pay-roll, deducted and handed over to the sutler."

Sutlers were forbidden (by this act) to sell on credit to more than one-fourth of a man's pay within the month, and they were forbidden to use the quartermaster's wagons for transportation of their goods.

By General Order 97, War Department, 7 Aug. 1862, sutlers were notified that it was unlawful for postmasters or others to sell a stamped envelope for more than its face. Sutlers deemed this a stab at their liberty and a cruel blow to free trade. This was supplemented on 14 Sept. 1862 by a War Department order forbidding these gentlemen the further use of regimental wagons.

By General Order 35, War Department, 7 Feb. 1863, the following list of articles was added to the list allowed to be sold by General Order 27 of 1862: Canned meats, canned oysters, dried beef, smoked tongues, poultry, sauce-pans, uniform clothing (for officers), socks, trimmings (for uniforms), canned vegetables, fresh vegetables, pepper, mustard, yeast-powder, coffee pot (tin), tin plates, tin cups, knives, forks, spoons, shoes, pickles, sardines, bologna sausage, eggs, buckwheat flour, mackerel, codfish, twine, wrapping papers, shirts, drawers.

A diary mentions a sutler under date of 9 Feb. 1864, as if the regiment had one; and this would apparently be substantiated by the following, clipped from our Chaplain's diary of 26 March 1864. He says: "Gathered up $8,000 today, and got it off (by express). This is not half as much as I got before we had a sutler." There is a singular tinge of sadness in the words; but evidently the sutler was smiling.

A diary of 10 Sept. 1864 says: "The sutler of the Sixty-seventh Ohio is to be our sutler, and he is trusting the boys." (The officers guaranteed the bills.) See main story, 9 Oct. 1864, for further mention of the sutler. His name is Lawlor.

As a diary shows that purchases were made of the Seventh Connecticut sutler, C. S. Shattuck, in August and September, 1864, it would appear that Mr. Lawlor was indeed a new man so far as the Third New Hampshire was concerned. As Mr. Lawlor apparently stuck by us until the end, it seems needless to offer more than two proofs of the same. A diary of 12 March 1865 says, "Lawlor is fixing up his sutler's shop" (at Wilmington). Again, the final muster-out (and pay) rolls contained many evidences of Mr. Lawlor's nearness. "Due Lawlor, sutler, $4.86" and similar entries were frequent.

The list of articles to be sold by sutlers was amended at divers times. Condensed milk and other delicacies were added; otherwise the condensed milk habit would never have been epidemic in the army.

"Thou steeledst thy heart
While thou didst steal from us;
Go hence! Adieu!"

REGIMENTAL HOSPITAL.

Our hospital department was of the best. Money was not spared in the purchase of supplies. One bill, from Codman & Shurtleff, Boston, Mass., amounted to the snug sum of $528.37. Another bill of supplies, $66.95. Rollins & Co., apothecaries at Concord, supplies and instruments, $47.95; while another bill amounted to $235.15. This latter contained prescriptions, a saw (horrid thought!), gimlet, forceps, a large quantity of

that bitter necessary called quinine, and a five gallon keg of Hennessey's brandy. All these adjuncts had to be boxed in nice, hand-made boxes, and these (five) cost $30.00. One tent cost $42.50, and another cost the handsome sum of $90.00.

Dr. Albert A. Moulton of Concord was our first Surgeon, and Dr. Benj. F Eaton of Hanover was our first Assistant Surgeon. (We were only allowed one assistant at first.) These two gentlemen, for awhile at least, presided over our destinies so far as their department was concerned. One man remarked that these gentlemen had a right to use the *gimlet* if they ever *saw* a chance. They were ably assisted by the Hospital Steward, Moody A. Sawyer, and the following men who were detailed from the companies: Perry Kittredge, Co. B, ward master; Chas. F. French, Sergeant, Co. H, nurse; John L. King, Co. F, nurse; Harrison J. Copp, Co. A, nurse; Arthur Bingham, Co. F, clerk; Geo. Murdough, Co. H, nurse. Of the eight persons it may briefly be stated: Dr. Moulton served till November, 1862, and Dr. Eaton till October, 1862. Hospital Steward Sawyer served till September, 1862. Perry Kittredge succeeded Sawyer and served till August, 1864 (three years). Sergt. French left the service in March, 1863. (He did not serve all of the time in the hospital.) King re-enlisted in winter of 1863–64, and on return from furlough again served in the hospital. Copp died at Edisto Island in April, 1862. Bingham served out the original three years, but was a part of the time a nurse in the General Hospital at Hilton Head and also on the Hospital Steamer *Cosmopolitan*. Dr. A. J. H. Buzzell of Dover, N.H., came out in September, 1862, having been appointed Assistant Surgeon under a new provision of law allowing two assistant surgeons to a regiment. The resignation of Dr Eaton made Buzzell First Assistant within a month: and within another month Dr. Moulton's discharge made Buzzell Surgeon of the regiment. Dr. Daniel Farrar and Dr. Chas. A. Burnham followed closely as Assistant Surgeons, and the offices were again full. The next change was the discharge of Asst. Surg. Farrar, in May, 1863; but the vacancy was soon filled by the arrival of Dr. Franklin B. Kimball. In September, 1864, Asst. Surg. Burnham was discharged. This moved Dr. Kimball up to First Assistant Surgeon, and we had only two doctors, Buzzell and Kimball, for a long time. Dr. Geo. W Manter of Manchester came to us in May, 1865, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Buzzell in March, 1865, and the consequent advancement of Dr. Kimball to Surgeon. It will be observed that from the time of Dr. Burnham's leaving the regiment we only had two surgeons. The depletion of the regiment was a sufficient reason for this.

The Hospital Department of the Third New Hampshire was second to none we ever met. It attended to its business; was on hand at the proper moment; was supplied with requisites; it had whiskey with or without an "e," and providentially had it at the particular moment when it would do the most good, as witness John's Island, 2 June 1862. The men selected for duty were the best that could be found in the regiment, and there was no dearth of material. Indeed, our hospital was of good report and well recommended. In proof of this, there were several instances where men of other regiments were cared for within its walls. Were we about to fight the enemy, the surgeon and proper assistants, with needed stimulants, bandages, etc., were at our backs.

To be sure, the boys had to take enormous quantities of Dover's powders and quinine condiments, and make wry faces; but it was a part of the play and would have been fatal (!) if omitted.

Albert D. Scovell of Co. I succeeded Perry Kittredge (in August, 1864) as Hospital Steward, and so remained to final muster-out of the regiment. He had become thoroughly qualified for the position, by long experience in the hospital, as nurse and in other capacities. The nurses and attendants changed as did the surgeons, and it is almost impossible to note each change as it occurred. As those who served in this important branch did good service, they are entitled at least to mention. The following is as nearly correct and full as it is possible to make it, and the list embraces all who served in any of the various capacities required and not heretofore named: —

Co. A: David H. Grannis, J. W Hill (clerk).

Co. B: John M. Haines (Corporal at one time), J. M. Walker, Wm. H. Sleeper, J. Currier (cook).

Co. D: G. W. Burlin, G. H. Weber.

Co. F: L. N. Jackman (afterward Corporal, Sergeant and Adjutant), G. A. Allen, G. B. Bingham (afterward Regimental Quartermaster), A. Curby, E. F. Hodgdon, W G. Willard, J. H. Rhodes, Chas. Lay, Wm. A. Swallow.

Co. G: I. I. York.

Co. H: Stephen S. Fifield, D. S. Morrison.

Co. I: Geo. Lang, Sergt. R. B. Richardson.

Geo. Beultner of Co. F served as Acting Hospital Steward during Scovell's furlough in 1865.

Some time prior to the movement of the regiment on the Fort Fisher expedition, the regimental hospital practically ceased to exist as an institution, though keeping up a semblance (a tent or two). When it went to North Carolina, the "stock in trade" was carried in what was called a pannier, which was a trunk-like box containing several trays, in which reposed with more or less quietness the various tools and appliances of surgeonic war, together with bandages, powders and other little knick-knacks that always gladdened a soldier's heart to set eyes upon. This pannier was carried by hand, and close up to the danger line. The steward and attendants at this period kept a liberal supply of pills, etc., in their various capacious pockets, ready for immediate use.

THE COLORS AND COLOR GUARD.

When the regiment was making its best appearance, as it aimed to do on all occasions of more than usual ceremony, the formation of the color guard was thus: —

[*Front.*]

	State flag.	Nat'l flag.	
Corporal.	Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.
Corporal.	Corporal.	Corporal.	Corporal.
Corporal.			Corporal.

[*Rear.*]

But on ordinary occasions the color guard was like this: —

[*Front.*]

	Nat'l flag.	
Corporal.	Sergeant.	Corporal.
Corporal.	Corporal.	Corporal.
Corporal.	Corporal.	Corporal.

[*Rear.*]

The various flags which the regiment became possessed of were: —

First, 29 Aug. 1861, Concord, N. H., State and National flags, by Gov. Berry.

Second, 25 Sept. 1861, Washington, D. C., National flag, by Ladies of Hempstead, L. I. This flag was carried back to New Hampshire by the men whose terms expired in August, 1864. (See main story.)

Third, 16 Oct. 1861, Annapolis, Md., National flag, by Mrs. Gen. Viele.

Fourth, May, 65, Wilmington, N. C., State and National flags, from State of New Hampshire.

Privates Joseph Hanlon and Fred A. Warren, both of Co. K, were right and left general guides, and Clark Scruton of K was the center guide.

The original color guard was: —

[*Flag.*]

Corp. James Cassidy, Co. K.	Sergt. Joseph W. Akerman, Co. D.	Corp. Geo. W. Burnham, Co. H.

[*Bearer.*]

Corp. Zeri S. Sager, Co. F.	Corp. ——— ———
Corp. ——— ———	Corp. ——— ———

The following served in the color guard at various times and for varying periods: —

Co. A: Corporals John N. Chase, John W. Evans, Luke Leaf, Jas. G. Furnald.

Co. B: Sergt. Geo. H. Giddings (bearer a short time), Corporals J. H. Edminster (afterward Sergeant), J. W. Leavitt, John M. Haines.

Co. C: Corporal Geo. A. Woodburn (afterward Sergeant and Bearer), Sergt. Thomas Cassidy, Corp. James Quinlan.

Co. D: Sergeants J. W. Akerman (first bearer), Jonathan H. Dow (second bearer), Corporals Charles Rowe, C. W. Smith, Abram Dow, John M. Mallon.

Co. E: Sergt. Converse D. McDonald (bearer), Corporals Royal Scales, Jr., Marquis L. Holt, Samuel Small, Wm. F. Millett, Peter Hennessey.

Co. F: Corp. Ard Scott.

Co. G: Sergt. Hollis D. Emerson (bearer a short time).

Co. H: Corporals Geo. W. Burnham (bearer a short time), John Real (afterward Sergeant; bearer from 18 Feb. 1865 to end).

Co. I: Corporals A. D. Scovell, Marshall P. Hawkins, Hiram P. Murphy, Sergt. Geo. Davis (bearer from 16 Aug. 1864 to Fort Fisher; bearer only).

Co. K: Corporals James Cassidy (bearer at James Island), Daniel W. Gilbert, Lloyd G. Gale, Lewis Ladd, Sergt. J. P. Brown (bearer while re-enlisted men were away).

Sergt. J. W. Akerman carried the colors till we reached Washington, D. C., when he was taken sick and was too weak for such muscular work. From New York to Washington the State colors were boxed; and the National colors were furled while passing through Baltimore. Private Jonathan N. Dow, familiarly called "Jonty" Dow, succeeded him and was promoted to Sergeant (*vice* Rand, left at Concord and reported to have deserted, but not yet dropped) and appointed to the position of Color Sergeant (no such rank). The Adjutant-General's Report shows Dow to have been appointed 1 Nov. 1861 (on the high seas). Dow served till his decease in February, 1862 (disease). Corp. Cassidy of K, one of the original guard, then took the colors and was bearer till relieved, 3 April 1862, by Sergt. Converse B. McDonald of E. The various bearers and guards it is quite difficult to trace to a certainty. Sergt. Hollis D. Emerson of D carried the colors for a time, and so did Sergt. Geo. H. Giddings of Co. B (afterward commissioned).

Sergt. Geo. A. Woodburn of Co. C was the bearer on 16 Aug. 1864, in that memorable fight, and then and there laid down his life. Corp. Rowe of D and Corp. Murphy of Co. I were of the guard at the time, and they with others succeeded in bringing off the colors. Corp. Murphy had the temerity to refuse to deliver the colors to an unknown officer, who made a semi-demand for them, on the pretence that he could and would save the aforesaid colors. To all this Corp. Murphy told the officer, in language not to be misunderstood or misinterpreted, that after Murphy was dead, the officer might try once more; but for that present time he'd better relinquish the attempt, waive his rank and get down and out. Lieut. Dodge and Capt. Houghton and others were near by and were ready to "lend a hand" had it been found that Corp. Murphy, backed by his assistants (of the guard), had been found wanting. (Corp. Murphy of Co. I only with colors about three or four days, including the action of 16 Aug. 1864.)

Sergt. Geo. H. Davis of Co. I was bearer after Fort Fisher (length of time uncertain).

The Viele flag is said to have been in action for the first time on 16 Aug. 1864, and had sixty bullet holes, beside two in the staff.

Sergt. Woodburn of Co. C bore the colors 10 and 18 July 1863 and 7 Sept. 1863, in the latter case planting them on Fort Gregg (evacuated).

It was considered an honor to belong to the color guard. In battle it was a position of especial danger; but the honor was supposed to offset this danger. It was a rallying point, and the colors were looked for for that purpose, when more or less confusion reigned or the boom of cannon was so deafening as to make it entirely useless to shout any order. "Rally round the flag, boys," etc., was applicable, with no stretch of the imagination.

General Order 4, War Department, 18 Jan. 1862, provided that guidons and camp colors should all be made like the U.S. flag: with stars and stripes.

General Order 9, War Department, 4 Jan. 1864. (See January, 1864, Supplement for hospital and ambulance flags.)

General Order 19, issued from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, was as follows: —

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1862.

The following order has been received from the War Department: —

It is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors and guidons of all regiments and batteries in the service of the United States the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. These names will also be placed on the Army Register at the head of the list of officers of each regiment.

It is expected that troops so distinguished will regard their colors as representing the honor of their corps, to be lost only with their lives, and that those not yet entitled to such a distinction will not rest satisfied until they have won it by their discipline and courage.

The General commanding the Army will, under the instructions of this Department, take the necessary steps to carry out this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General.*

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Gustavus W. Ingalls was authorized to recruit twenty-four for the band, but only enlisted twenty-two beside himself — twenty-three in all.

Section 7 of the Act of Congress, promulgated by General Order 49, War Department, 3 Aug. 1861, provided "... and the leaders of the band shall receive the same pay and emoluments as second lieutenants of infantry." The language quoted — and the writer has the Act before him as he writes — certainly meant that a band should have more than one leader, and it was so interpreted at the time; and accordingly Mr. Ingalls was commissioned by Gov. Berry as Band Master, and (later) D. Arthur Brown was duly commissioned by His Excellency as Second Leader. Mr. Ingalls had at once put on the insignia, etc., of a second lieutenant, and later Mr. Brown; and both expected the pay thereunto belonging. This condition of things remained undisturbed till the first paying off of the regiment on the Steamer *Atlantic*, off Fort Monroe, October, 1861. The dream was over; the paymaster insisted that there was no law authorizing more than one leader, and Mr. Brown was obliged to surrender.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, CONCORD, 31 July 1861.

To GUSTAVUS W INGALLS, Esq.

Sir: You are hereby authorized to enlist twenty-four men as musicians into the service of the State of New Hampshire, to be afterward mustered into the service of the United States, to serve for three years unless sooner discharged By order of His Excellency,

NATHANIEL S. BERRY, *Governor.*

ANTHONY COLBY, *Adjutant-General.*

(NOTE.— Mr. Ingalls himself was actually included in the twenty-four.)

General Order 15, War Department, 4 May 1861, provided for regimental bands for infantry, but failed to give the number of men. (See Pay Table.) This little defect of numbers was remedied by an Act of Congress, approved 22 July (just in time for Third New Hampshire), and promulgated by General Order 49, War Department, 3 Aug. 1861. This Act fixed the number of the band at 24.

Mr. Ingalls wore during his entire service a second lieutenant's uniform and insignia, and was accepted by everybody as an officer. On the rolls he was borne as a musician, as the band was borne as twenty-four musicians. And right here let us see the pay arrangement, which was peculiar. First let it be stated that the arrangement of the band originally was on the basis of two leaders: first, Gustavus W Ingalls; second, D. Arthur Brown. This was at first acquiesced in and the band arranged their own pay (*i.e.*, the division of it). Having drawn their pay, by classes, as the law provided, they pooled it and made another division; and there was no one to molest or make them afraid in this division.

Gustavus W Ingalls, Leader	Eb Cornet	2d Lt.	2d Lt.
D. Arthur Brown, Second Leader,	Eb Cornet	34	34
Carl Krebs	Eb Clarinet	34	28
H. S. Hamilton	Bb Cornet	34	28
J. A. Dadmun	Eb Alto	34	28
S. F. Brown	Bb Tenor	34	28
J. W Plummer	Eb Bass	34	28
J. H. Caswell	Tenor Drum	20	22
C. H. White	Bb Bass	20	22
P. F Parkhurst	Bb Clarinet	20	22
N. W. Gove	Fife	20	22
J. A. Baker	Bb Cornet	20	22
Henry Stark	Eb Cornet	20	22
F. M. Hughes	Bb Cornet	17	20
H. F Brown	Bb Tenor	17	20
C. E. Burnham	Eb Bass	17	20
J. R. Sanborn	Eb Alto	17	17
P. Welcome	Bass Drum	17	17
G. L. Lovejoy	Cymbals	17	17
J. C Linehan	Bb Bass	17	20
Geo. E. Flanders	Eb Bass	17	20
J. C. Mitchell	Eb Alto	17	20
N. M. Gove	Tenor Drum	17	17

6 Sergts. of Engineers,	34 = 204	1 at	34 = 34
6 Corporals of Engineers,	20 = 120	5 at	28 = 140
10 Prs.(1st Class) of Engs.	17 = 170	6 at	22 = 132
		6 at	20 = 120
		4 at	17 = 68
22	494	22	494

The first adverse order concerning regimental bands was by General Order 91, War Department, 26 Oct. 1861, forbidding the further enlistment of regimental bands, and directing that all members of bands then in the service, who were not actually musicians, should be at once discharged by regimental commanders and no vacancies filled.

The band was in demand for funerals and for serenades. Its music drew tears or cheers. 'Twas an inspiration to all who stepped to its music, whether at dress-parade, review, or on the march. The weariness of a march was largely diminished by its cheering notes. A writer says of it: "The old Third New Hampshire never camped anywhere while the band existed, that it (the band) did not attract unusual attention, by the superiority of its music; and I have no doubt that the pride thus created in the breasts of the boys had not a little to do with making them the good soldiers they were on the field." When the regiment went foraging to Bluffton, "on

de main," five of the band accompanied as volunteers: Hamilton as bugler for the expedition, and D. Arthur Brown, John C. Linehan, J. A. Dadmun and C. E. Burnham — the four latter with muskets and with Co. F. The only casualties on the expedition were among those inferior animals which divide the hoof and chew not the cud, and some which did chew the cud.

While at Hilton Head (first time), Col. Fellows, being Commander of the Post, felt quite at liberty to get all the "play" he could at Headquarters, and did so, our band being shown on various state occasions as the greatest natural curiosity on Hilton Head.

On removal of the regiment to Edisto, in April, 1862, Col. Fellows again was awarded the position of Commander of the Post, and his good taste suggested (selected) one of the best plantations, convenient to the wharf and lines of communication; and having made this wise selection, he opined that a band of about the size and quality of that possessed by the Third New Hampshire was the correct thing to have at Headquarters of the Post, and he ordered it to stay there with him, while the regiment trudged on into the interior. The regiment did n't like it. Col. Jackson did n't like it, and on more than one occasion sent down (from Headquarters of regiment at Mitchell's) for the band to "come up." It did n't come, though, until Col. Fellows went home the latter part of April on leave. The Colonel was always partial to music, particularly that of a super-excellent quality; and we forgave him, offsetting our disappointment with the fact of the compliment to the band.

The band next appears, aside from its regular playing, on John's Island, at the Sugar Plantation, where we had a grand review of all the troops of the expedition. We were weary, nigh unto death, as we then thought — in fact had not more than got half rested from our terrible march of the 2d; but the music of the band as it struck upon our ears in that dismal, dreary, God-forsaken place, lifted us at once out of our weariness and cheered us along in the aforesaid review, which we all thought was sheer nonsense and worse than useless.

We find the band next at its most trying period, at the battle of James Island, Secessionville, 16 June 1862 — the first battle of the regiment and the last battle of the band. The band laid its instruments aside, and taking stretchers they did noble service in removing the dead and wounded, and assisted the Surgeon (Eaton) in every way they could. It is related of one (Linehan) that he repeated the Litany to a wounded and dying soldier of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts (an Irish regiment), in the absence of the confessor, and at the dying man's request. The wounded from all regiments had been gathered substantially in one place, and the regiment of the dying man was at the moment a mile or two distant. The valuable services of our band at this particular battle will never be forgotten. We now approach the end of our band and of its story.

General Order 91, War Department, 29 July 1862, announced an Act of Congress, approved 17 July, which repealed the Act of 1861, authorizing regimental bands, and directed all such to be mustered out within thirty days after passage of the Act. But it also provided that where men had been transferred from the companies to the band, they should be re-transferred to their companies. The Act gave but one chance to survive, and that was that the *musicians* of regimental bands may be (with their consent) transferred to brigade bands, to be formed under same Act, at discretion of brigade commanders. None expressed such a desire. There were several men who had been transferred as indicated above, and for the moment they flattered themselves with the idea that they were going to America with the others. One was transferred about the time the Act was passed; and it may fairly be assumed that he hoped for a free pass North, it having been rumored during July that all bands were to be dispensed with.

It should not be omitted from their history that in July, 1862, on the return of the regiment to Hilton Head from James Island, and the regiment was divided around among the plantations, our band went to Graham's Plantation, the Headquarters of the regiment (Co. B there, too). The band occupied one of the buildings.

The death-warrant of our beloved band was issued August 27, directing Capt. R. H. Jackson, Third U.S. Artillery, to muster them out on the 31st. But very few changes had taken place in the original band. It had no recruits save by transfer as indicated. The only increase from beyond the regiment was by the transfer of John W Odlin from the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, in October, 1861, who took the place of Nathan W. Gove (father of the two drummer boys — one with band, and one with E), appointed second principal musician (this office is distinct from the band). Samuel F Brown had been discharged for disability in February and John W Plummer same in January, and John W Odlin had been discharged (April) by a War Department order.

And now we come to the final ceremonies. At 11 A.M., at Post Headquarters, Hilton Head, our noble and musical band was mustered out, and declared to be no more. It being regular muster-day it had, previous to this little bit of ceremony, played at guard mount at 8 A.M., and also played the Third New Hampshire into line for its own muster. The boys could have cried. With a little effort on the part of some "speechifier" in the right direction, just at that time, our tear reservoirs would have been disrupted, and the flow thereof would have moistened the sands of Hilton Head. We loved that band, and we parted from it reluctantly. We feel in duty bound to follow it closely until it actually left the Department.

They were not paid off till the 2d of September; and though mustered out 31 August, the monthly returns did not actually drop them till 1 September. The Steamer *Star of the South* took these gentlemanly musicians on board on the 2d and started North at 5 P.M. They had previously turned over their instruments to Col. Jackson. There was some question at the time as to the actual ownership of the instruments; and after our players had got on board, Col. Jackson sent his orderly (Gilbert of K) to ask if they would like to take their instruments. An affirmative answer of course, and back he went after them. Meantime the steamer had sailed, and a tug was sent with the instruments, overhauling the *Star of the South* in the outer harbor.

At muster-out there were two of the band sick in the General Hospital at Hilton Head. At the earnest solicitation of Band Leader Ingalls, assisted by Col. Jackson, these two men, Frank Hughes and N. M. Gove (man and boy, really) were permitted to go home with the others. The boy Gove was really too sick to be moved with safety.

Good-bye, Band. (See Second Brigade Band.)

SECOND BRIGADE BAND.

This band was so closely allied to our own, being formed largely of its former members, it is considered not only polite but properto give them a place in the history of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers. It was organized at Concord, N. H., 10 Feb. 1863, by Gustavus W Ingalls, under instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., dated 12 Dec. 1862. The Band went to Department of the South, and though technically it was the "Second Brigade Band, Tenth Army Corps," it soon became known as the Post Band, and was paid in part out of the post fund. A muster and pay roll shows its composition: —

Leader: Gustavus W Ingalls.

First Class: Chas. N. Tottingham, Lorenzo M. Currier, Geo. C. Perkins, Phineas Parkhurst.

Second Class: Cyrus C. Currier, Samuel D. Trussell, James Allison, Freeman D. Batchelder.

Third Class: Andrew L. Lane, Nathan M. Gove, Francis H. Pike, Jacob R. Foster, Samuel F. Brown, John O. Davis, Albert G. Furber.

Detailed (from regiments): Geo. B. Lang, Co. I, Third New Hampshire Volunteers: Horace L. Davis, Co. E, Third New Hampshire Volunteers; John Rhell, Co. D, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; Martin L. Nute, Co. K, Third New Hampshire Volunteers. These four appear first time on 31 Oct. 1863 roll.

Hired: L. P Huse, D. A. Brown, Jabez Smith, Jean White, D. O'Brien, John C. Mitchell, John Murdock, Henry Murphy, Frank W. Davis, Henry F Brown, B. C. Stevens.

Recruits: Albert Aspinwall, Jonathan C. Lane, Henry Stark, Geo. W. Boody, Warren S. Russell, David F Thompson, Frederick Hoffman. These seven recruits were for third class, and for one year only, and all joined in September, 1864.

The pay of these band men was peculiar. In several cases the post fund paid wholly, and in others the same fund paid partially. Uncle Sam had to pay the rest. A few of the third class were promoted to second class. The names of several of our old band will be readily recognized.

In the case of Nute of Co. K, he catered to the stomachic wants of the band wholly, and was a player of several instruments in his line. No attempt will here be made to give the individual history of these men.

The band did excellent service at Hilton Head, and assumed that that was its particular spot to remain upon. It played on the pier evenings, it played at the General Hospital to cheer the patients, it played at the Headquarters of the Department to cheer the Commanding General, and it played whenever any officer of considerable rank entertained his friends. Indeed, it was sometimes wanted at two places at the same time; and such cases had to be gotten over in a diplomatic way. Ingalls was always equal to the emergency.

It should have been stated that Lieut. Dow of the Third New Hampshire recruited (in New Hampshire) a part of this band; and these first to arrive, with Lieut. Dow and Band Master Ingalls, were the nucleus of the larger band that was to be. The following is a part of the band's history: —

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., 10 March 1863.

Mr. Ingalls, Band Master of the Second Brigade Band, is authorized to enlist five additional members for his band, and to pay to them all, if necessary, first class pay; the surplus above second or third class pay to be made up from the post fund. He is also authorized to hire not to exceed five good musicians, at not exceeding $50 a month, to add to his band. He also will buy at Wm. Hall & Sons, in New Hampshire, instruments to the amount of $400. (Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brig.-Gen., Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., 25 May 1863.

Lieut. F A. WILCOXSON, *Post Quartermaster.*

Lieutenant: The Colonel Commanding directs that you receive from the Quartermaster of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, the instruments now used by the Post Band, bearing them on your returns as public property, and that you will hold Mr. Ingalls, the Leader of the band, responsible for their safe keeping. Very respectfully, etc.,
(Signed) S. S. STEVENS,
2d Lieut. Sixth Conn., A. A. A.-G.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
BOTANY BAY ISLAND, S. C., 27 May 1863.

Mr. INGALLS.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that if you will call on the Post Commander at Hilton Head (Col. Chatfield), he will issue an order for the Post Quartermaster to receive the instruments from you, and give you receipts for the same. Be sure and get triplicate receipts, and send two (2) of them to C H. Roberts, Agent for the State of New Hampshire, at Avenue House, Washington, D. C., and retain the other.

It is highly necessary that the matter should be attended to immediately, so as to enable the Agent at Washington to settle up the affairs of the State. Very respectfully, JOHN H. JACKSON,
D. ELDREDGE, *Clerk.* *Colonel Third New Hampshire Vols.*

NOTE.—Ingalls' diary shows the instruments turned over 13 June 1863, at Hilton Head; but apparently did not get receipt till 21 Aug. 1863, at Morris Island, from Capt. Burns, Post Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., 8 Sept. 1863.

At a Post Council of Administration, . . . Lieut.-Col. J. C. Campbell, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. John Frieze, Third Rhode Island Artillery, Lieut.-Col. A. G. Bennett, Third South Carolina Volunteers. . . . It was Resolved:

WHEREAS, It appears that the Second Brigade Band, now adopted as a Post Band, is not composed of a sufficient number of musicians for a field band, and that many of the instruments are in need of repairs. Therefore.

Resolved, That this council recommends that the Band Master be permitted to hire, at reasonable wages, ten additional musicians, and to have the instruments, such as need it, repaired; also, that he be authorized to purchase instruments for the ten additional musicians, the amount to be expended for instruments not to exceed Three Hundred Dollars; and we further recommend that all reasonable expenses be paid for sending a man North, to procure musicians, instruments, and for the repair of such instruments as need it.

[Approved by Commander of Post.]

Ingalls started at once for the North. On 16 Sept. 1863, Gen. Terry wrote to him at Concord, N. H., inclosing a letter to the Quartermaster at New York, requesting transportation from New York to Hilton Head, on a Government steamer, for such men as Ingalls shall engage. In the letter to Ingalls he said, "ten men are to be hired, at reasonable prices," etc.

It has been briefly suggested that this band thought Hilton Head its home; but this idea was rudely set at naught by Gen. Gillmore when he ordered it to Morris Island. This was a few days after the assault on Wagner, and the General evidently thought a little music would rest him. The band and its leader were "up in arms." They assumed that they could n't be ordered hither and thither. For the moment they gained the day; but a few days later a peremptory order sent them to Morris Island, where they arrived 31 July 1863, and were soon able to play for the General Commanding and others as well.

The Third New Hampshire boys were overjoyed; for we yet called it "our band." These music dispensers filled a place none others could.

On the very day of the occupation of Fort Wagner, 7 Sept. 1863, Ingalls left Morris Island to go North again to recruit his band, returning 18 Oct. 1863. The band remained in service till 4 July 1865, when it was discharged at Hilton Head, and disbanded on its arrival in New York. Meantime it had played a great deal, not only on Morris Island, during and after the siege, at Folly Island, while Gen. Gillmore had his Headquarters there, and at Hilton Head again; but it took a conspicuous part in the celebration at Fort Sumter, 14 April 1865, at the restoration of the old flag. It was a gala day for the band, and a good round-up of their service. At that time the Third New Hampshire was in Wilmington, N. C., and had suffered much by extremely active service.

On the final departure of the band from Hilton Head, Mr. Ingalls received a very complimentary letter from Maj. Wm. T. M. Burger, A. A.-G. of the Department, saying, among other things, "We never expect to see such another as Ingalls' Post Band here again."

The compliments showered upon this band were practically numberless.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The technical name of this important branch of the service was the "U. S. Signal Corps"; but the "U. S." was prefixed only when it was officially required. This system was the means of rapid communication between distant points, or quite near, as the case might be. The officers and men attached to the Corps, whether actually belonging to it or detailed for service in it, were as a rule selected. The duty required intelligence, quick perception, activity, good eyesight, bravery. Signal stations were gener-

ally established upon high points or places, such as tops of houses, in high trees, upon hilltops, on specially constructed towers, in the rigging of vessels, etc. By day the messages were sent by the waving of a flag, at night by the waving of a torch.

The alphabet of the code in general use during the war (there were others of course for special occasions, and gotten up for specific purposes) was as follows: —

A, 22	I, 1	Q, 1211	Y, 111
B, 2112	J, 1122	R, 211	Z, 2222
C, 121	K, 2121	S, 212	&, 1111
D, 222	L, 221	T, 2	ing, 2212
E, 12	M, 1221	U, 112	tion, 1112
F, 2221	N, 11	V, 1222	End of word, 3
G, 2211	O, 21	W, 1121	End of sentence, 33
H, 122	P, 1212	X, 2122	End of message, 333

As a key to the way these numbers read, one example will suffice: B is two, one, one, two, and not twenty-one hundred and twelve. A wave of the flag to the right, from perpendicular to horizontal, meant *one;* same to left meant *two;* while the *three* was made by a *front* movement.

To illustrate further, the signal agreed upon at Fort Fisher to "change direction" (this was specially agreed upon between Terry and Porter) was 2211 (two, two, one, one). In the code this is simply the letter G. Terry's signal officer at the proper moment waved his torch twice to the left, and then twice to the right. That was all there was of it; and those who saw the immediate change in direction of fire from the fleet say it was a most magnificent spectacle, and like the sweep of the tail of an immense comet.

A regular sentence required time to flag it. From the very nature of their duties, the Signal Corps was in constant danger; for the rebels had eyes, and it is positively asserted that they read many of our messages. In a retreat or an advance the Signal Corps was very near the front, and it performed service there and elsewhere of almost inestimable value.

The men of the Third New Hampshire who were transferred to the Signal Corps will be found under the "Transfers."

The companies thus losing men were A, 4; B, 2; I, 4.

The officers who were detailed from the Third New Hampshire were Lieuts. M. P. Hawkins, John M. Head and Frank L. Morrill, the latter losing his life while so detailed.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.

This Corps at first consisted wholly of the troops in the Department of the South; and these troops were first declared to be the Tenth Army Corps by General Order 123, of the War Department, dated 3 Sept. 1862, and promulgated in the Department on 17 Sept. 1862, by Gen. Mitchell's first General Order 40, assuming command. The first attempt at change was in February, 1863, when Foster's troops of the Eighteenth Corps were lying in the harbor. Gen. Hunter ordered their amalgamation with the Tenth Army Corps, but was obliged later to modify the order, and the Eighteenth Army Corps did not lose its designation.

The first change of location was when, in April, 1864, the major part of the troops in the Department of the South were sent to Virginia. The rendezvous was at Gloucester Point, Va., and there we find three divisions, — Terry's, Turner's and Ames', — with a force present for duty of 16,812 infantry, 1,114 artillery, and 46 guns. The detaching of troops to reinforce the troops who fought at Cold Harbor (detached shortly after the Drewry's Bluff actions) operated in such a way as to dissolve the Third Division; but on the 19th of June a division of the Ohio 100 days men was temporarily attached to the Tenth Corps and designated as the Third Division.

On 3 Dec. 1864, the Tenth Army Corps lost its identity (see Twenty-fourth Corps).

The Corps was revived again in March, 1865, in North Carolina, and was composed of Birge's First Division of three brigades from Grover's Division, Nineteenth Army Corps; Ames' Second Division of white troops, which fought at Fort Fisher; Paine's Third Division of colored troops wholly, and Abbott's separate brigade: in all 12,099 men.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

COMMANDERS.

Rank.	Name.	From	To
Brig.-Gen.	Thos. W Sherman	Nov. 61	31 March 62
Maj.-Gen.	David Hunter	31 March 62	5 Sept. 62
Brig.-Gen.	* James M. Brannan	5 Sept. 62	17 Sept. 62
Maj.-Gen.	Ormsby M. Mitchel	17 Sept. 62	27 Oct. 62
Brig.-Gen.	* James M. Brannan	27 Oct. 62	20 Jan. 63
Maj.-Gen.	David Hunter	20 Jan. 63	12 June 63
Brig.-Gen.	Quincy A. Gillmore	12 June 63	22 Sept. 63
Maj.-Gen.	Quincy A. Gillmore	22 Sept. 63	1 May 64
Brig.-Gen.	* John P Hatch	1 May 64	26 May 64
Maj.-Gen.	John G. Foster	26 May 64	9 Feb. 65
Maj.-Gen.	Quincy A. Gillmore	9 Feb. 65	(see end)

Gen. Gillmore appears in command as late as 27 June 1865.

*Temporary appointments.

The Department of the South was created by General Order 26, Adjutant-General's Office, 15 March 1862; and the same order assigned Gen. Hunter to its command. Previous to his assuming command (31 March 1862), there was only one special designation for the place or troops — all letters and orders being thus: "Headquarters E. C. (Expeditionary Corps), etc." Technically, Gen. Sherman never commanded the Department of the South.

SUB-DIVISIONS AND CHANGES.

Gen. Hunter's first General Order, 31 March 1862, divided the Department into three districts, as follows: —

Northern District: All South Carolina and Georgia and part of Florida. Headquarters to be at Port Royal. Assigned to Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham, and the troops to be called the First Division.

Southern District: A part of Florida (southerly), with Headquarters as at present, and Brig.-Gen. J. M. Brannan assigned.

Western District: A part of Florida (western), with Headquarters at Fort Pickens, and Brig.-Gen. L. G. Arnold assigned.

This was the condition when the battle of Secessionville, 16 June 1862, was fought. Closely following this came an order of the 21st, dissolving the district plan entirely. The district plan was revived later, though the geographical limits of each were varied.

In 1863 the island of Hilton Head is found grouped with Ft. Pulaski and Tybee Island, for a part of the time, certainly in November. Hilton Head appears alone, directly after, surely from 20 Dec. 1863 to 3 Jan. 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Rufus Saxton appears in command of all the forces on Port Royal Island during a portion of 1863, and for a second time.

During 1863 the forces at Hilton Head were under: Gen. Terry, April; Gen. Chatfield (Sixth Connecticut), May; Gen. Terry, 2 July to 6 July; Col. Metcalf (Third Rhode Island), 6 July to 7 Aug.; Col. Strawbridge (Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania), 7 Aug. to 11 Nov.; Col. Barton (Forty-eighth New York), 11 Nov. to end of year.

It was during Col. Barton's command the division was made, so as to have a district designated as "Headquarters Hilton Head, Ft. Pulaski and Tybee." This had certainly been changed by 15 Jan. 1864.

The District of Florida was created 16 Feb. 1864, and Brig.-Gen. Seymour assigned to it, with Headquarters at Jacksonville. He was relieved 28 March 1864 by Brig.-Gen. J. P. Hatch.

In 1864, Hilton Head, Ft. Pulaski, Tybee and St. Helena Island were grouped together for awhile, certainly from January 25 to January 30, and under Gen. Seymour, thus appearing as late as February 7.

On 26 Jan. 1864, Hilton Head itself appears in command of Col. Barton (Forty-eighth New York).

On 15 Feb. 1864, there was established the Northern District, bounded north by Charleston Harbor and south by St. Helena Sound, under Gen. Terry. Also, by the same order, a District of Florida, embracing all of the Department of the South within its borders; and Gen. Seymour was assigned to it.

On 1 April 1864, Gen. Saxton appears in command of all the forces on Port Royal Island.

On 20 April 1864, there appears at Jacksonville a "Second Provisional Division," under Col. James C. Drake.

The "District of Hilton Head" was commanded 26 April 1864 by Col. J. B. Howell (Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania).

Port Royal Island was under Gen. Birney 1 April 1864.

In January or February, 1864, the troops on Folly Island were under Brig.-Gen. Israel Vogdes; and the same troops appear about 13 Feb. 1864 under Brig.-Gen. Schimmelfenig.

On 27 May 1864, Gen. Hatch was assigned to "Hilton Head, Ft. Pulaski, St. Helena and Tybee."

The District of Florida was commanded by Gen. Birney 21 June 1864, and on the same date is mentioned a "Provisional District" at Jacksonville. Gen. Wm. Birney was relieved of this command (District of Florida) on 31 July 1864, and ordered to report to Gen. Butler in Virginia. He was relieved by Gen. Hatch, who came from the command of Hilton Head, being relieved himself by Gen. C. E. Potter, who also at same time commanded the District of Beaufort.

The District of Beaufort was commanded 13 July 1864 by Gen. Saxton.

About 1 Sept. 1864, the Northern District appears under Gen. Schimmelfenig, being relieved that day.

The Northern District was commanded by Gen. Saxton from 1 Sept. 1864, till he was relieved by Brig.-Gen. E. P Scammon, 3 Oct. 1864, at which time Gen. Saxton reassumed command of the District of Beaufort.

On 20 Sept. 1864, under General Order 251, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of 31 Aug. 1864, Gen. Foster, by his General Order 137, designated thus: Troops in the Northern District, as First Separate Brigade; District of Beaufort, Second Separate Brigade; District of Hilton Head, Third Separate Brigade; District of Florida, Fourth Separate Brigade. This was for courts-martial purposes; and thereafter, orders convening a court, or promulgating sentences, etc., were all within or emanating from "Headquarters First Separate Brigade," etc.

In 1865 the districts were again changed (on 21 January) by the addition of Savannah and its dependencies to the Department of the South (by Gen. Sherman). A new district was thus created, called the "District of Savannah," and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Cuvier Grover was assigned to its command, and Tybee added to it, including of course Ft. Pulaski. A new division of boundaries now became necessary, and on the same day an order established the same as follows:—

Northern District: Islands and coast to North Edisto River.
District of Beaufort: From North Edisto River to Broad River.
District of Hilton Head: Islands between Broad River and Savannah River.
District of Savannah: The islands between Savannah River and St. Mary's Sound.
District of Florida: St. Mary's Sound to Juniper Inlet.

On the same day, Gen. Saxton was relieved from the command of the District of Beaufort by Gen. E. E. Potter, and the district enlarged so as to include the intrenched camp near Pocotaligo.

In January, too, the State of North Carolina was added to the Department of the South, Gen. Foster assuming it on the 16th.

In April, 1865, the Headquarters of the Department were temporarily transferred by Gen. Gillmore to Fort Sumter (14–16) for celebration purposes.

Gen. Vogdes was assigned, 17 April 1865, to the District of Florida.

The Headquarters of the Northern District, First Separate Brigade, was in Charleston 29 March 1865 and also 9 May 1865.

On 13 May 1865, the Districts of Hilton Head and Beaufort were consolidated, to be called "District of Port Royal," with Headquarters at Hilton Head; Gen. E. E. Potter was assigned to it. At this time it appears it did not occur to the powers that be to consolidate the "Separate Brigades"; but it did occur later, on the 29th, when the troops of the First and Second Separate Brigades were made one (in theory only) and designated the Second Separate Brigade.

It will be seen that on 29 May 1865, there were four districts in the Department, viz.: Northern, Port Royal, Savannah and Florida. North Carolina was discontinued as a part of the Department of the South 31 Jan. 1865 (G.O. 12, W.D.)

Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord relieved Gen. Gillmore soon after 16 April 1865, temporarily Gen. D. E. Sickles was assigned to relieve Gen. Gillmore (Department of the South) 9 Nov 1865. He was directed to remove the Headquarters from Hilton Head to Charleston; and the Headquarters apparently so remained thereafter.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of 19 Jan. 1867 says: "During the temporary absence of Gen. Sickles, the command falls on Col. J. C. Robinson, Forty-third U. S. Infantry; and Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. K. Scott is military commander of South Carolina. The troops at Hilton Head are Co. E, Third U. S. Artillery, Co. E. Sixth U. S. Artillery, and Co. H, Thirty-seventh U.S. Colored Troops, with Capt. and Brevet-Col. John Hamilton, Third U. S. Artillery, commanding."

TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS.

This corps was organized 3 Dec. 1864, and was composed of all the white troops of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps. Gen. E. O. C. Ord was assigned to it. The troops of the Tenth Corps formed the First and Second Divisions, and the troops of the Tenth Corps formed the Third Division. First Division, Gen. Foster; Second Division, Gen. Ames; Third Division, Gen. Devens. All remained as a part of the Army of the James, under Gen. Butler.

For the first attack on Fort Fisher, Ames' Second Division was detached and returned. For the second (and successful) attack, Ames' Second Division of three brigades, and Abbott's Brigade of the First Division (Third New Hampshire in this), all under Gen. Terry, were ordered away early in January, 1865. The latter troops never returned to Virginia; but after Fort Fisher thus became the nucleus for revival of the Tenth Corps (see Tenth Corps). In January, 1865, Butler was relieved by Ord, and later Ord by Gibbon.

This Corps was discontinued 1 Aug. 1865.

INVALID CORPS — VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

This Corps was organized under General Order 105, War Department, 28 April 1863, and its conception was a happy thought. The reasons for its birth were apparent. The army was being decimated by the discharge of many officers and men, who were not quite fit, physically, to remain. The general service required that many officers and men should do duty on fortifications, in hospitals, and in fact all around the borders of the country in various departments, and none of which actually required strong, healthy, or even perfect men in a physical sense. An officer with one arm could buy horses for the government fully as well as one having two, and a soldier with a wooden foot could act as a guard at a hospital, or could nurse a wounded or sick comrade. The idea of the projectors of the Invalid Corps was, that the strong and healthy should go to the front, and, *vice versa*, the others go to the rear; and this rear be a separate department, and named the Invalid Corps.

In effect, this would be equivalent to so many new recruits and less to be called for by draft or otherwise.

In the Department of the South, the first act in conformity with the new order was General Order 98, Department of the South, 5 Nov. 1863, assembling the men selected upon St. Helena Island. The original order actually forbade the discharge of any officer or man for disability if he was fit for the Invalid Corps. The assemblage of men upon St. Helena Island was under command of Capt. John H. Gould, Third Rhode Island Artillery; and he organized them temporarily and, when so ordered, shipped them to New York City

The Corps was placed under charge of the Provost Marshal-General, and the general organization was in two battalions, denominated First Battalion and Second Battalion. Those of the First were the better, physically. The general rendezvous was near Washington (Meridian Hill). The shoulder straps of the officers were on dark blue velvet, and their pantaloons had two parallel and narrow stripes of dark blue next the outer seams. The order was silent as to uniform of the men.

The name of the Corps was not so happy a thought as that of its creation. It necessitated the use of the initals "I. C.," and the Corps was scarcely established ere it was discovered that those initials were identical with those in use by Boards of Survey, which meant in the latter case "*Inspected — Condemned.*" It was too much to expect that any one (the more especially, soldiers) would be willing to have a tag, as it were, attached to them with the cabalistic letters "I. C." printed thereon!

The name of the Corps was changed by General Order 111, War Department, 18 May 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, and the change was received with much pleasure. Indeed, many willing and fit persons who had hesitated because of the objectionable name, now came forward.

The first order affecting the Third New Hampshire was Special Order 4, Department of the South, 3 Jan. 1864, transferring Wm. Henderson of Co. E.

The general plan of transfer was this: Men were sent to the camp and reported as "attached to the Invalid Corps," but not dropped from returns. Descriptive lists accompanied, and copies were sent to Washington after medical re-examination at the rendezvous, when, if everything appeared correct, the War Department issued an order, transferring the list (giving it in full) to the Invalid Corps. When the War Department Order was received at the regiment, the men were dropped.

The Corps had many vicissitudes. At the close of the war there were at once large numbers mustered out; and when the Freedman's Bureau was established, large numbers of the officers were placed on duty in that Bureau all through the South. These (many of them) actually continued on duty till after the reorganization of the Army and the muster-out of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The greatest volume of discharges was in November and December, 1865.

The reorganization of the Army embraced four regiments of infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps regiments); and these were designated the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry It will be seen that at this time there were two sets of Veteran Reserve Corps officers in existence. The writer had considerable difficulty in tracing the matter; but apparently all of the old were mustered out about 1 Jan. 1868. It must not be understood that in the reorganization of the Army the then Veteran Reserve Corps was *merged* into the regular army. Such was not the case. The four regiments were organized by regular process,— by enlistment and appointment,— but consisted especially of Veteran Reserve Corps officers and men who had actually been in that Corps or were eligible to it. In January, 1866, there were of the Veteran Reserve Corps, in service, 621 officers (609 of whom were of the First Battalion and not attached to companies) and 448 men. The four regiments named were merged in 1869 by General Order 16, War Department, 10 March, as follows: The Forty-second consolidated with the Sixth, the Forty-third with the First, the Forty-fourth with the Seventeenth, and the Forty-fifth with the Fourteenth. The supernumerary men were discharged, and the surplus officers were either retired, or discharged, or resigned. Thus ended the Veteran Reserve Corps, second and final edition.

Any one desiring to make a research of the whole matter, will find all he wishes by consulting the following General Orders, War Department: 105 of 28 April 1863, 130 of 15 May 1863, 158 of 29 May 1863 (see G. O. 36 of 7 April 1862, and G. O. 69 of 20 March 1863), 173 of 11 June 1863 (revoked G. O. 69 of 1863), 212 of 9 July 1863, 219 of 16 July 1863, circular Provost Marshal-General 9 Aug. 1863, 290 of 19 Aug. 1863, 348 of 26 Oct. 1863, 111 of 18 March 1864 (change of name), 306 of 27 Dec. 1864, 43 of 21 March 1865, 116 of 17 June 1865, 155 of 26 Oct. 1865, 165 of 24 Nov. 1865.

There were twenty-four regiments. The first organized in Washington 10 Oct. 1863, and the twenty-fourth at Washington, 24 Feb. 1864, all of First Battalion. The Second Battalion had 174 companies. The first was as Co. G, Third Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, 9 June 1863. There were also seven independent companies, the first organized at Washington, 4 Dec. 1865, and the last at Elmira, N. Y., 1 Dec. 1865.

BURIED: HOW, WHEN, WHERE.

The word "buried" may mean much or little, and the variation is largely governed by circumstances. It may mean a hastily-dug and shallow excavation,— the dumping into it of a comrade's body, a rapid movement to push back the earth that had been removed, and the disappearance from the spot of the living. That only, and nothing more, happened thousands of times under varying conditions.

When a regiment or company was encamped for any considerable time in one place, a suitable burial spot was selected near by and the dead buried in it, and almost always with ceremony. Generally the departed's company — those not otherwise on duty — fell in and followed the remains, preceded by fife and drum, to the last resting place. The fife played a dirge and the drum accompanied, usually to the extent only of keeping the time. A common, white, pine coffin was used; and as the survivors marched to the solemn notes of the dirge, many an eye was moistened with the tear of sympathy. The coffin having been placed where it was to lie, a volley was fired over the grave by a detail of say a dozen, blank cartridges being used. The chaplain then prayed, and all was over. The procession reformed and marched back to quick time, the fife and drum playing a lively tune, such as "The girl I left behind me." This may seem singular, but it was in accordance with custom older than this country. The firing detail marched with arms reversed. When the conveniences permitted, a wooden headboard was placed at the head of each grave, distinctly marked. After the burial it devolved on the captain to write to the family and express as well as he might the sorrow of himself and surviving comrades, the particulars of the death, of the sickness perhaps, and the final ceremony. The duty of writing such a letter was a painful one, and in many cases the circumstances were such that one could hardly do justice to the subject in hand. The writer feels justified in copying a letter of this kind, omitting the name: —

CAMP THIRD REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C., 1 July 1863.

Mrs. ——

Dear Madam: It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the loss of one of our number, your husband, ——. He was taken sick nine or ten days ago, and complained of pain in his limbs, head and back. I furnished him with ice to keep his head cool, and had the surgeon come to see him, and in the evening had him taken into the hospital. His disease was typhoid fever; and for a week he had everything done for him that a sick man could wish. From the first the surgeon felt as though he could not recover, and several regimental surgeons were called in from time to time to advise upon his case. As the days advanced it became painfully evident that he could not recover, and that we should soon be called upon to mourn the loss of another comrade, and that another family at home was to be made desolate by the fell hand of disease. He grew so weak that he could only converse

in whispers, and thus rendered it very difficult to hear many of his thoughts. It will be gratifying to you to know that when he spoke of his family it was always with the deepest solicitude and keenest anxiety. He failed gradually, and at five minutes past twelve yesterday noon, 30th of June, he ceased to live. He died very calmly and peacefully, as though falling asleep, and seemed to suffer no pain. He expressed a wish before he died that his remains might be sent home: but at present his friends cannot hope for the accomplishment of that request on account of the hot weather. This morning we paid the last honors to our departed comrade. Enveloped in the folds of that flag for which he has sacrificed his life, we carried him to his last resting place, on the banks of a small stream; and the mocking birds build their nests and sing their songs in the oak branches which wave over his head. Our tenderest sympathies, dear madam, are enlisted in your behalf; and we hope you may find consolation in the thought that your husband died doing his duty, in defence of the honor of his native land. At his request, a few days before his death, all of his effects were turned over to ——, together with $41.50 in treasury notes, which he will forward to you as soon as possible. I enclose a statement of his words to you previous to his death, as furnished by the hospital department. I have the honor to be, madam, etc.,

——— ———,

Captain Co. —, Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

P S. — When cooler weather arrives, if we are still in this department, I should be happy to aid you in recovering the remains of your husband, if such should be your desire. In a zinc coffin it would cost from $12.00 to $15.00 to New York; from thence would be the express age. In a metallic coffin, it would cost from $85.00 to $90.00 to get it to Manchester. The pay due him (two months) can be obtained on application at Washington: and in my opinion you are entitled to a pension.

[NOTE.— The composition of this letter stands to the credit of Roger W Woodbury of Co. A; and it needs no explanation and no comment by the writer of this history.— D. E.]

So much for the ordinary burial of a comrade from an established camp. The burial of the dead after a battle is another matter — entirely so. Generally, by mutual consent, the opposing parties act upon honor, without the formality of a flag of truce, and each proceeds to bury its dead. Sometimes the bodies of the two armies are intermixed. This is particularly true when the victory has hung in the balance, and the two lines swayed backward and forward, traversing twice and perhaps thrice the same ground. In such cases a line of division is generally agreed upon, and each burying all found on his particular side of this line, friend and foe alike, though a dead rebel can no more be properly called a foe than can a dead Yankee. The burial is entirely devoid of ceremony A long trench is dug as near the spot as convenient and is proper for such purpose, and into it are placed, lengthwise, the bodies of the unfortunate dead. Buried as found — clothing, accoutrements, and sometimes the trusty gun goes into this long and narrow trench. The bodies having been put in, the earth is shovelled back, and all is over. This constitutes a burial after a battle. Hundreds buried together, intermingling men of different regiments, companies, colors and nations, all, all in their coats of blue. One of the particular phases of such burials is the remarkable absence of conversation between the men engaged in the work. The silence is almost painful. Each is filled with a solemnity not easily described, each struggling with his own thought, each endeavoring to keep back the tears which are struggling for liberty.

There were burials at sea; but the Third New Hampshire was spared that, though it came very near having such an experience. Niles of G died on shipboard (the *Atlantic*) in November, 1861, while we lay off Port Royal, and was buried on shore (see November, 1861). After we had established our little cemetery at Hilton Head near our camp, tender hands removed the remains to the enclosure, and the grave was properly marked. This case is of especial interest inasmuch as the remains were again removed (by the Government) to the National cemetery at Beaufort, S. C., where the writer found the largest number of the regiment buried of the several places found by him.

The Beaufort National Cemetery contains 9,072 graves, and is beautifully situated, about three-quarters of a mile from the town of Beaufort, and one-half mile from Beaufort River. It contains 31 acres. The ground is high and a little rolling. It was begun in 1863, and completed in 1868. It contains bodies originally interred at Charleston (race course and potter's field), Port Royal, St. Helena, Cave, Otter, Bray's, Paris, Henry, Morris, Edisto, Folly, James, Sullivan's, Beaufort and Hilton Head Islands, points on the Savannah Railroad, Pocotaligo Bridge, Stoney Creek, Mitchell's Place, Elliott's Farm and Millen (Ga.) Prison Cemetery

The cemetery is laid out in a half circle, with gravelled avenues diverging from the main entrance. The walks are gravelled or grassed, and intersect the avenues almost at right angles. A shell carriage road runs around the whole. All are properly graded and drained. At the main entrance is a brick lodge, now used as an office. Five wells have been sunk, to furnish water for visitors and for irrigation. The cemetery is enclosed by a picket fence, inside of which is an Osage orange hedge. A flag-staff is at the main entrance on a ten-foot mound, being thirty feet at base. Four cannon monuments have been erected. The land was bought by the United States from the State of South Carolina for $7,500 at a tax sale.

Soldiers' graves	4,857 known.
" "	2,655 unknown.
Employees, etc., graves	952 known.
" "	608 unknown.
Total	9,072

The writer finds that a large proportion of those who died at Hilton Head are now resting in the above cemetery, which is under the perpetual care of the Government. The writer has in mind a few of Co. K, who died at Jenkins Island, not found on the list as having been removed to Beaufort.

The following list was found by consulting the Roll of Honor, published in several volumes by the Government, and from which this is culled. These volumes contain many thousand names, and are not arranged by regiments or by States (except in case of a few cemeteries where it was impossible to find a Third New Hampshire man); and the labor involved in selecting those of our own regiment from the mass of names can hardly be overestimated. The number given on the left in each case is simply an office number: —

BURIED IN NATIONAL CEMETERY, BEAUFORT, S. C.

165	Burnham, G. W.,	Sergt.	H,	Grave	160,	Sect.	28
258	Brown, Jeremiah,	Pr.	E,	"	1,	"	17
259	Bartlett, S. H.,	"	E.	"	8,	"	17
261	Brown, C. H.,	"	G,	"	38,	"	17
330	Bridgham, G. W.,	"	A,	"	30,	"	17
331	Buckminster, H. W.,	"	B,	"	49,	"	17
332	Bartells, J.,	"	H,	"	60,	"	17
639	Chick, J. E..	"	G,	"	26,	"	17
728	Clements, John H.,	"	G,	"	41,	"	17
775	Campbell, Andrew J.,	"	H,	"	47,	"	17
776	Colby, Daniel F.,	"	A,	"	46,	"	17
777	Caban, Wm.,	"	B,	"	29,	"	17
849	Clifford, Chas.,	"	D,	"	37.	"	17
1074	Davenport, N.,	"	B,	"	51,	"	17
1075	Downs, Nathl.,	"	H,	"	52,	"	17
1076	Davis, Wm. Y.,	"	I,	"	54,	"	17
1346	Fogg, C.,	"	G,	"	16,	"	17
1402	Foley, Stephen,	"	C,	"	42,	"	17
1500	Gates, Warren G.,	"	B,	"	35,	"	17
1591	Goodwin, J. W.,	Corp.	A,	"	92,	"	6
1592	Grannis, D. H.,	Pr.	A,		—		—
1770	Hall, Chas.,	"	C,	"	24,	"	17

1782	Howard, Melville C.,	Pr.	B,	Grave	28,	Sect.	17
1843	Halliday, F.,	"	H,	"	40,	"	17
1847	Hubbard, S.,	"	K,	"	25,	"	17
1916	Houseman, John,	"	A,	"	48,	"	17
1917	Hammond, L. D.,	"	I,	"	55,	"	17
2395	Kimball, W. F.,	"	G,	"	34,	"	17
2396	Knowlton, G. W.,	"	D,	"	7,	"	17
2419	Kelsea, J. H.,	"	H,	"	64,	"	17
2420	King, M. H.,	"	I,	"	53,	"	17
2515	La Mudge, Alexr.,	Corp.	H,	"	14,	"	17
2516	Lawrence, G. H.,	"	A,	"	19,	"	17
2551	Ladd, Josiah A.,	Pr.	G,	"	23,	"	17
2586	Lawrence, W A.,	"	H,	"	10,	"	17
2587	Leavitt, W. R.,	"	B,	"	11,	"	17
2816	Merrill, J B.,	"	F,	"	2,	"	17
2872	Marshall, Nathl.,	Corp.	A,	"	43,	"	17
2873	Morgan, Chas.,	Pr.	H,	"	12,	"	17
3183	Niles, Amasa,	"	G,	"	21,	"	17
3251	Osgood, Abner W.,	"	E,	"	39,	"	17
3336	Peavey, Joseph A.,	Corp.	F,	"	20,	"	17
3341	Prescott, J. P.,	Pr.	K,	"	36,	"	17
3436	Phelps, G. M.,	"	G,	"	—	"	—
3530	Robinson, John,	"	K,	"	33,	"	17
3594	Rich, T L.,	"	A,	"	6,	"	17
3746	Smith, J. A.,	"	H,	"	13,	"	17
3849	Shea, P.,	"	F,	"	4,	"	17
3909	Smith, James,	"	C,	"	65,	"	17
3910	Sawyer, G. E. H.,	"	D,	"	32,	"	17
3912	Swett, John S.,	"	B,	"	9,	"	17
4477	Whitman, W T.,	"	A,	"	17,	"	17
4506	Wilson, J.,	"	D,	"	15,	"	17
4552	Wentworth, Fredk. A.,	"	G,	"	18,	"	17
4602	Weeks, Jeremiah S.,	"	B,	"	57,	"	17
4603	Wiggin, J. C.,	2d Lt.	H,	"	32,	"	4
4668	Willard, Parkman D.,	Pr.	I,	"	44,	"	17
4836	York, A.,	"	E,	"	5,	"	17

(See four additional names further on.)

BURIED AT HILTON HEAD.

The Roll of Honor shows the following found buried at Hilton Head; and as several on the list are also found in the National Cemetery at Beaufort, the inference is that this list was made first. [Dates are not vouched for.— D.E.]:—

5	Adams, Geo. W.,	Pr.	H,	Died	21 April	1862
38	Bartells, J.,	"	H,	"	11 Nov.	1861
98	Bridgham, G. W.,	"	A,	"	20 Oct.	1862
99	Brown, Chas. H.,	"	G,	"	8 Sept.	1862
106	Brown, Jeremiah,	"	E,	"	14 Nov.	1862
110	Buckminster, H. M.,	"	B,	"	25 Jan.	1863
118	Burnham, J. E.,	"	I,	"	25 Sept.	1862
125	Caban, Wm.,	"	B,	"	30 June	1862
130	Campbell, A. J.,	"	H,	"	7 Sept.	1862
156	Clements, J. H.,	"	G,	"	3 Dec.	1861
164	Colby, D. F.,	"	A,	"	11 Feb.	1862
201	Davis, Wm. Y.,	Drum.	I,	"	25 Aug.	1862
202	Davenport, N.,	Pr.	B,	"	6 Oct.	1862
222	Downs, Nathl.,	"	H,	"	21 Aug.	1862
226	Duffee, John,	"	C,	"	21 Sept.	1862
266	Fogg, C.,	"	G,	"	6 Dec.	1862
301	Goodwin, J. W.,	"	H,	"	6 Jan.	1862

307	Grannis, D. H.,	Pr.	A,	Died	4 March	1863
340	Hall, H. J.,	"	B,	"	19 July	1863
341	Halliday, F.,	"	G,	"	30 Sept.	1862
344	Hammond, L. D.,	"	I,	"	— Jan.	1862
351	Houseman, John,	"	A,	"	6 Jan.	1862
412	Hubbard, S.,	"	K,	"	9 July	1862
454	Kelsey, J. H.,	"	H,	"	21 July	1863
463	Kimball, Wm. F.,	"	G,	"	15 Nov.	1862
473	Ladd, J. A.,	"	G,	"	23 Aug.	1862
491	Lawrence, W. A.,	"	H,	"	24 June	1862
492	Leavitt, W. B.,	"	B,	"	18 Feb.	1862
523	Marshall, Nathl.,	"	H,	"	15 July	1862
565	Merrill, J. B.,	"	F,	"	24 Oct.	1862
587	Morgan, Chas.,	"	H,	"	26 Aug.	1862
603	Niles, A.,	"	G,	"	9 Nov.	1861
618	Palmer, R. F.,	"	E,	"	4 Jan.	1862
654	Prescott, J. P.,	"	K,	"	14 Oct.	1862
660	Quimby, D. M.,	"	E,	"	20 Aug.	1862
678	Rich, T. L.,	"	A,	"	17 Sept.	1862
686	Roby, Walter S.,	"	E,	"	20 Dec.	1862
704	Sanborn, A. F.,	"	I,	"	27 Nov.	1861
706	Sawyer, Geo. E. H.,	"	D,	"	28 Aug.	1862
729	Shea, P.,	"	F,	"	2 Nov.	1862
741	Smith, James,	"	C,	"	13 Nov	1862
786	Swett, John S.,	"	B,	"	26 Aug.	1862
857	Weeks, J. S.,	"	B,	"	23 March	1863
858	Wiggin, Joseph C.,	2d Lt.	H,	"	21 Aug.	1862
864	Wentworth, Fred,	Pr.	G,	"	26 Aug.	1862
905	York, Alfred,	"	E,		— ——	——

Total found: 912 white, and 92 colored.

The preceding list is of those found and identified by the Government. The question naturally arises, If found and identified, why should not the Government have removed them *all* to the National Cemetery at Beaufort? This question it is beyond the power of the writer to answer, and is only one of a large number arising which may be grouped as unanswerable.

From another volume of the Roll of Honor the following names were discovered as having been buried in

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT BEAUFORT:

110	Clifford, Chas.,	Pr.	D,	Died	21 Sept.	1862
213	Foley, Stephen,	"	C,	"	28 Sept.	1862
485	Osgood, Abner W.,	"	E,	"	10 Oct.	1862
736	Willard, Parkman D.,	"	I,	"	6 Jan.	1864

It being found impracticable to divide Andersonville and its horrors, so as to show separately the place itself and the sufferings of the Third New Hampshire unfortunates, the whole matter is here given, beginning first with the list of

BURIED AT ANDERSONVILLE:

9518	Atmore, G. W.,	G,	Died	22 Sept.	1864
5721	Ormstindorf, J.,	D,	"	15 Aug.	1864
7857	Baker, D. W.,	G,	"	5 Sept.	1864
8629	Smith, C.,	F,	"	13 Sept.	1864
8980	Smith, John,	F.	"	17 Sept.	1864
*11278	Williams, Thomas,	H,	"	22 Oct.	1864
11472	Wungart, D. L.,	G,	"	26 Oct.	1864

*Probably Thos. Williams, who was reported as "Deserted on picket near Weir Bottom Church, Va."

Whose pen can faithfully and fully depict the sufferings of those comrades who died at Andersonville? The subject is a fruitful one, has been commented on from a thousand different views; but the writer inserts only the following information as to

ANDERSONVILLE:

This was not the correct name, the "ville" being added wholly without authority. The Government examination of the graves was begun 26 July 1865, by Capt. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A., under Special Order 19, Quartermaster-General's Office, 30 June 1865. He left Washington 8 July. At Macon he was joined by one company of the Fourth U.S. Cavalry and one company of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh U.S. Colored Troops. He took several mechanics and a deal of material from Washington, to properly mark the graves. The examination and work of marking the graves was substantially completed 16 August. The dead were found buried in trenches, on a site selected by the rebels, about 300 yards from the stockade. The bodies were found from two to three feet below the surface, and in cases where the rains had washed the soil away, but a few inches. Additional earth was supplied by the party. So closely were they buried, without coffins or the ordinary clothing to cover their nakedness, that not more than twelve inches were allowed to each man; indeed, the little tablets marking their resting places, measuring hardly ten inches in width, almost touch each other. Our soldiers had, while prisoners, been detailed to bury their comrades, whose last resting places were marked by a simple stake at the head of each grave, which bore a number appearing also on the hospital record of the prison. By this means a very large proportion were identified. In all there are 12,461 tablets which bear the number, name, rank, regiment and date of death; while 451 bear the legend, "Unknown U.S. Soldier." Of lumber, there was used 120,000 feet of pine in making the tablets. The cemetery contains 50 acres. On the morning of 17 Aug. 1865, at sunrise, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in the center of the cemetery, a National salute was fired, and National hymns sung.

Andersonville is on the Southeastern Railroad, sixty miles from Macon. In August, 1865, there was but one house there, except those erected by the rebels as hospitals, officers' quarters, quartermaster and commissary buildings. The party found the thermometer at 110° in the shade, very frequently, at mid-day The pen was 1,540 ft. long by 750 ft. wide and contained 27 acres. The "dead line" was 17 feet from the stockade, and the sentry boxes were 30 yards apart. The inside stockade was 18 ft. high, the outer one 12 ft., and the two were 120 feet apart. The party found the ground filled with holes, where the unfortunates had dug for protection from the sun. The official report of Capt. Moore (from which the writer gleans the above) concludes with these words "... The skeptic who will visit Andersonville even now (20 Sept. 1865) and examine the stockade with its black, oozey mud, the cramped and wretched burrows, the dead line and the slaughter house, must be a callous observer indeed if he is not convinced that the miseries depicted of this prison pen are no exaggerations."

The places of burial are very numerous. The writer finds several

BURIED AT SALISBURY, N. C.

497	Carter, W H.,	Pr.	A,	Died 16 Dec. 1864, diarrhœa.
519	Chapman, Geo.,	"	A,	" 30 Nov. 1864, pneumonia.
730	Dane, Albert G.,	"	A,	" 6 Feb. 1865, ———
1013	Evealdt, Henry,	"	K,	" 16 Dec. 1864, diarrhœa.
1054	Fountain, Edward,	"	A,	" 1 Dec. 1864, pneumonia.
1521	Heck, Joseph,	"	G,	" 4 Dec. 1864, apoplexy.
2165	Mead, James W.,	"	G,	" 12 Jan. 1865, diarrhœa.
2796	Scott, Ard,	"	F,	" 21 Nov. 1864, int. fever.
3263	Vincent, Rupert,	"	H,	" 5 Dec. 1864, wounds.

Capt. William H. Maxwell.

Capt. Henry H. Ayer.

Chaplain Henry Hill.

Lieut. J. Warren Akerman.

Coming to Virginia, we find a considerable number buried in the

RICHMOND NATIONAL CEMETERY.

This cemetery is southeast of the city, on the south side of the Williamsburg road, near the fork of the Darby road, two miles from the city limits, and a mile and a half from the James River. The land is high and rolling, and 160 feet above tide water. It contains eight acres, five of which were formerly owned by Wm. Brown and the other three by Wm. Slater. It lies just within the inner line of fortifications thrown up by the rebels, and the line is still visible (1867 report). Each grave is marked by a neat tablet or head board, painted white, and bearing in black letters the name, rank, company, regiment and date of death. Operations began here 1 Sept. 1866, and were completed 30 Sept. 1867. Known graves, 817; unknown, 5,459: total, 6,276.

These figures (each class) were considerably increased in a later supplementary report. (The writer, with Lieuts. Bowen and Parker, visited this cemetery in September, 1892.)

BURIED AT RICHMOND, VA.

123	Ball, J. H.,	Pr.	K,	Died	7 June 1864.
987	Feen, Garrett,	"	A,	"	1 June 1864, scorbutus.
*1728	Lang, W W.,	"	I,	"	9 Dec. 1863, chr. diarrhœa.

*This man was captured in assault on Wagner, 18 July 1863, being taken while almost unconscious from the stunning effects of the battle. He was at Salisbury Prison for awhile, with our Lieut.-Col. Bedel, who was also a prisoner, captured earlier in the same assault.

A considerable group is found at the

CITY POINT CEMETERY, VA.

This cemetery is situated on the road to and about nine miles from Petersburg, and about one and a half miles from City Point, in Prince George County. It is on a slight eminence, about forty-five feet above the Appomattox River and one mile from its confluence with the James. The location is very near the ground used for general field hospitals by the Army of the Potomac during the siege of Petersburg, in 1864. It contains seven and one-half acres, is in the form of a square with semi-circular entrance, is divided into six sections by avenues, has excellent drainage and is enclosed by a picket fence. The known graves number 3,758; unknown, 1,384; total, 5,142. Burials began in July, 1866, and ended in September, 1867. Those not originally buried here were removed from a plot at City Point, established by the U. S. forces shortly after occupation in May, 1864, and from a site appropriated for a cemetery at Point of Rocks, about five miles up the Appomattox.

BURIED AT CITY POINT CEMETERY.

2	Abbott, G. H.,	Pr.	E,	Grave	48,	Sect.	F.	Div.	1,	Died —— ——
299	Brooks, J.,	Corp.	H,	"	115,	"	F,	"	1,	" 17 June 1864
*300	Brooks, J.,	Pr.	H,	"	33,	"	F,	"	1,	" 17 June 1864
996	Hall, H. J.,	Pr.	B,	Grave	62,	Sect.	F,	Div.	1,	—— —— ——
1132	Hodgdon, E. F.,	"	F,	"	157,	"	F,	"	1,	—— —— ——
1782	O'Brien, Michl.,	"	D,	"	28,	"	A,	"	1,	Died 30 Oct. 1864
1987	Roach, John,	"	H,	"	143,	"	A,	"	1,	" 7 Oct. 1864

*There is evidently a mistake here.

BURIED AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.

36	Blaisdell, J. P.,	Corp.	D,	Died	25 May 1864
64	Cainlett, E.,	Pr.	I,	"	22 May 1864
174	Helton, Peter,	"	A,	"	31 May 1864
189	Holmes, R. R.,	"	I,	"	29 May 1864
263	McKinnon, Daniel B.,	"	A,	"	16 July 1863
376	Smith, J. H.,	"	F,	"	3 July 1864

BURIED AT HAMPTON, VA.

4	Adams, Ira J.,	Pr.	A,	Died	2 July	1864
34	Armstrong, J. A.,	Corp.	K,	"	16 May	1864
107	Benson, Geo. W.,	"	E,	"	4 June	1864
122	Blake, Granville,	"	G,	"	22 May	1864
153	Bradley, Wm.,	Pr.	K,	"	21 Sept.	1864
202	Burrows, James	"	E,	"	30 Sept.	1864
254	Cassidy, James,	"	K,	"	20 May	1864
262	Chappelle, James,	"	H,	"	11 Sept.	1864
314	Cooney, Stephen,	"	C,	"	18 May	1864
361	Davis, Oliver O.,	"	B,	"	22 May	1864
439	Duncan, J. B.,	"	B,	"	28 Jan.	1865
443	Eastman, Clark,	"	G,	"	5 June	1864
448	Edwards, James W.,	"	G,	"	30 Oct.	1864
453	Ely, Joseph,	"	C,	"	18 July	1864
464	Emus, John F.,	"	F,	"	25 July	1864
489	Fitzgerald, John J.,	"	K,	"	21 May	1864
540	Gillis, John W.,	"	B,	"	24 Sept.	1864
676	Hix, Wm.,	"	E,	"	2 May	1864
1187	Robinson, Sam.,	1st Sergt.	I,	"	2 June	1865
1291	Smith, Peter,	Corp.	C,	"	30 Aug.	1864
1298	Smith, Geo.,	Pr.	H,	"	30 Oct.	1864
1464	Walton, W H.,	"	B,	"	21 July	1864
1488	Weeks, Andrew M.,	"	E,	"	9 July	1864

Several of our comrades who died near New York were

BURIED AT CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY.

This is a part of the city cemetery of Brooklyn, N.Y., and lies about three miles east of the city. It contains about two acres. Interments began here about the month of April, 1862. All are those who died in the various hospitals and camps near New York City. Total graves, 3,277 — only 80 of them unknown.

465	Chick, Fenno,	Pr.	G,	Died	19 Oct.	1864
2078	Plummer, J. L.,	"	I,	"	22 March	1864
2635	Tibbetts, Isaac,	"	K,	"	16 Sept.	1863
*2742	Waters, Patrick,	"	C,	"	26 Aug.	1862
†2825	White, Moses E.,	"	I,	"	22 Aug.	1863

* Discharged for disability at Hilton Head; was on his way home.
† Disinterred and removed by friends.

BURIED AT PHILADELPHIA.

63	Bancho, Wm.,	Pr.	H,	Died	5 July	1864
249	Butler, John,	"	H,	"	26 Aug.	1864
1007	Kemp, Oscar,	"	E,	"	24 April	1864
1138	Long, Perry,	"	D,	"	3 Aug.	1864
	Died in Dept. of the East (place not given).					
38	Barton, Henry,	Pr.	A,	Died	22 Sept.	1864
	(Disinterred and delivered to friends.)					

BURIED AT BEVERLY, N.J.

110	Moulton, Albion,	—	G,	Died	26 Sept.	1864

BURIED NEAR BRISTOL, PA.

16	Crook, Samuel,	Pr.	C,	Died	8 June	1865

BURIED AT ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(U.S. General Hospital, Div. No. 1.)

570	Gilbert, Daniel W.,	Pr.	I,	Died	25 Aug.	1864

(U.S. General Hospital, Div. No. 2 — St. John's College.)

55	Bazinet, Geo.,	Pr.	H,	Died	23 March	1865

(Camp Parole Hospital.)

198	Jennings, A. E.,	Pr.	F,	Died	10 Oct.	1864

BURIED AT MANCHESTER, N.H. (twenty soldiers in all).

(Valley Cemetery.)

4 Copp, Harrison J., Co. A, Died 27 April 1862, at Edisto Id.

(Merrill's Cemetery.)

McQuestion, Jerome B., Died 29 March 1866

(Though he died since the war, it seems proper to insert here. In connection with the record in the Roll of Honor is no company, rank or regiment. There is no doubt, however, that this is the grave of one who was a sergeant in Co. H.)

BURIED AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

49 Dame, Joseph W., Pr. I, Died 29 Aug. 1864

BURIED AT NEWARK, N.J.

(Fairmount Cemetery.)

122 White, James E., Pr. A, Died 15 July 1864

BURIED AT WILMINGTON, N.C.

7 Brooks, Plummer Pr. H, Died 1 April 1865, chr. diar.
51 Perkins, John W., " D, " 27 April 1865, wounds.

BURIED AT CHARLESTON (Race Course).

26 Carr, Geo. D., Pr. E, Died 27 June 1862, wounds.
177 Pearl, Abram, " I, " 20 June 1862

BURIED AT MILLEN, GA.

279 Phelps, Geo. M., Pr. G, Grave 190, Sect. A.

BURIED ON DR. GILUM'S PROPERTY

(Near Lufkin's House, Petersburg, Va.)

413 Cosgrove, Wm. J., Pr. C, Died 2 Sept. 1864.

A companion volume to Vol. I. of the Roll of Honor (February, 1868), shows that 47,368 bodies of deceased Union soldiers and prisoners of war have been removed from 237 different localities, scattered through the Southern and Western States, to thirty of the established National Cemeteries, where their remains now rest, side by side, under the perpetual care and protection of the Government, for the defence of which they sacrificed their lives. A few extracts from that report will emphasize all that may have been said heretofore concerning the burial of the dead: —

Group No. 47, of 314 bodies, from Harrison's Landing to Glendale National Cemetery, about ten miles south of Richmond.

Group No. 48, of 100 bodies, from Flussell's Mills, near Richmond, to same place.

Group No. 59, of three bodies, from Chapin's farm to Fort Harrison National Cemetery, Va., on Molly Burdon's farm, Henrico County.

Group No. 85, of 112 bodies, from Deep Bottom, ten miles southeast of Richmond, to same place.

Group No. 91, of 38 bodies, from Flussell's Mills to same place.

Group No. 287, of 149 bodies, from Marine Hospital, Wilmington, N.C., to Wilmington National Cemetery, on J. D. Ryttenberg's farm.

Group No. 288, of 12 bodies, from Baptist Church, Wilmington, N.C., to same place.

Group No. 289, of 22 bodies, from Cone Cemetery, Wilmington, N.C., to same place.

Group No. 290, of 410 bodies, from Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, N.C., to same place.

The reader will pardon any seeming verbosity in this sad chapter. The writer has endeavored not only to give general information, but such as may afford particular pleasure, — sad though it must be,— to some persons who may find that the loved one whom they lost in the war now rests in some known locality — in some National or other cemetery. This fact, found, will afford some relief to such as have heretofore been of the opinion that the once loved one never had decent burial or perhaps none at all.

No. 4897 — unknown, 3 (no rank, no company, no regiment, no date), originally buried at Folly Island, S.C.

No. 5646 — unknown, 25 (same as 4897), originally buried at Pawnee Landing, Folly Island, S.C.

No. 5762 — unknown, 4 (same as 4897), originally buried in the woods, James Island, S.C.

No. 5886 — unknown, 78 (same as 4897), originally buried near Secessionville, James Island, S.C.

No. 5938	— unknown,	41	Morris Island,	West side.
5962	"	22	" "	East side.
5986	"	26	" "	sand hill, n. of cemetery.
5990	"	4	" "	" " " "
6045	"	55	" "	" " " "
6079	"	34	" "	south of Wagner.
6118	"	37	" "	on line across mid. of island.
6156	"	31	" "	Fort Wagner.
6180	"	24	" "	original cemetery.
7185	"	875	Hilton Head.	

and frequent items, like: "No. — unknown — N. H. soldiers — found in one trench"; "No. — unknown — 54 buried in one long grave."

When one sees in the Roll of Honor such items as the above, the subject becomes too painful to continue, and we seek temporary relief in a flight to Virginia, where a new group awaits us and the selection will show a different phase: —

"These bodies (more than 100) from the north side of the Richmond City Hospital. The graves run east and west, at right angles with Fourth Street, the first grave of each row being about five feet from the road. Grave No. 1, of Row No. 1, was situated on the northwest corner of the group. Most of the graves contained more than one body. As they were lifted out they were numbered 1, 2, 3, etc."

"Removed from Dr. Anderson's farm."

"These bodies were removed from the battle-field of Cold Harbor, and were scattered over the ground and through the woods, from Gurthwright's farm to the Raleigh road."

"These five bodies were found by Mr Eacho on his farm, within 100 yards of his house."

"These eleven bodies were taken from a pit near Liberty Hall, Hanover County, northeast of Gaines' Mills.' Nothing to identify them."

"These four bodies found in a creek."

"These four bodies were taken from Day's farm, Melton Station, V C. R.R.; but the people would give no information concerning them."

"These forty-three bodies were found in a well, in front of Fort Gilmer, on land of Capt. Childrey. The well had been sought for two years; but none of the neighbors could show where the well had been. Supposed to have been killed in the charge of 2 Oct. 1864."

"These fourteen bodies were taken from the Half-Way House, on Petersburg turnpike, nine miles from Richmond. They were a part of Butler's command, and were buried together on the left side of the turnpike, about 300 yards from the house, in a hollow formerly used as a field hospital."

Not long after our advent at Hilton Head, a neat little cemetery was established at our right and rear; and in it we laid the mortal remains of our dead — nearly all of whom died in the vicinity. The first mention of this cemetery the writer finds in diaries and letters. An excellent photograph of the sacred spot was taken by Mr. Moore (mentioned elsewhere), early in 1862, and forms one of the large group of pictures taken by him. The entire collection may be found in the library of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, at Boston. A view of the cemetery has been reproduced for this work.

An examination of the lists of graves found, and of burials in National cemeteries and elsewhere, reveals the fact that the names of some of those buried in our little burial place do not appear as having been re-

moved to the National Cemetery at Beaufort. The cruel conviction is forced upon us, that at the time of disinterment the headboards had become so decayed, or the letters so obliterated by the weather, as to render it necessary to remove them under the class "unknown." By this process of reasoning it may possibly be a source of comfort to think that one's relative or friend, whose name was looked for in vain, is really resting in a National cemetery by the side of his comrades. Some degree of relief will be obtained by surviving comrades, in examining the lists, on finding the names of one or more whom they may have left on the field of battle, supposably in the agonies of death — for the fact that they survived sufficiently long to insure decent burial is truly a relief.

The whole matter of "death" in the army, with its preliminaries, and the after-disposition of what was once a living comrade, is one of the saddest and at the same time one of the most difficult subjects to write about. Even as the author pens these lines, his eyes dim with tears, which come all unbidden; for he is carried backward to the very scenes he feebly attempts to describe. He hears again the groans of the dying in hospital and on the battle-field; he sees again the convulsive efforts of him who has been torn and mangled by a cruel shell; he hears again the cry for succor, which cometh not; again he hears the call for water which cannot be supplied. One may hold his nerves and his sympathy well in check, while his comrade lives, that he may be able to minister to his wants and his comfort; but no sooner is he dead than the nerves give way and the sympathetic tears will flow. This was particularly noticeable at the burial. Strong men wept like children; and the peculiarly plaintive notes of the fife, and the tap of the muffled drum, seemed to lift the flood-gates of our sympathies higher and higher, as we solemnly marched to the grave.

It has been stated herein by the writer that the captain of the company to which the deceased soldier belonged generally wrote of the fact to the relatives at home. There are two notable exceptions to this rule: and these exceptions were in deference to circumstances. In one case the soldier might die of a long illness in the hospital, and during his illness he may have endeared himself to the surgeon and attendants by his patience and resignation. In such a case, by general consent, the surgeon wrote the unpleasant news. Again, a dead comrade may have lived a religious life, in which case he would be very near to the chaplain's heart, and a letter from the chaplain to the relatives was in order; and this letter sometimes would be in addition to one written by the captain.

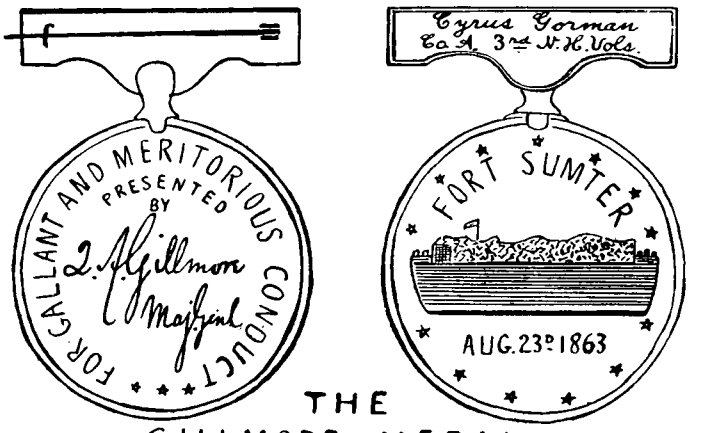
These cases mentioned are not fanciful cases, by any means. More might be cited; but these suffice.

THE GILLMORE MEDALS.

The general order announcing that medals were to be bestowed will be found elsewhere. The first mention of the same in a Northern paper was found by the writer in the *New York Herald*, 15 Oct. 1863, in these words: "Maj.-Gen. Gillmore has ordered a large number of bronze medals to be prepared for presentation to brave and meritorious soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the late campaign."

In a letter from its Port Royal correspondent, the *New York Herald* of 4 Nov. 1863 said that Gen. Gillmore had adopted the Napoleon idea of awarding to such soldiers as deserve it, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, a medal of honor. Ball, Black & Co. of New York to be the makers, and they are already at work upon the design. The medal is to bear on one side a representation, in relief, of Sumter in ruins, and upon the other a *fac simile* of the General's autograph; while upon the buckle to which the medal is to be attached, neatly engraved, will appear the name, rank, company and regiment of the soldier upon whom bestowed. A certificate, embellished with *fac similes* of both sides, will be given with each medal.

Though all regiments participating in the siege (whether in the charge of 18 July or not) were invited by Gen. Gillmore to send in the names of deserving soldiers, there were a few regiments which declined the offered honor, on the basis that every man of the regiment had been "gallant and meritorious." Whether this position was warranted by the facts, or whether it was a wise position, is not for the writer to discuss.



THE GILLMORE MEDAL

The Third New Hampshire, through its officers, selected the requisite number of names, and they received the Gillmore medals. The following is a list of the recipients: —

Co. A: Privates Samuel D. Brelsford and Cyrus Gorman. (The latter received his medal about 1881, in New York City, from the hand of Gen. Gillmore himself.)

Co. B: Corp. James M. Chase, Private Frederick Silloway

Co. C: First Sergt. M. J. Connelly, Private Geo. Allen.

Co. D: Sergt. D. W Perkins, Private Chas. D. Randall.

Co. E: Privates James M. Dickey and A. J. Pettingill.

Co. F: Sergt. Joseph A. Newman (dead), Privates John F Ennes and Chas. D. Smith.

Co. G: Private Benj. D. Burgess.

Co. H: Corp. John Brooks, Private David A. Paige.

Co. I: Corp. Geo. H. Davis, Private Almond B. White.

Co. K: Privates James Cassidy and Hugh Macklin.

PECULIAR CASES, DUPLICATE NAMES, ETC.

Alexander, Daniel S., Co. F: Volunteer recruit of 1862. Mortally wounded 16 May 1864; bullet near right temple. Sent next day by ambulance, with the other wounded, to hospital. No more seen by Third New Hampshire.

Arlin, Emri, Co. D: The only drafted man in the regiment. The records show he was drafted 19 Aug. 1863, at Concord, and was mustered in 19 Aug. 1863. Forwarded 1 Feb. 1864, with Rupert Vincent and James Norton. His roll had, "expense of apprehension, $30.00," which, interpreted, means that he was not willing to lay down his life for his country

Adams, John, Co. H: Substitute recruit; mustered in 13 Dec. 1864; deserted *en route* to regiment.

Adams, John, Co. K: Volunteer recruit; mustered in 11 Feb. 1865; deserted 25 June 1865.

Allen, Wm., Co. C: Volunteer recruit; mustered in 8 Aug. 1862: discharged for disability 21 Sept. 1862.

Allen, Wm., Co. D: Substitute recruit; mustered in 29 Sept. 1863; killed 13 May 1864.

Brown, John W., Co. K: Went on recruiting service, Hilton Head to Concord, in July, 1862. Was sick when the party was ordered back. Did not return to regiment till January, 1864, with Col. Jackson.

Ball, Hiram, Co. K: Wounded 16 May 1864, and taken prisoner; knee shattered; lay on field twenty-four hours; leg amputated by rebel surgeon. A Michigan soldier, a fellow prisoner, cared for him and wrote to his mother after Hiram's death.

Ballard, Wm. W., Co. G: He was sent home with Lieut. Thompson's body in August, 1862. He had furlough for that purpose. Never returned, but was discharged for disability 1 Jan. 1863, at Concord.

Blood, J. C., Co. I: Wounded 13 July 1863, on Morris Island; sent to Hospital Steamer *Cosmopolitan*. While on board he recovered sufficiently to care for other wounded, and thus was sent on a trip to New York. On return trip was taken sick with varioloid and sent to Hospital at Beaufort, S. C. He finally reached the regiment before it left Morris Island.

Brelsford, Samuel D., Co. A: Taken prisoner at Laurel Hill, Va., 7 Oct. 1864; escaped 27 May 1865. It is said that he was at Andersonville; and while there was one day on a detail at work on a bridge, and from there escaped, being shot in the foot during the melee.

Brown, Henry, Co. A: A recruit, arriving in December, 1863 (with McKinnon and Thompson; see McKinnon). He stated that he was really named Baxter, and a deserter from the Navy His case was reported to Department Headquarters same time as McKinnon's and Thompson's (same letter really); and the Department Commander decided he had better stay with Co. A.

Burbank, W H., Co. G: After his wound of 16 May 1864 he was sent to hospital; never rejoined till regiment reached Concord for final discharge. While in the hospital he was commissioned and mustered; but the latter was promptly revoked by the War Department, because it was in violation of an order forbidding musters into a higher grade if the party was unfit for active service in the field. The revocal is in no wise a reflection on Burbank.

Burke, Leonard O. F., Co. F: He went out as a waiter for Capt. Randlett, and afterwards enlisted in the regiment, in March, 1862.

Brown, Bartholomew, Co. I: Said to have been an employe of the railroad (City Point, Va.) before the war; and when the regiment was there (9 June 1864), he showed his comrades a railroad sleeper with his initials cut upon it, as proof of his previous employment.

Brown, Franklin J., Co. E: Real name John F. Brown; but when he joined as a recruit, in November, 1863, he found another J. F. Brown, and he thereafter called himself "J. Franklin Brown." This got twisted about on the rolls, and finally ended as "Franklin J. Brown."

Burrell, Fred E.: Unassigned recruit. Died on passage from New York to Hilton Head, 6 Sept. 1862, 11.45 P.M., on Steamer *Geo. C. Collins*. The steamer arrived off Moorehead City, N. C., the 8th; and the body was taken ashore in a sail-boat to Carolina City and buried three miles from the landing, under a tree. Several companion recruits (of same squad) accompanied the body. Recruit Wm. B. Merrill (afterward Co. F) offered a prayer; and then all joined in firing a salute over the grave, with their revolvers, and returned to the steamer.

Bragdon, Ira: Was by error on Co. I's rolls. No record of his being mustered; and it is presumable that he was rejected at the last moment.

Clark, Azariah L., Co. I: Was furloughed from Laurel Hill, Va., in January, 1865, after the regiment had left for Fort Fisher. He went home to join a son, then recently from Andersonville prison. He overstayed to attend the son's funeral, and then reported at Washington to the Provost Marshal General. Ordered into camp near the railroad station. Had pass from there to Bermuda Hundred. On arriving, found the detachment had also gone to North Carolina. Stayed around a few days, was taken sick and sent to Hospital at Point of Rocks. From there sent to Hospital at Fort Monroe (the McClellan) and discharged.

Cavender, James: Was a representative recruit for A. A. Cox of Enfield, and served in Co. B. This was the only case of the kind in the regiment.

Curran, John, 1st: Original man of Co. C; served full term.

Curran, John, 2d: Original man of Co. C; re-enlisted; mustered out 20 July 1865.

Courtney, Patrick: In regiment twice, and in Co. F both times. First, as an original, and served full term; second, a substitute recruit, mustered in 15 Dec. 1864; mustered out 20 July 1865.

Carroll, John, 1st, Co. C: Original man; deserted next day after muster-in.

Carroll, John, 2d, Co. C: Substitute recruit; enlisted 23 Dec. 1864; deserted 17 Jan. 1865.

Connelly, Patrick, Co. C: Original man; discharged for disability, but died in the hospital.

Chase, James L., Co. F: First man wounded (in June, 1862, on James Island); sent to General Hospital, Hilton Head, with the wounded of the 16th. Thence later to General Hospital, Bedloes Island, N. Y. In February, 1863, Capt. Randlett, returning from leave, brought him from New York to Hilton Head. He re-enlisted, but never returned from his furlough.

Chase, Chas. F., Co. F: Commissioned in 1st S.C.V. (colored); served in that regiment about one year, almost wholly at Hilton Head; resigned. Afterward enlisted as a private in 13 V.R.C., Co. F, stationed at Concord, N. H., and served about a year. Prior to commission in colored regiment, was Assistant Postmaster at Hilton Head.

Chase, Valentine M., Co. E: Captured 16 June 1862, on James Island; exchanged; died 24 July 1862, in the Jews' Hospital, New York, of wounds. Body delivered to friends.

Drew, Chas. H., Co. H: He was one of the three men who deserted at Pinckney Island, S. C., 5 Aug. 1862, and furnished the enemy with information by which the latter were enabled to "gobble up" Co. H a few days later. By some process, a little obscure, he got away after arrest at Camp Parole, Va., on his arrival with the exchanged men of Co. H from Richmond, to which point both lots gravitated. He enlisted in Co. C, Third Maryland Cavalry, under the name of Henry White; was apprehended 3 Nov. 1863, and presumably sent to Fort McHenry, Baltimore. He was ordered from the fort, 22 Feb. 1864, to New York, and from there to be sent to the Department of the South, for trial as a deserter from Co. H, Third New Hampshire. He undoubtedly was kept in provost at Hilton Head till the war was over; and then, in the general forgiveness, he got loose again. There is no record of any trial. The Government holds that from the day he deserted, in August, 1862, he has been in a state of continuous desertion, the enlistment in Third Maryland Cavalry not serving him as an offset in any sense.

Day, John E., Co. F: A re-enlisted man who returned with the veterans as far as New York, when he suddenly changed front and deserted. He was dropped as of 15 April 1864. He returned in September following, and was forgiven, by Gen. Terry's order, on the recommendation of his commanding officer; but the $30.00 apprehension fee had to stand charged. This is given as a sample. There were several cases almost identical with this.

Dickett, Joseph, unassigned recruit: It appears that he actually enlisted for the Fourth New Hampshire, and was forwarded by mistake to the Third New Hampshire, reaching it 28 March 1865, when the discovery was made. He was transferred to the Fourth New Hampshire, from which he deserted at Raleigh, N. C., 21 July 1865. In the Fourth New Hampshire he appears as "Joseph *Ducett*, Co. K." His transfer is dated 20 April 1865, though it appears he did not join the Fourth New Hampshire till 6 May 1865. The difference in time was probably consumed in considering what to do with his case: *i.e.*, red tape.

Dodge, Asa M., Co. B: The records show he was discharged, to be commissioned in the Fifth New Hampshire; but the records of the Fifth

New Hampshire show no such event. The promise of a commission in the Fifth New Hampshire was merely a *ruse* to obtain discharge for supposably sufficient domestic reasons.

Desotell, Israel, Co. C: A recruit of December, 1864; started for the regiment, but never actually reached it. He was reported as deserted *en route;* but as he was placed on Co. C rolls, the supposition is that he almost reached the regiment, and the officer in charge persuaded the Third New Hampshire to take up the name and at same time report him "deserted." The subsequent record, however, explains in part this peculiar case. Gen. Hooker's S.O. 203, of 31 Aug. 1865, relieved Desotell of the charge of desertion, because it appeared that he had been in the hospital, etc.

De Graw, James, Co. F: Died of typhoid fever 20 March 1865, in the Wilmington General Hospital (certificate given 18 June 1865 by Surg. Geo. C. Jarvis, Seventh Connecticut, in charge).

Dougherty, John, unassigned recruit: Apparently the last recruit for the regiment; never reached it. Undoubtedly he started, and a roll went forward; for he was taken up on the regimental rolls, and reported as an "unassigned recruit, absent sick." The writer has seen among the records of Co. K a semi-attempt to attach him to that company. Diligent inquiry fails to reveal anything further.

Ennes, John F., Co. F: Died of secondary hemorrhage 25 July 1864, at U. S. General Hospital, Fort Monroe (undoubtedly McClellan Hospital), Asst. Surg. E. McClellan, U.S.A., in charge (certificate given 30 Sept. 1864). He was wounded in face and neck 16 June 1864.

Everett, Franklin, Co. F: Died of wounds at Base Hospital, Fort Fisher, 12 Feb. 1865 (Surg. J. W. Mitchell, Fourth U.S.C.T., in charge).

Emery, William H., Co. G: Wounded 15 May 1864; sent to hospital; did not rejoin till muster-out of regiment.

Emerson, G. W., Co. F: Was on detached duty in the Post Hospital, Morris Island, when the regiment was being mounted. He was relieved from the hospital by Gen. Gillmore's S.O. 103, 12 March 1864, presumably to enable him to rejoin his regiment and ride a horse. From some cause not apparent, he did not actually reach the regiment till on or about 29 July 1864. He was dropped as a deserter 20 May 1864. On his return, he was taken up on the rolls, presumably on the basis that he satisfactorily explained his absence. It appears also that at one time he was on detached duty in the Naval Machine Shop (two vessels), when it was near St. Helena Island, S. C.—probably after the Morris Island duty.

Eaton, Chas. W., Co. D: Went home (*i.e.*, North) on the Hospital Steamer *Cosmopolitan* 25 June 1863. Was not mustered out till 23 Jan. 1867, as of 20 July 1865. Said to have been sick all the time at Boston, Mass.

Fulton, Chas. C., recruit, Co. F. Died of accidental wound, at Base Hospital, Fort Fisher, 20 Feb. 1865 (Surg. J. W. Mitchell, Fourth U.S.C.T., in charge); see Accidents.

Flanders, J. K., Co. B: Died 29 Aug. 1863, on board Barque *Hannibal* (of the Navy), off Charleston, S. C. He was on detached service as a printer. The Navy had a *quasi* printing office on board. He died of typhoid fever, and was buried on Morris Island.

Fowler, Andrew J., Co. I: Original man. After transfer to the Signal Corps, he being at the time a private of the first class, was recommended for promotion to Sergeant for bravery under fire, by Capt. Dana, U.S.A. (Signal Corps), 1 Aug. 1864, in a report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Gove, Nathan W., N.C.S. (Fife Major): Had furlough early in August, 1862; and while enjoying himself at home got legislated out of the service by the operation of G.O. 126, W.D., dated 6 Sept. 1862.

George, Albert: Served twice in regiment and in same company (A)—first, as an original man, serving three years; second, as a volunteer recruit, mustered in 16 Sept. 1864; mustered out 20 July 1865.

George, Albert Q., Co. H: Supposably killed 16 June 1862; but was afterward seen by the Co. H men (they captured 21 Aug. 1862), at Columbia, S. C. Jail, wounded.

Gilbert, Daniel W., Cos. K and I: Original of K; discharged for disability. Enlisted a second time for regiment; but remained in camp at Concord or some of the offices connected therewith, on clerical duty, till 14 March 1864, when he was forwarded to regiment, having charge of a recruit for the Fourth New Hampshire (Elbridge Towle). He was supposably killed (*i.e.*, left to die), 16 Aug. 1864; but he survived that eventful day and lived to be paroled or exchanged and die in the hospital at Annapolis. (See "Buried: How, When, Where.")

Gay, T. F., Co. A: Sick at Washington in September, 1861, and Annapolis, October, 1861. Sent back to hospital at Washington, thence to Baltimore (Camden Street), thence to Paterson Park Hospital (Baltimore), thence discharged.

Gammon, Charles, Co. K: Captured a rebel lieutenant on picket 10 Dec. 1864. The lieutenant was really hunting for our line, when he suddenly heard Gammon say, "Halt!" He halted, though very much astonished. He removed his sinews of war at Gammon's request, and accompanied his captor to camp and to Gen. Butler, who very generously permitted Gammon to retain the sword as his recompense. On the hilt was engraved, "L. M. Bean, Co. A, 17 Miss."

Garrity, Edward, Co. C: Left sick at Edisto, 1 June 1862. Died in a few days, and was buried there by comrades who had come from James Island after the baggage.

Goodwin, Elisha, Co. G: Recruit. Enlisted from Third New Hampshire into the Regular Army, at Beaufort, S. C.; and his discharge from the Third was by authority of G.O. 154, W.D., A.-G.O., 11 Nov. 1862. Returned to duty in his company (G), Third New Hampshire, 27 Jan. 1863, under S.O. 9, 22 Jan. 1863, Department of the South. The reasons why the Regular Army did not retain him are not apparent.

Gilbert, John, Co. F: Said to have dug up the first torpedo on Morris Island, in front of Wagner.

Harris, Geo. C., Co. H: Recruit. He reached the regiment in September, 1862, in charge of a detachment of recruits: *i.e.*, in charge till joined by Capt. Allen, with another squad, at New York. Capt. Ayer (Co. H) at once made him Orderly Sergeant. Being very skilful with his pen, his services were in great demand, particularly by the officers of the regiment, in making monthly returns, etc.

Haines, John M., Co. B: After his service (3 years), was clerk in the Adjutant-General's Office, Concord, N. H., 17 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1864, on which date he was given a *quasi* furlough to get married. Returned to his duty 28 Nov. 1864. Later he was Adjutant-General of New Hampshire, from 11 July 1870 to 10 Aug. 1874.

Hall, Charles, Co. C: Volunteer recruit of August, 1862. Died of disease 11 April 1863; buried at Folly Island.

Hall, Charles, Co. G: Substitute recruit; mustered in 19 Aug. 1863; died of disease 4 Dec. 1864.

Hubbard, Stephen, Co. K: Original volunteer. Died of disease.

Hubbard, Stephen, Co. F: Substitute recruit. Died of disease.

Hodgdon, Enos F., Co. F: He was a relative of Capt. Randlett. While the re-enlisted men were on furlough, Capt. Randlett, who was in charge, procured the enlistment of Hodgdon as a recruit; and he accompanied the re-enlisted men on their return. He was soon after detailed in the regimental hospital, and so remained till 14 June 1864, when he was ordered to the ranks. His first action was on 16 June 1864, at which time he was mortally wounded, dying the next day. The records show he enlisted as a private 29 March 1864.

Hines, James, Co. I: Recruit. Reached regiment about 1 Jan. 1865. Was with an escort doing guard duty with a lot of exchanged prisoners, at Wilmington, N. C., about 28 Feb. 1865. He got shot in the leg, in some sort of a fracas, and at once took passage North on steamer with the exchanged men. Did not return. In 1890 was living at Lynn, Mass., and trying to have his record amended.

Henderson, William, Co. E: Wounded 10 July 1863, and sent to hospital at Hilton Head. Returned 10 Sept. 1864, near Petersburg; said to have a bullet still in his head. Four days later he was appointed Brigade Postmaster, because not fit for active duty.

Hamilton, Henry S., Band: Prior to the war was in the Eleventh (English) Hussars about one year. In 1854 he joined the Tenth U.S. Infantry, serving in it as Sergeant a part of the time. Was in the Utah Expedition, part of the time as bugler. Five years in all. In the Third New Hampshire he blew the first Federal bugle on the main-land (at Bluffton, S. C.), and was Regimental Bugler for some time.

Hern, William, Co. H: Recruit. Was one of the squad sent from Goldsboro', N. C., to Norfolk, Va., in June, 1865, for the regimental baggage stored there in May, 1864. He carried the State flag on the arrival of the regiment at Concord for final discharge.

Hoxie, Benjamin, Co. E: Was detached 22 March 1863, for special service (Ransom D. Stevens of E, too) in the Department as mounted patrol and body guard to Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall, First New York Engineers, Provost Marshal General. He was killed at the battle of Olustee, Florida. While riding near the action, on Lieut.-Col. Hall's horse, with mail, he was struck by an exploding shell; and both horse and rider were instantly killed.

Jackson, Geo. W., Co. E: Original 2d Lieutenant. Resigned.

Jackson, Geo. W., Co. K: Original private; re-enlisted; mustered out 20 July 1865.

Jennings, A. A., Co. F: Died 10 Oct. 1864, at Camp Parole, Md., of intermittent fever, while awaiting exchange (Surg. G. B. Parker, U.S.V., in charge. Certificate given 20 Oct. 1864).

Jewett, Charles, Co. I: Was a *quasi* regimental blacksmith, till appointed Regimental Armorer. Was thus employed during entire term, only appearing once on the field with a gun, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., during a scare. In 1892 he is living, and totally blind.

Jones, Edwin R., Co. G: Was an original corporal. Left at Annapolis sick, supposably discharged and dropped. He turned up later, 17 Jan. 1862, at Hilton Head, from the North, and had to be taken up. The vacancy in corporals had meantime been filled. Apparently he was, later, again given a corporal's warrant.

Jones, John, Co. H: Recruit. Apparently had been to regiment (recruit of December, 1863), had been on furlough, and had overstayed it. Probably reported under the President's Proclamation, and really left Concord (second time) for the regiment, *via* Galloupe's Island, 18 March 1865, with others.

Jones, John, Co. F: Recruit. Mustered in 25 Nov. 1863; mustered out 20 July 1865.

Kempton, Elisha M., Co. B: Recruit. At the time he enlisted he was a recruiting officer himself, and enlisted sixteen for the Third New Hampshire. He is said to have had good reasons to believe he would be rewarded with a commission for this service, if he joined the same regiment. He did so, going with the sixteen and others, reaching the regiment 12 Sept. 1862. He was one of the two excess corporals in Co. B (see main story — June, 1863). A severe wound of 10 July 1863 substantially ended his active service. In 1892 he was Register of Probate for Sullivan County, Newport, N.H.

Kennedy, John, Co. A: Substitute recruit. Mustered in 12 Oct. 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Kennedy, John, Co. C: Volunteer recruit. Mustered in 20 Nov. 1863; captured; discharged 1 July 1865.

Kelly, John, 1st, Co. I: Recruit, 2 Dec. 1864. At Wilmington, N.C., in March, 1865, was sent with others as a guard up river to Fayetteville on a stern-wheel steamer laden with provisions for Sherman's army. Fell down hatchway, breaking collar bone. Was attended by Robert Justice of Co. I, of the squad. On return to Wilmington was sent to Marine Hospital, thence to Smithville, thence to David's Island, N.Y., thence to Manchester, N.H. Joined regiment on its arrival at Concord.

Lee, John, Co. I: Substitute recruit. Mustered in 13 Dec. 1864; absent 20 July 1865.

Lee, John, Co. K: Volunteer recruit. Mustered in 11 Feb. 1865; mustered out 20 July 1865.

Lang, W W., Co. I: Stunned by explosion of a shell at charge on Wagner, 18 July 1863. Was captured, taken to Charleston next day and with Lieut.-Col. Bedel to Columbia Jail 21 July He never recovered, being injured internally; was sent to Richmond 22 Sept. 1863, and there died 9 Dec. 1863. While at Columbia, Lieut.-Col. Bedel assisted him, so far as he was able, in obtaining delicacies, etc.

Lang, Geo. B., Band: After muster-out of regimental band, was in brigade band. Later, was on his way South to be employed in the post office at Hilton Head, and was lost at sea.

Lockwood, Albert N., Co. H: Wounded 18 July 1863. Said to have had his musket shot out of his hands, knocked down, and collar bone broken.

Lord, Geo. F., Co. B: (See Personal Sketch, page 757).

Locke, Henry W., of Barrington: Enlisted 10 Aug. 1861. Born at Hollis, Me.; age 24; 5 ft. 5 in. high; brown eyes, black hair and dark complexion; farmer. The same man enlisted in Tenth New Hampshire, Co. I, and deserted therefrom.

Livingstone, Geo. F., Co. I: Deserted at New York in November, 1864, when the regiment was there to guard the ballot. As he was mustered out at Galloupe's Island, Boston, 15 May 1865, the probability is that he returned under the President's Proclamation.

Leonard, Wilbur W., Co. K: He was made a Sergeant at Concord; but on the presumption that he was to have a commission in the Fifth New Hampshire, he was dropped from the rolls at once, and the place filled before the regiment left Concord. He having been dropped irregularly, was properly of the Third New Hampshire. He went with the Fifth as far as Washington, but failed to be commissioned. He died at Washington, 1 May 1862, of disease. He was never restored to the Third New Hampshire rolls.

McIver, Murdock, Co. D: Was a recruit, enlisting on Morris Island during the re-enlisting excitement. He was actually enlisted 28 Jan. 1864, by Capt. Jonah Libby, Jr., but was not mustered in till 26 Feb. 1864, as of 28 Jan. 1864. He was employed on some vessel lying at Light House Inlet, and thus became acquainted with the men of the Third New Hampshire.

McGowan, John, Co. F: Original. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, 23 May 1864.

McGowan, John, Co. H: Substitute recruit of December, 1864. Mustered out 20 July 1865.

Miller, Henry, Co. F: Volunteer recruit. Born in Canada; age 27; enlisted and mustered in 19 Nov. 1863. Executed at Jacksonville, Fla., for desertion.

Miller, Henry, Co. F: Substitute recruit. Born in Germany; age 23; enlisted and mustered in 14 Dec. 1864; mustered out 20 July 1865.

McIntire, John, Co. C: Original volunteer. Died of disease 14 Nov 1864.

McIntire, John, Co. I: Substitute recruit. Mustered in 10 Dec. 1864; mustered out 20 July 1865.

McIntire, Geo. W., Co. G: Re-enlisted while on recruiting service at Concord, N.H., 17 March 1864; never returned from his furlough.

McQuestion, Jerome B., Co. H: After arrival at Camp Parole, Annapolis, was discharged. The official notice did not reach regiment promptly, and he was borne on the rolls for more than a year after actual discharge.

Mining, Thomas W., Co. C: Twice in same company — first, as an original volunteer, in service three months; second, as a substitute recruit, mustered in 10 Dec. 1864.

McKinnon, Daniel B., Co. A: In December, 1863, two men reached Co. A as recruits, having answered to the names of George Russell and William Nash. Their real names were Daniel B. McKinnon and George Thompson. After reaching the Company they informed its commanding officer, Lieut. Woodbury, that they really enlisted for the Fourth New Hampshire; and

that while they were absent on a pass, two other men wrongfully answered to their names, and went to the Fourth New Hampshire. When the substitution was discovered, they were told that if they would act *vice versa* and be sent to the Third New Hampshire, they would have no difficulty in being "swapped" afterwards. This story was reported to Department Headquarters, and the edict went forth that they had better stay where they were. Result: At end of month the two false names were dropped, and the two real names substituted.

Moore, J. F., Co. D: Was on re-enlistment furlough, at Portsmouth, N.H. Was sick at its expiration. A surgeon's certificate was obtained, and supposably forwarded. On recovering, was arrested at Portsmouth. A corporal from Fort Constitution went home with him first night. Thence to Concord next day, and to State Prison for safe keeping. Thence (with others) to Castle William, New York Harbor, to Alexandria, and to Fort Monroe, to the provost near Chesapeake Hospital. Arrived at regiment, 8 June 1864, in time to go with it to Petersburg. Was never tried and lost no pay.

McDonald, Converse D., Co. E: Was sent North on recruiting service in September, 1862; and discharged at Concord, 30 Oct. 1862, for disability.

Nash, Wm.: (See Daniel B. McKinnon).

Niles, Amasa, Co. G: Died on the Steamer *Atlantic*. Buried three times (See "Buried: How, When, Where").

Pelkey, David, Co. I: Original volunteer and served three years. Enlisted a second time, and mustered in 23 Feb. 1865, at West Lebanon, for one year, going to Concord same day. Had furlough from Concord, expiring 6 March 1865. Arrested 7 March, by civil authority, for fraud of that day. Escaped from the officer, but was re-arrested on the 8th. Forwarded 12 April 1865, under charges (Lieut. Eldredge in charge of the detachment—57 in all), to Galloupe's Island, Boston. Was dishonorably discharged at Galloupe's Island, 19 May 1865 (unassigned).

Pelkey, David H., Co. I: Original volunteer. Wounded 18 July 1863. Re-enlisted. Wounded 16 Aug. 1864, and sent to hospital. His final record is that in the clearing out of hospitals, he was at De Camp General Hospital, and was sent from there to New York City, to be mustered out, but with the charge of desertion attached to him (from the hospital 18 July 1865). Gen. Hooker, commanding Department of the East, ordered that he be relieved from the charge of desertion, on condition that he forfeit all bounty and pay and allowances due or to become due. The order is dated 31 Aug. 1865. His discharge dates 4 Sept. 1865. The order of Gen. Dix erroneously described him as of Co. E.

Pingree, Aaron S.: Unassigned. A volunteer recruit of 1862. Enlisted at Concord, by Benj. E. Badger. Mustered in 21 Aug. 1862, and forwarded 16 Sept. 1862 (presumably alone). No further record or information.

Pevear, Daniel E., Co. D: Left behind at Long Island in September, 1861. To Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Reached regiment 5 Feb. 1863.

Pevear, Samuel L., Co. D: Was absent sick, and was ordered to special duty on Hospital Steamer *J. K. Barnes*, which afterward went to Fort Fisher. He remained on this steamer till mustered out in July, 1865, at New York.

Perkins, David W., Co. D: Said to have always carried a diminutive U.S. flag in his knapsack, so that he could be the first to plant the colors on any captured work, should he have the opportunity. Killed at Drewry's Bluff, 13 May 1864. Capt. Maxwell says he had him buried where he fell.

Paine, De Witt C., Co. G: Apparently left behind when the regiment left Concord, and never rejoined. He reported at West Lebanon, N.H., 11 March 1865, under the President's Proclamation, and was mustered out 11 May 1865, at Concord, N.H., with loss of all pay and allowances.

Quinn, Edward, Co. C: Was small in stature, and called "Neddy." Was orderly to Lieut. Allen, and not armed. Got too near the James Island fight, and was hit in thigh. While being carried off the field, another shot hit him in the neck and killed him.

Quigley, Peter, Co. H: Substitute recruit. His real name Stephen Shortell, though he was usually called "John." Was detached for duty as Bugler in Battery C, Third Rhode Island Artillery, in Virginia. Never returned. As nearly as can be ascertained he got into some kind of melee, and was sent to hospital, sav in October, 1864. Presumably he got a furlough, was taken sick, and did not return. He lived in Boston after the war, and was accidentally killed 3 Sept. 1889, by falling from a ladder (he was a painter). (See Other Service.) A widow survives him.

Robinson, Charles, 1st, Co. E: Discharged for disability 11 Feb. 1862.

Robinson, Charles, 2d, Co. E: Original volunteer; served three years.

Robinson, Thos., Co. E: Volunteer recruit; mustered in 25 Nov 1863; boatman; age 27; born in Ireland; mustered out 20 July 1865.

Robinson, Thos., Co. G: Volunteer recruit; mustered in 27 Nov. 1863; butcher; age 18; born in Ireland; deserted 14 April 1864.

Russell, George: (See Daniel B. McKinnon).

Reynolds, Edward, Co. A: Was killed by a stray shot from the rebels while the regiment was waiting (13 Oct. 1864). He was buried at once, by Edw. Sheehan of Co. C, and the grave rudely marked "Peter R." Body afterward removed to National Cemetery, by Lieut. Hynes (then Captain and A.Q.M.)

Smith, John, 1st, Co. C: Substitute recruit; mustered in 14 Oct. 1863; deserted 11 April 1864, Jacksonville, Fla.

Smith, John, Co. D: Volunteer recruit; mustered in 12 Nov. 1863; deserted 16 July 1864.

Smith, John, 3d, Co. F: Substitute recruit; mustered in 29 Sept. 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps 12 April 1865.

Smith, John H., Co. I: Volunteer recruit; mustered in 14 Aug. 1862; died of wounds 3 July 1864.

Smith, John, 2d, Co. F: Substitute recruit; born in Hesse Cassel, Germany; age 26; enlisted and mustered in 29 Sept. 1863; captured, and died at Andersonville.

Smith, John A., Co. H: Original volunteer; killed in action 25 Aug. 1863.

Smith, William, 5th, Co. H: Substitute recruit; mustered in 9 Oct. 1863; born in Yarmouth, N. S.; age 25; discharged 8 June 1865 at Point Lookout, Md.

Smith, William, 4th, Co. H: Substitute recruit; mustered in 20 Aug. 1863; deserted Point Lookout, Md. (or Philadelphia Hospital).

Smith, William, Co. C: Volunteer recruit; mustered in 20 Nov. 1863; killed in action at Laurel Hill, Va., 7 Oct. 1864.

Smith, Jacob, Co. B: At Jacksonville, Fla., was supposably sick with small-pox; and when the regiment left there he was taken across the river and left with some negroes to care for him. He reached the regiment in Virginia (date uncertain).

Sherman, Charles, Co. H: Captured; exchanged; discharged. Carried on company rolls for nearly a year after discharge.

Thompson, George, Co. A: (See Daniel B. McKinnon).

Thomas, George S., Co. A: Deserted 9 Nov. 1864; enlisted 23 Dec. 1864, in Co. D, First Vermont Cavalry; was soon after transferred to Co. F, and served with that company till muster-out, 9 Aug. 1865. The War Department contends that from 9 Nov. 1864 he was in a continuous state of desertion.

Thomas, John, Co. G: Left sick at Jacksonville, Fla., in April, 1864. Reached regiment at Bermuda Hundred, Va., 14 May 1864.

Twombly, James L., Co. K: Was a Corporal at muster-out, but was by error borne on the rolls as a private.

Thomson, Thomas, Co. K: Substitute recruit; captured at or near Ream's Station, Va., 29 June 1864, while detached for duty in the Ambulance Corps (detached 10 May 1864). Enlisted in a rebel regiment — Tenth Tennessee. Recaptured 28 Dec. 1864, at Egypt Station, Miss. Enlisted 16 March 1865, and mustered in 5 April 1865, in Co. D, Fifth U.S.V; to Corporal 25 May 1865; mustered out 11 Oct. 1866.

Trotter, Grant, Co. G: Wounded 16 June 1862; sent to hospital; whereabouts unknown at regiment; was sent North, to New York and to different hospitals, finally reaching Convalescents' Camp at Fort Hamilton, New York. Recovering, was placed on duty. Reached the regiment at Hilton Head, immediately prior to its being mounted (March, 1864). Meantime had been dropped as deserter; but on information reaching regiment from Fort Hamilton, he was taken up on rolls, and then reported as on detached service. No discredit attaches to him, as he served faithfully, participating in all the actions in Virginia till his muster-out.

Thompson, John, Co. H: Substitute recruit; mustered in 13 Dec. 1864; credited to Hinsdale; mustered out 20 July 1865.

Thompson, John, Co. H: Mustered in 13 Dec. 1864; credited to Swanzey; deserted *en route* to regiment.

Vincent, Rupert, Co. H: Substitute recruit; mustered in 6 Oct. 1863. It appears well authenticated that he was a son of Livingstone, the great African explorer. Died of wounds in a rebel prison.

Wiggin, Daniel H., Co. B: He was sick, and was admitted to the Tenth Army Corps Hospital, at Point of Rocks, 20 Sept. 1864; was transferred to Base Hospital, at Jones Landing, 1 Oct. 1864, and discharged therefrom 10 Oct. 1864. From that point is a blank. Joined the regiment on its way to Concord, in July, 1865, and stated that he had been furloughed from the hospital, to go home; and he had been ill and unable to rejoin. Later, he got final payment, to include 1 Aug. 1865, upon an officer's certificate that he joined that day; and made a statement to the effect that he was furloughed from hospital, and had been unable to rejoin before. An application in 1877 for an amendment of his record was denied.

Witham, Joseph, Co. H: Was one of the three men who went over to the enemy, about 5 Aug. 1862 (Co. H was captured 21 Aug. 1862). He was with the other two when the captured men reached rebeldom; and all joined, remaining together till exchange. After the arrest of all three at Annapolis (see August, 1862: Wm. Todd's story), Witham remained at various strongholds, in durance vile, awaiting something to turn up. In the Fall of 1863, Sergt. James of Co. D and one man were sent from Morris Island to Virginia after Witham. They brought him in irons to Hilton Head, putting him in Provost, where he stayed for some time, and without trial. Finally was returned to the regiment and honorably discharged 23 Aug. 1864. He afterward served in another New Hampshire regiment, and is at this writing a pensioner.

Wilson, John, Co. G: Substitute recruit; mustered in 8 Oct. 1863; deserted January, 1865.

Wilson, John: Unassigned recruit; transferred to Fourth New Hampshire in May, 1865.

Wilson, John, Co. B: Substitute recruit; mustered in 6 Dec. 1864; mustered out 20 July 1865.

Wilson, John, Co. I: Substitute recruit; mustered in 15 Dec. 1864; mustered out 20 July 1865.

Wilson, John, 1st, Co. K: Volunteer recruit; mustered in 20 Nov. 1863.

Wilson, John, 2d, Co. K: Substitute recruit; mustered in 23 Dec. 1864; mustered out 25 July 1865.

Williams, Thos., Co. H: Volunteer recruit; mustered in 19 Aug. 1863; wounded 13 May 1864.

Williams, Thos., Co. I: Substitute recruit; mustered in 25 Nov 1863; wounded 13 May 1864; mustered out 20 July 1865.

Woodbury, Roger W., Co. A: The only member of the Third New Hampshire separated from the regiment, on the voyage to Hilton Head, except those on the Steamer *Belvidere*. The only member of the Third New Hampshire from Hilton Head to Virginia, April, 1864, separated from regiment. This does not take into account any left behind sick or on detached service, who joined later.

Whelan, James, Co. C: Original volunteer; insane. Only case of kind in regiment. In October, 1862, he left his beat and ran off into the woods, and was captured by a Third Rhode Island man. He was sent to

the Insane Hospital at Washington, and on recovering sufficiently was discharged from the service (G.O. 98, W.D., A.-G.O. 13 Nov 1861, authorized the treatment of insane soldiers at the hospital at Washington).

Walsh, Patrick, Co. H: Was one of those captured 21 Aug. 1862. After exchange, on the way to New York, to be returned to regiment, he was accidentally left in Philadelphia (January, 1863). He at once reported to the Provost Marshal, who sent him to Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Was soon transferred to Camp Distribution, Alexandria, Va., and wrote from there 11 Feb. 1863, that he was the only man there from South Carolina. The squad he was with when accidentally left reached the regiment about 5 Feb. 1863.

Whitmore, Peter, Co. H: Got pass from hospital, but did not return. Apprehended near Portsmouth, N. H., about 20 Oct. 1864. Meantime had enlisted in the Navy at Boston (see rolls). Was tried by general court-martial.

ACCIDENTS.

Bolles, Henry R.: An original man of Co. I. His sudden taking off, by accident, by the hand of a comrade, 23 April 1862, has already been described. As a sequel to this, it may be appropriate to relate that a pocket Bible belonging to him fell into the hands of our Chaplain, and was in turn left by him, at his decease, in the hands of his widow. About the year 1888 this Bible was placed in the writer's hands, to find some one to whom it of right belonged. A search was made, the only clue being an appropriate verse on the fly-leaf, signed "Nellie." Only this, and nothing more. Presumably "Nellie" was his lady love; but no Nellie could be found to claim this treasure. She had, without doubt, passed over to the great majority. Finally it was turned over to a loving sister, as having the next best title to it.

Moulton, Orville R.: An original sergeant of Co. G. Shot himself, by accident, in May, 1862, on Edisto Island, S. C., with his own gun, the ball passing through his right hand. Discharged for disability.

Ryan, James: An original man of Co. E. While on the march through the woods, 10 May 1864, his musket was accidentally discharged by the hammer catching in a bush, and the result was a slight wound in the leg (official report). He was sent to the hospital.

Wing, John L.: An original man of Co. K. Same as James Ryan of Co. E, except slightly in the finger (not sent to hospital).

Wilson, John, 1st: A substitute recruit of Co. K. Same as James Ryan and John L. Wing, except was wounded in hand severely (not sent to hospital).

Brown, Charles: A volunteer recruit of Co. D. Drowned at sea 11 Jan. 1865, off Fort Fisher. The particulars have been recited as of that date.

Dearborn, Warren S.: An original man of Co. B. Wounded by discharge of his own musket, in right hand, slightly, 13 May 1864.

Kennedy, John, Co. A: Sunstruck 10 May 1864.

Fulton, Charles C.: A volunteer recruit of F. Near Sugar Loaf Hill, N.C., 19 Feb. 1865. The men from Virginia (left behind in January) had arrived, Fulton being one, on the 17th. They were unarmed; and it was in part for that reason they were left in Virginia. Fulton, though, was sick. These new arrivals were armed the next day, battle being imminent. On the 19th, a comrade (Charles Morgan) was showing Fulton how to load, etc., Fulton being seated upon his knapsack, watching with care the various movements required to load and fire. Suddenly the gun was discharged, and Fulton lay apparently dead. The gun being pointed downward had sent its deadly bullet diagonally through his body. He survived till the next day only. That he survived a single minute is something marvellous. This sad accident was on a par with the Edisto case, and like that, cast a gloom over the entire regiment.

Perkins, John W., of D: Was shot in the side, by an officer of a Connecticut regiment, 4 April 1865, at Wilmington, N. C. (not in the line of duty); wounded mortally; died a few days later.

Nixon, Robert: A volunteer recruit of I. Was shot, accidentally, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., 16 June 1864.

Nixon, Robert: Same as above. On Steamer *Lady Lang*, City Point to Baltimore, *via* Fort Monroe, after muster-out (20th). Left Fort Monroe about 4.30 P.M., 25 July 1865. Nixon was on guard, on deck, at night. On the morning of the 26th, his knapsack was in its place on deck; but Nixon was nowhere to be seen. There could be but one conclusion: *viz.*, that he had fallen overboard during the night, or perchance had walked overboard in a somnambulistic state. Either conclusion was devoid of comfort. This case is peculiarly sad, when one takes into account the fact that he had survived the war, had been mustered out, and was actually on his way to his home. As he had not been finally discharged, it would appear that he lost his life while in the service.

Trickey Wm. H., Major: Was Officer of the Day at Wilmington, N. C., 4 April 1865. Went into a disreputable house to quell a disturbance; revolver accidentally discharged, resulting in a slight wound in the leg.

Crowley, John: A substitute recruit of C; killed on the morning of 16 Jan. 1865, being blown up in the magazine at Fort Fisher.

Mahoney, Daniel: An original man of C; re-enlisted. Same as John Crowley of C.

Hill, Horace J.: An original man of I. Accidentally shot off his thumb, 11 June 1862, on James Island. (Lost a finger from same hand prior to war.) Discharged for disability 26 Sept. 1862.

Dow, Alfred N.: An original man of D. Was accidentally ruptured, 1 Jan. 1862, while mounting guns on the fortifications at Hilton Head. Discharged for disability 22 June 1862.

Hanson, Thomas: An original man of A. At Bermuda Hundred, 21 Aug. 1864, broke his leg while "fooling" with one or more comrades.

Foster, Robert E.: An original man of D. Accidentally shot off his finger on night of 28 June 1862. Discharged for disability 28 Sept. 1862.

York, Albert: An original man of E. Injured right hand, 6 April 1865, at Wilmington, N. C.

Leavitt, Joseph W: An original man of B. Sunstruck, 15 Aug. 1864, near Deep Bottom, Va.

Foster, Wm. H.: An original man of H. Lost two fingers at Hilton Head, S. C., 26 Dec. 1861 (accidentally shot himself in the hand). Was walking on camp guard beat, gun reversed, hand on muzzle. Tripped over guy rope of a tent. Discharged later.

Hall, Edwin F.: An original man of B. Sunstruck, 16 May 1864, at Drewry's Bluff, Va.

George, Alden G.: An original man of A. Bayonet wound in hand, slightly, 14 May 1864, at Drewry's Bluff, Va.

Ramsdell, Geo. E.: A volunteer recruit of K. Injured severely in arm by a torpedo, 30 Aug. 1863, at Morris Island. Discharged for disability.

Whitman, Wm. F.: A volunteer recruit of A. At Morris Island, 31 Aug. 1863, a detail from Co. A, under Lieut. Houghton, was at extreme front, on their hands and knees. Whitman and others ran on a torpedo. Whitman was instantly killed. When brought in (next morning), both hands were gone, and also both legs, the clothing torn to shreds, the body blackened and presenting a horrible sight. Some parts of the clothing established his identity.

Ross, Geo. H.: A volunteer recruit of 18 Sept. 1862, for Co. A. At Battery Mitchel, near Seabrook, he accidentally discharged his gun while proceeding down an embankment and through the bushes, with his company, to a place near by, for purpose of discharging their pieces. It was the company's first tour of duty (of a week) at the battery. The company arrived night of 4 Nov. 1861. Accident next morning, resulting in loss of index and next finger of right hand. Discharged for disability the following March.

Shaw, Geo. H.: An original man of Co. A. Shot in foot, severely, while cleaning his gun, 12 July 1863, at Morris Island. The muzzle was resting on his foot at time. He served three years.

Burns, John B.: An original man of Co. E. Sunstruck, 15 Aug. 1864, in open field, near Strawberry Plain, Va.

Allen, R. H., Lieut., Co. C: Wounded in leg, by a revolver, at Pinckney Island, about 1 April 1863. (See his Personal Sketch.)

Martin, Samuel, Co. I: Substitute recruit. Eye shot out, 2 May 1865, at Wilmington, N. C., by negro. (See another account.)

Rewitzer, Enos, Co. I: An original man. In the latter part of February, 1862, while at work on fortifications at Hilton Head, fell down the slope, accompanied by his wheelbarrow. Permanent injury to right leg. Afterward in Fifteenth New Hampshire.

Flanders, Wm. W., Co. A: An original man. Sunstruck in Virginia in 1864.

Furnald, James G., Co. A: An original man. Bayonet wound in leg, at Morris Island, while pitching tents. Was also with Whitman of Co. A (which see) — torpedo.

Lynch, Wm., Co. A: Recruit. Injured in leg; date uncertain.

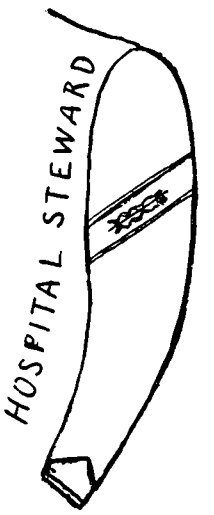
Johnson, Augustus, Co. F: An original man. Had his arm severely injured at Annapolis, Md., in October, 1861. Result of a personal quarrel between himself and Abram Curby. Discharged for disability 17 Oct. 1861. He was company cook at this time.

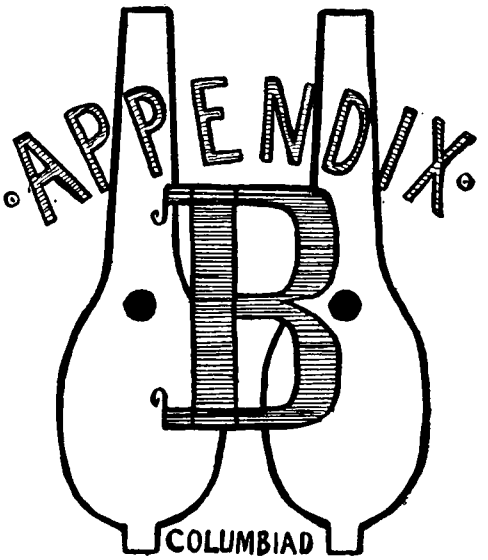
Kerby, Daniel, Co. C: Accidentally wounded in the hand while on picket at Pinckney Island, S. C., 3 March 1863.

Stockwell, Albert H., Co. F: Thrown from his horse, April, 1864, at Jacksonville, Fla., and shoulder dislocated (no hospital).

Tucker, Wm., Co. D: Dislocated his left shoulder, 1863, while carrying boards to fix up his tent, on Pinckney Island. To General Hospital.

Wyman, Chas. A., Co. F: Accidentally shot off his thumb, 18 July 1863.





TRIALS, DESERTIONS AND EXECUTIONS.

18 Nov. 1861: An inspector's report says, "There has been, to this date, only three men in all tried by general court-martial." B.T.B

"15 March 1862: A court has been in session several days at Hilton Head. Col. Williams (First Massachusetts Cavalry), President; Capt. Pelouze, Judge Advocate. Several cases have been tried — one for sleeping on post [probably Tarbox of K]; no decision reached yet."

"26 March 1862: Court resumed, Hilton Head."

"22 July 1862: A court convened today at Capt. Pelouze's headquarters (old)."

"— June 1863 (St. Helena Island): A court in session here. Capt. Clark on it."

"4 June 1864: Several veterans (re-enlisted men) returned today under guard. Overstayed their veteran furloughs, and have already been dropped as deserters."

General Order 146, Department of the South, 12 Oct. 1864, directed that all prisoners then at Fort Clinch, Fla., be transferred to Fort Marion, at St. Augustine; and all thereafter, if sentenced for more than two months, to be sent to Fort Marion.

General Order 76, War Department, 26 Feb. 1864: See page 431.

General Order 196, War Department, 12 May 1864: See page 485.

General Order 206, War Department, 3 June 1864, republished General Orders 76 and 196, and explained by a note that it was not the intention to remit the penalty of imprisonment at Tortugas during the war, but to add thereto the discharge, with loss of all pay, etc. The order only applies to deserters.

General Order 16, War Department, 8 Feb. 1865: See page 641.

General Order 35, War Department, 11 March 1865: See page 648.

General Order 98, War Department, 27 May 1865: See page 659.

APPREHENSION FEE.

The original fee for the capture of a deserter was $5. This was increased to $10 by General Order 222, War Department, 16 July 1863, and to $30 by General Order 325, War Department, 28 Sept. 1863, and there remained during the war.

COURTS-MARTIAL IN GENERAL.

These were generally composed of say eight to ten commissioned officers, one of whom is designated in the order convening the court as the president, and another as the judge advocate. The former is the presiding officer, and the latter the recording officer, also acting as counsel for both sides. In general make-up the court appears to be a sort of "trial by jury" affair; but the proceedings are considerably different from the tame civil affair. If an officer is to be tried, the court must be of his superiors in rank. After the trial of a prisoner, if found guilty, the first question is upon the sentence: and here comes the peculiarity of the military court as compared with the civil tribunal. The junior officer of the court proposes a sentence first (this is in executive session). He is assumed to be the youngest in years and *ergo* the most tender hearted, and therefore will propose a comparatively light sentence. This is voted upon; and if not accepted, then the next higher in rank tries his hand at it; and so on till a sentence is agreed upon. If the court has been convened by the commander of a department, then the proceedings (all in writing) are submitted and reviewed; and whether approved or not, a general order is issued, stating the fact of trial, findings, sentence, etc., followed (same order) by the approval or disapproval of this officer. Capital cases, in the early part of the war, all went to the President; but this was changed to department commanders or army corps commanders. An order convening a court generally ended with, "None others can assemble without manifest injury to the service."

DESERTIONS BY RE-ENLISTED MEN.

The following list is of those who, while in New Hampshire on the furlough granted to re-enlisted men, either actually deserted or simply failed to report at the proper time to Capt. Randlett, at Nashua, to return with the main body. Some really did desert, never rejoining; while others simply overstayed and rejoined afterward, as will be noted. Those who overstayed had a variety of reasons or excuses for so doing; but it is probable that they were having a good time, and did n't feel the necessity of haste or promptness: —

Co. A: Thomas Johnston.

Co. B: Edward W. Casley, Alonzo Clay.

Co. C: Peter Pelkey, James Quinlan, John Curran, Bryan Costello, Timothy Healey.

Co. D: Joseph F. Moore.

Co. E: Horace B. Kenniston.

Co. F: Charles Lay, James L. Chase, John E. Day.

Co. G: James H. McCrillis.

Co. H: James O'Neil, Wm. Robinson, Donald Smith, John Locklin, John Brady, Edward Bickford.

Co. K: Geo. A. Tarbox, Wm. W Wentworth, James W Willey, James F. Johnson, Hugh Macklin, Geo. N. Bolo.

The names given were all dropped as deserters; but in cases where one rejoined soon after, he was taken up on the rolls, in nearly all cases without trial. In one such case, the man was afterward commissioned.

DESERTIONS AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

While the regiment was at Jacksonville, and during the short time the four companies (A, D, H and K) were away at Palatka, there arose a mania for desertion, wholly confined to the substitute recruits. It became of daily (or nightly) occurrence and caused serious apprehension. Finally secret measures were taken, not only to prevent desertion, but to prevent it permanently, as we shall see further on.

These desertions were of the most flagrant character, almost wholly from the picket line. In most cases the deserter took with him his equipments, and (the regiment being mounted at the time) sometimes the horse. The measures adopted to bring this mania to a definite and tragic conclusion were these: After the line had been posted as picket on the night of 15 April 1864, and the probable would-be-deserters had been selected for that night — another line of pickets, composed of picked and reliable men, was secretly posted where the rebels would naturally be located. This outer line was in charge of Lieuts. Wadlia and Button. The time arrived; eight of the would-be deserters started for rebeldom, and were soon in the embrace of their fellow soldiers of the Third New Hampshire. Surprised, did you say? Well, it was a surprise party indeed! A more crestfallen, sheep-stealing look never bedecked the countenance of the meanest of God's creatures than was visible that night even by the glimmer of a camp-fire. At early morning of the 16th the camp was a lively one, and grew more lively every moment, as the news of the capture went around.

Maj. Plimpton at once ordered a drum-head court-martial, to sit immediately and try the eight deserters. The court was composed of Capt. Ela and Lieuts. Trickey, Wadlia and Dodge, the former being president and the latter judge advocate. Only one, Henry Miller, substitute recruit of Co. F, was found guilty; and he was sentenced to be, and was, shot immediately.

Did desertions cease? They did for the time being. The example made of Miller was temporarily effectual at least.

A letter written by J. G. Graham at this time says: "Have just come in from the execution of Henry Miller of Co. F. We have lost 13 men by desertion since we came here (Jacksonville), all substitutes. Private Smith deserted April 7; three more deserted on the 12th; on the 13th three more; on the 14th four more; on the 15th (yesterday) two more; and six others were captured trying to desert. Miller paid the penalty of death at two o'clock this P.M. The other five are awaiting their sentences. They were tried by drum-head court-martial Miller was a German, from New York, and took it very coolly. Our regiment and the Fortieth Massachusetts were the only troops present There is one of my company (B) awaiting sentence, by name of William Amie, from New York City. We have lost one before from our company — John Clark. They take horses and equipments with them We detailed twenty-four men, and quietly formed under cover of darkness between the . lines and about three o'clock relieved the picket line, when seven of them made a break for the rebel picket line "

Lieut. Dodge says of the four men selected from his company (F) for the inner line: three were brought in by Corp. Ash of Co. I, one of whom was Miller. Of the subsequent history of the others: one was missing and one killed in action at Drewry's Bluff, 13 May 1864; and the fourth deserted to another regiment, 19 Aug. 1864.

The names of those who deserted at Jacksonville may be found in the general list.

DESERTIONS AT NEW YORK.

While the regiment was on duty (?) in New York Harbor, during the election of November, 1864, the temptation to desert was strong, and several yielded to it. Probably some only intended to go to the city, have a good time for a day or two, and return; but having entered upon the aforesaid good time, it proved too much for them. Coming to their senses when too late to rejoin at New York Harbor (the regiment having returned to Virginia), they made a bad matter worse by completing the act of desertion, which they originally did not intend to do. This much, not in vindication, but in extenuation, and for purposes of information to the reader.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Bailey, Frank: An original man of Co. A. He was so unwise as to throw dirt upon some colored men 9 Feb. 1863, at Hilton Head, S. C. For this he was sentenced to be publically reprimanded on dress parade by his colonel. Sentenced by G.O. 24, H.Q., H.H. (Terry), 14 March 1863.

Constantine, Geo. W : An original man of Co. A. Fell asleep on his post on the night of 12 April 1862, on Edisto Island, S.C. He was placed under guard and remained in confinement a long time (probably till October following). He was tried by general court-martial, acquitted and restored to duty

Harrington, John, Co. A : He was a substitute recruit of 1863. Deserted from the picket line 3 Sept. 1864, in front of Petersburg. He was paroled and apprehended 15 March 1865, at Wilmington, N.C. On his return to the regiment he was ordered for trial by S.O. 34, H.Q. District of Wilmington, N.C., dated 12 April 1865. Col. Bedel, Major Trickey and Lieut. Atherton of our regiment were on the court, Col. Bedel being its president. He was found guilty and sentenced to three years hard labor and to lose all pay and allowances due or to become due until expiration of term of sentence. The sentence to be executed under direction of the Commanding Officer of the District of Columbia. The final muster-out roll— 20 July 1865 — reported him absent in arrest, at Wilmington.

Brelsford, Samuel D. : An original man of Co. A. Fell asleep on post at Regimental Commissary's, 5 Dec. 1861. Sentenced to be reprimanded by his colonel on dress parade, and to forfeit half of his monthly pay for six months. Col. Fellows was president of court, which was convened by Gen. Sherman's G.O. 6, 24 Jan. 1862.

Thing, Frederick F., Co. B : A volunteer recruit of 1862. Absented himself from his company at Morris Island, on the night of 6 Sept. 1863. He was tried by general court-martial and sentenced to hard labor for balance of his term of enlistment, and to forfeit $8.00 per month during that time. G.O. 55 of 17 Oct. 1863, H.Q. U.S.F., Morris Island, promulgated the sentence; and G.O. 103 of 19 Nov. 1863, from H.Q. Department of the South, designated Fort Clinch at Fernandina, Fla., as the place of confinement. As he was not released for discharge till 11 Oct. 1865, as of 17 Sept. 1865, at New York, it would appear that his sentence was fully carried out. Final record : "Bounty suspended at muster-out till he furnishes proper evidence that he was not found guilty of desertion."

Thing, John H., Co. B : Intoxicated and left his beat at Botany Bay Island, S.C., 3 May 1863. Tried within a few days thereafter at Seabrook Island; guilty; Capt. Ayer was his counsel. Sentenced to confinement with provost guard at Hilton Head for three months and loss of one-half of his monthly pay for same period. Lieut. Fogg was Officer of the Guard 3 May 1863; and he preferred the charges, after consultation with and under orders of Lieut.-Col. Bedel — the latter commanding the regiment, and Col. Jackson in command of the post. Thing rejoined regiment 11 Aug. 1863.

Codorath, Eugene : An original corporal of Co. C. He very indiscreetly declined to obey the orders of Lieut. Jas. Wilson of the Topographical Engineers, while on fatigue duty at Fort Wells, Hilton Head, S. C., 30 Dec. 1861. He was sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, and abstain from eating and drinking for fourteen days, with the proviso that should he desire common, ordinary bread, or such water as could be produced (by others) by digging, he could have all he desired. This was a tender-hearted court, surely. Our own Col. Fellows was its president. (G.O. 6, Gen. Sherman, 24 Jan. 1862.)

Doane, John, Co. C : A substitute recruit of 1864. Deserted 27 March 1865, at Wilmington, N. C. Was apprehended, tried and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged with loss of all pay, and then serve three years at hard labor at Clinton Prison, N. Y.

Kearin, John : An original private of Co. C. Was disobedient to orders and disrespectful to his superior officers, and actually struck his captain (Donohoe), and sauced his orderly sergeant (J. J. Donohoe). All this little piece of acting was at Hilton Head, S. C., 18 Feb. 1862. Sentenced to hard labor, under guard, for two months; the first two weeks of each month to partake of bread and water only, and be confined in solitary; to forfeit all pay and allowances that became due him; to have a 12-lb. ball attached to his left leg by a 4-ft. chain; at expiration of the two months, to have his head shaved and be drummed out of the service. (G.O. 5, Northern District, D.S., Hilton Head, 28 April 1862 : Gen. Benham.)

Foley, David: An original private of Co. C. Was drunk on his post, 5 Feb. 1862, at Hilton Head. In consequence, was disrespectful to his superior officers, and threatened them with violence. Was also saucy to Capt. Ayer, who was Officer of the Guard. His sentence was precisely like that of John Kearin.

Mullen, Francis, Co. C: A substitute recruit of 1864. Deserted at Wilmington, N. C., 27 March 1865. Apprehended; tried by general court-martial, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged (15 April 1865), with loss of all pay, and then be confined at hard labor in the State Prison, Clinton, N. Y., for two years.

Welch, James: An original private of Co. C Was foolish enough to refuse to go on guard when ordered to do so by Lieut. Allen of his company, 10 Jan. 1862. Tried, and sentenced to be reprimanded by his captain, on company parade, and live on a bread and water diet for fourteen days, and to forfeit $8 per month for three months. Col. Fellows was the president of the court. (G.O. 6, Gen. Sherman, 24 Jan. 1862.)

Welch, James, Co. C: An original private. Deserted while on furlough from Camp Parole. Apprehended; trial at Alexandria, Va., 27 Feb. 1865. Sentenced (7 March) to be returned to his company and regiment under guard, for duty; to lose all pay and allowances then due him, and to forfeit $10 per month for twenty months, and make good the time lost by desertion. Returned to duty 5 April 1865. Lieut. Atherton was a member of the court.

Chipperon, Lawrence: A substitute recruit of 1864. Said to have deserted *en route* to regiment; apprehended. S.O. 182, par. 6, from Headquarters Department of the East, New York, 7 Aug. 1865: "Private Lawrence Chipperon, Co. C, Third New Hampshire Vols., is relieved from the charge of desertion and restored to duty without trial, his absence having been satisfactorily accounted for. By command of Gen Hooker, D. T. Van Buren, A. A.-G." Chipperon was mustered out 18 Aug. 1865.

Clifford, Charles, Co. D: An original private. Found drunk and asleep on Post No. 10, regimental guard, at Hilton Head, S. C., at 4.30 A.M., 27 Dec. 1862. Sentenced to be imprisoned at the provost guard-house eight months and forfeit $10 per month same period. (G.O. 11, 27 Jan. 1863: Gen. Terry.)

Buss, Joseph: An original private of Co. E. Charged with lying down and sleeping on his post, as regimental guard, on morning of 2 Nov. 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C. Lieut.-Col. Bedel was president of the court. Acquitted. (G.O. 53, D.S., 20 Nov. 1862.)

Prew, Charles: An original private of Co. E. Found sleeping on his post, 21 May 1862, at Edisto Island. Sentenced to forty-five days' confinement with the provost guard at Hilton Head, from 1 August. (G.O. 54, Hilton Head, 31 Aug. 1862: Col. Guss.)

Prew, Charles: An original private of Co. E. Misappropriated several Irish tubers from one of his dear Uncle Sam's storehouses. This was while he was on post guard at Hilton Head, S. C., 27 Nov. 1862. Sentenced to two months' confinement in provost guard-house, first week solitary, and to forfeit $5 per month for two months. Col. Jackson was president of the court. (G.O. 9, 29 Dec. 1862: Gen. Terry.)

White, Chas. S.: An original private of Co. E. Deserted 9 June 1864, on march to Petersburg, Va. (the regiment was there for the day only). Was apprehended 17 Aug. 1864, at Washington, D. C. Tried at Alexandria, Va., at the headquarters of the Military Governor. G.O. 70, 1 Sept. 1864, promulgated the sentence — to be returned to his company and regiment for duty, with loss of all pay and allowances then due and forfeit $10 per month of his monthly pay for eighteen months, and make good the time lost by desertion. [NOTE.— The printed order promulgating the sentence (only a fragment falling into my hands) said, "deserted about 16 June 1864, at Bermuda Hundred, Va." From the fragment I obtained a clue to the remainder of the proceedings.— D.E.]

Goodhue, David, Co. F: A volunteer recruit of 1863. Wounded 16 May 1864; sent to general hospital; and was probably irregularly absent therefrom. The charge of desertion was not sustained; but he was found

guilty of "absence without leave." The court (general court-martial) sat at Concord, N. H.; so it is probable that he had been attached to the hospital, either at Manchester or Concord. His sentence was: hard labor for one month, and loss of pay for same period. Gen. Dix, commanding Department of the East, by his G.O. 49, 10 June 1865, ordered Goodhue to be mustered out, while under sentence, under G.O. 77, W.D. He directed that the forfeited pay and the apprehension fee ($30) be deducted at the muster-out, which occurred 26 June 1865, at Fort Trumbull, Conn. The General also approved the proceedings of the court, but remitted the confinement; and in ordering the discharge stipulated that pay for the ten days' absence without leave should be deducted from the amount due him.

Green, Albert: An original private of Co. F. Deserted at Fort Richmond, New York Harbor, about 7 Nov. 1864. Was arrested at Windsor, Vt., 5 Dec. 1864, and arrived at the regiment under guard 18 Dec. 1864. He was tried by a general court-martial. Sentence: to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due, and to be shot to death with musketry, etc. This was approved by Gen. Hawley, 28 Jan. 1865. Gen. Ord commuted the sentence to one year's confinement at hard labor in the prison at Norfolk, Va., and to forfeit all pay and allowances for that time, except sufficient for clothing and enough to pay the just dues of the laundress (Gen. Ord was a protectionist). A memorandum on the papers in his case reads: "Escaped from guard 31 May 1865." The muster-out roll (final) says: "absent at Norfolk, under sentence." Discharged by S.O. 603, W.D.

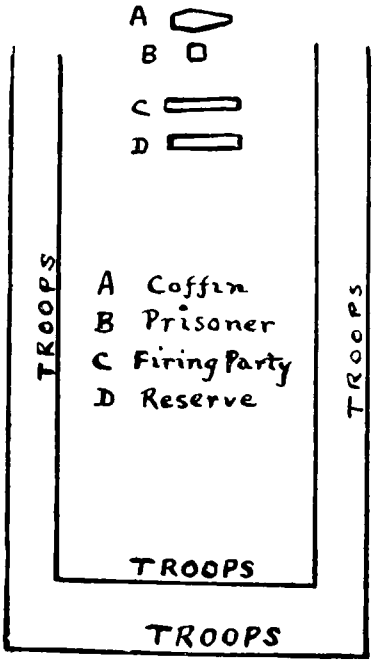
Chamberlin, Albert G., Co. F: A volunteer recruit of 1862. Deserted at New York, in November, 1864. Apprehended, and was restored to duty, without trial, by order of Gen. Foster, without loss of pay. The apprehension fee of $30 was paid by A.G.C.

Blood, Stillman: An original man of F; re-enlisted. When on duty at New York, in November, 1864, decided to take French leave, and did so. He returned, however, to the fold, under the President's proclamation, 11 March 1865, and was thereupon discharged with loss of pay and allowances. This at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.

Caldwell, Nathan: An original man of Co. F; re-enlisted. Deserted at New York City, 7 Nov. 1864. Apprehended 5 Dec. 1864; tried by general court-martial. Sentenced to be shot to death with musketry, etc., but commuted to hard labor and finally discharged with loss of all pay and allowances to date, 8 Dec. 1865. The final muster-out roll says, "absent under sentence at Norfolk."

Kendall, John: A substitute recruit of Co. G. Deserted on the night of 28 Nov. 1863, at Morris Island, S. C. His case was a peculiar one. He had not been long with the regiment — in fact, his arrival and desertion were within the month. He set out to be cunning in his methods. Arriving at the creek which separated us from the enemy, he stripped and plunged in. His geographical knowledge was bad, and the location of our troops was unknown to him. When he reached a landing it was at Black Island, and a detachment of Uncle Sam's soldiers were there. He landed, and supposed himself among the rebels; but was astonished to find himself among Union troops. His nakedness was for the moment his salvation. He claimed at once to have come from the rebels as a deserter. This ruse "took"; he was kindly provided for, and next morning sent to the provost guard at Morris Island, to be there kept till convenient to send him North or otherwise dispose of him. The provost guard was of the Third New Hampshire, and the Provost Marshal was Capt. Randlett. This put the man where he had got to "look sharp." He had been in confinement but a few days when some one of his own company chanced to get a good square look at his face. Presto! "You're Kendall!" said the Co. G man, "Oh, no! you're mistaken," said Kendall. But this recognizer at once repaired to his company, and brought several men to identify the prisoner. He surrendered, was tried by general court-martial, and was sentenced to be shot to death with musketry. Gen. Gillmore's G. O. 111, 14 Dec. 1863, promulgated and approved the sentence and directed that he be shot within forty-eight hours after the order had been received by Gen. Terry, who commanded the forces on Morris Island. This was done, about half-past four on the 17th.

The Provost Marshal (Capt. Randlett) headed the procession; Third New Hampshire Drum Corps next in line, playing with muffled drums; a platoon of armed men from the regiment; a hospital wagon, with the prisoner seated upon his coffin; another platoon of armed men of the regiment; followed by Chaplain Hill and attendants. This procession halted in front of our camp, and the troops (all available of those on the island) formed three sides of a hollow square. The firing party consisted of twelve men selected from the companies on provost guard. It is said that only *nine* of these guns were loaded with ball. Kendall all this time was full of bravado, and so remained to the last. He even went so far as to "square off" at the Chaplain while he was endeavoring to awaken in him a sense of the solemnity of the occasion. This was all in vain. He very readily submitted to the blindfolding, and then seated himself upon his coffin. The waving of a handkerchief, as a signal by the Provost Marshal, and Kendall was no more. Nearly all the above particulars were taken from the diary of G. W S. (drummer), who added that at the final moment a large white sea gull circled over the spot. This was of course a mere coincidence. Another diary says the Chaplain offered prayer prior to the fatal shots; that after Capt. Randlett had adjusted the blindfold, Kendall called him back and shook hands with him. This other diary also says that one man fired before the signal was given; that nine shots took effect, seven of them through his breast: that the whole command was marched past his dead body. Another diary says all the troops were out — white and black, and civilians, four deep; two sections (platoons) of men under Lieut. Wadsworth; Alanson Blake of Co. H drove the ambulance. This last also adds that the Chaplains of Third and Fourth New Hampshire were on horseback, Maj. Plimpton and Dr. Buzzell bringing up the rear; three men did not fire. Still another diary says he made a few remarks, but did not confess his crime, saying he was an Englishman and like an Englishman would die.



Knox, George P.: An original private of Co. G. Forged an order on a sutler (D. Coggswell), at Hilton Head, S. C., for ten dollars, and attached Capt. Emmons' name. This was 30 Dec. 1862; and he got the goods. He was sentenced to hard labor at the provost guard for the balance of his enlistment, and to forfeit all pay and allowances from 19 Feb. 1863. (G.O. 27, Hilton Head, 2 April 1863: Gen. Terry.)

Ferguson, John R.: An original private of Co. G. Was charged with throwing dirt on some colored people at Hilton Head, 9 Feb. 1863. Acquitted — same order as Knox.

Moody, Alfred C.: An original private of Co. G. Charged same as Ferguson. Acquitted — same order as Knox and Ferguson.

Vittum, David P S.: An original private of Co. G. Was tried for setting fire to the woods, at Hilton Head, 5 March 1862, and acquitted. (G.O. 5, Northern District, 28 April 1862: Gen. Benham.)

Brown, James F.: A substitute recruit for Co. G. The main facts in connection with this case are that he was an original member of the Third New Hampshire under the name of "James Blanchard," and at Hilton Head so cleverly deceived the surgeons with a semblance of deafness that he obtained a discharge, in May, 1862. He returned to the regiment as a substitute recruit in the fall of 1863, at Morris Island, and deserted from

the regiment at Wilcox Landing, Va., 25 June 1864, while the regiment was covering the retreat of Sheridan. He had been sent out on a detail after water. In November, 1864, he was accidentally discovered, by a Third New Hampshire man, to be serving in the Forty-seventh New York, near by. On the 18th (Sunday), Maj. Trickey was informed of the fact; and almost simultaneously with this Brown was seen going toward the James River, probably to desert and escape the penalty he knew must follow his detection. Maj. Trickey at once started after him (mounted), overtook, arrested, and brought him to camp. He was soon tried, convicted and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was carried out on Monday, 26 Dec. 1864, at 10 A.M., at Bermuda Hundred, Va. The firing party was in charge of Lieut. Hitchcock. Singular to relate, the first fire did not kill the prisoner. A second was ordered, which resulted like the first; and a scene was about to be enacted not laid down in the bills and not provided for by the R. A. R. As the order of sentence was "to be shot *to death*," there was no alternative. Lieut. Hitchcock at once detailed the first man on the right of the platoon, and ordered him to advance and shoot the man. He did so, stepping very near. Military law knows no limitations if the circumstances are peculiar. In one sense this was cruel, bloody, murder. The name of the man who had the honor (!) of firing the fatal shot will serve no useful purpose if given, and is withheld.

Killian, Alonzo: An original private of Co. H. Same crime (!) as Chas. Prew of Co. E, and same sentence; but on recommendation of the Court, Gen. Terry remitted the sentence (G. O. 9, 29 Dec. 1862).

Brooks, John: An original private of Co. H. Had the misfortune to partake too freely of fire-water, or perhaps underestimated its strength. This while on fatigue duty at Hilton Head, S. C., 7 Dec. 1861. Sentenced to forfeit one month's pay and to hard labor for six days. Capt. Carlton of Co. I was president of the court, and Lieut. Ela of Co. E was the judge advocate. The sentence was approved by Col. Fellows, commanding Post.

Atwood, Daniel N.: An original private of Co. H. Deserted at Morris Island, about 28 July 1863. Sentenced to hard labor at provost guard for three months and to forfeit ten dollars per month for six months (G. O. 29, Morris Island, 13 Sept. 1863: Gen. Terry).

Whitmore, Peter: A substitute recruit for H. Deserted on a 24-hour pass from hospital (time and place uncertain). Apprehended near Portsmouth, N. H., about 20 Oct. 1864. Enlisted in Navy while absent, near Boston, about 1 Oct. 1864. Tried at Alexandria, Va. Sentence (4 March 1865): To be returned to regiment under guard and to lose all pay and allowances then due, and forfeit $10 per month for balance of enlistment. Approved by Brig.-Gen. Slough, who ordered him to be released from confinement and sent to regiment under guard. Again deserted 4 July 1865, at Goldsboro', N. C.

Robinson, Wm. (Corporal): An original man of Co. H. Re-enlisted, deserting on his veteran furlough. His final record is, "was paid in hospital, at Fort Monroe, for six months." S.O. 216, par. 12, Headquarters Department of the East, New York, 15 Sept. 1865, reads as follows: "Corp. Wm. Robinson, Co. H, Third N. H. Vols., is relieved of the charge of desertion and restored to duty, without trial, his absence having been satisfactorily accounted for. He will be mustered out without loss of pay and allowances." This was by command of Gen. Hooker and signed by D. T. Van Buren, A. A.-G.

Bailey, George, Co. H: A substitute recruit of 1863. Deserted at Laurel Hill, Va., 27 Oct. 1864. Apprehended. Tried by general court-martial, and ordered to duty 14 March 1865.

Gardner, Levi: An original private of Co. H. Sentenced by general court-martial to the Dry Tortugas for twelve months from 31 Aug. 1862, and to forfeit $4 per month for six months. Returned to duty 16 Oct. 1863. Was in provost guard at Hilton Head, 8 Nov. 1862. (Crime and date unknown.)

Drew, Chas. H.: An original private of Co. H. Deserted to the enemy from Pinckney Island, S. C., with two others, while his company was doing picket duty. This was on 6 Aug. 1862; and the company was captured the

morning of the 21st. While a deserter he enlisted in the Third Maryland Cavalry (Union), under the name of "Henry White," in violation of the 22d (now 50th) Article of War. On application, the Adjutant-General's Office refused to recognize the second enlistment or any claim arising under it: but considered Drew as in a continuous state of desertion, and also refused to remove the charge of desertion. The record says: "Apprehended 3 Nov. 1863. Ordered from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, 22 Feb. 1864, to New York City, to be forwarded to Department of the South for trial as deserter from Co. H, Third New Hampshire Volunteers." No record of any general court-martial in his case.

Witham, Joseph: An original private of Co. H. Deserted with Chas. H. Drew (which see). Returned, and was acquitted (presumably after trial). [He states (1891) that he never was tried, and actually got all his pay — D.E.]

Lewis, Alonzo A.: An original private of Co. I. Charged with sleeping at his post (on picket) at Hilton Head, S. C., 4 Dec. 1861. Acquitted. Col. Fellows was president of court. (G.O. 6: Gen. Sherman.)

Taylor, Thomas: An unassigned recruit. Deserted at draft rendezvous, Concord, N. H. (no date). Was tried at Concord; sentenced to hard labor for one year, with ball and chain attached to his left leg, and to forfeit $15 per month for same period. Gen. Dix, Department of the East, by his G.O. 49 of 10 June 1865, ordered him to be mustered out under the G.O. 77, W.D.; the loss of pay and the apprehension fee ($30) to be deducted from the pay due him at muster-out.

Martin, Samuel: A substitute recruit of Co. I (December, 1864). He got into some difficulty at Wilmington, N. C., with a negro. As nearly as can be ascertained, Martin was in charge of a gang of street cleaners, all colored, one of whom had a wordy dispute with Martin and suddenly drew a revolver and shot him, the bullet taking out an eye. The story goes that the negro ran down on the wharf, closely followed by Martin. The negro took to the water, and Martin to a boat; and the latter approaching closely to the former, actually killed the negro, so the story goes, while in the water, using an oar. Result: arrest of Martin, and trial by civil process, at which tribunal a negro could not testify. Lieut.-Col. Randlett is said to have defended him. Acquitted. No record of any military trial stands against him.

Tarbox, Geo. A.: An original private of Co. K. On the night of 21 March 1862 he wrapped his martial cloak around him and laid himself down between the cotton rows and slumbered. This was at Hilton Head, S. C., when he had been regularly posted as a camp guard. He was tried by the same court which tried Kearin and Foley of Co. C. He was sentenced to be shot to death at such time and place as the Commanding General should direct. This sentence was approved by Gen. Benham; but before ordering the execution, he referred the matter to the General commanding the Department, as to what action he would take upon the recommendation of the court for the remission of the sentence. Tarbox was released in June, 1863, by Gen. Hunter, next prior to turning over his command to Gen. Gillmore. This was partly to clear his docket and partly in response to the fervent appeals of Col. Jackson. Re-enlisted, deserting on his veteran furlough.

Jackson, George: A substitute recruit of 1863, for Co. K. Deserted at New York Harbor, 8 Nov. 1864. Tried by general court-martial and sentenced (21 Jan. 1865) to forfeit $10 per month for three months and make good the time lost by desertion. The Adjutant-General's report says he was restored to duty 28 Feb. 1865 and discharged at New York, 7 July 1865.

West, Charles: A substitute recruit of 1864, for K. Reported as deserted *en route* to regiment, though at or near Bermuda Hundred, Va., in January, 1865. He was arrested, tried at Alexandria, Va., was required to pay the apprehension fee of $30, and was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged 25 March 1865. This was not known at the regiment; for the final roll, 20 July 1865, reports West as "absent in confinement at Washington, D. C."

Rose, John: A substitute recruit of Co. I (December, 1864). Dishonorably discharged 17 June 1865, at Wilmington, N. C., by sentence of general court-martial (what crime and when, etc., uncertain). Final muster-out roll of regiment says, "absent in arrest."

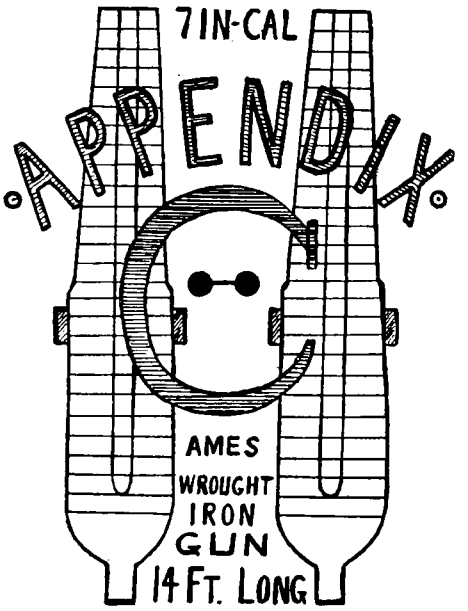
STATISTICAL.

The following tables, compiled from "Fox's Regimental Losses," show to what extent our regiment suffered, in common with others, by the casualties of war: —

	Killed.	Wd.	Miss.	Total.
James Island, S. C., 16 June 1862.				
Eighth Michigan, Stevens' Brigade	48	120	16	184
Seventy-ninth New York, Stevens' Brigade	9	67	34	110
Third New Hampshire	(Not quoted — loss about 105)			
Pocotaligo, S. C., 22 Oct. 1862.				
Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Brannan's Brigade	18	94	—	112
Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Brannan's Brigade	12	66	1	79
Third New Hampshire	(Not quoted — loss very small)			
Fort Wagner, S. C., 18 July 1863.				
Forty-eighth New York, Seymour's Div.	54	112	76	242
Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (Colored), Seymour's Div	34	146	92	272
Seventh New Hampshire, Seymour's Div.	41	119	56	216
One Hundredth New York, Seymour's Div.	49	97	29	175
Sixty-second Ohio, Seymour's Div.	26	87	38	151
Sixth Connecticut, Seymour's Div.	15	77	46	138
Third New Hampshire	(Not quoted — loss about 150)			
Drewry's Bluff, Va., 13–16 May 1864.				
Third New Hampshire, Terry's Div.	39	182	16	237
Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Ames' Div.	20	138	163	321
Seventh Connecticut, Terry's Div.	30	104	69	203
Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Turner's Div	10	88	9	107
Eighth Maine, Ames' Div.	3	63	32	98
Deep Bottom, Va., 14–16 Aug. 1864.				
Eleventh Maine, Terry's Div.	20	121	6	147
Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Terry's Div.	19	99	12	130
Third New Hampshire, Terry's Div.	12	71	9	92
Fort Fisher, N. C., 15 Jan. 1865.				
Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania, Ames' Div.,	46	145	—	141
One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York, Ames' Div.,	31	54	3	88
One Hundred and Seventeenth New York, Ames' Div.,	27	82	1	110
One Hundred and Forty-second New York, Ames' Div.,	12	32	1	45
One Hundred and Twelfth New York, Ames' Div.,	11	35	—	46
One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, Ames' Div.,	11	32	1	44
UNION LOSSES.				
Fort Wagner, S. C., 18 July 1863	246	880	389	1515
Siege of Wagner, S. C., 19 July to 7 Sept. 1863	71	278	9	358
Drewry's Bluff, Va., 12–16 May 1864	390	2380	1390	4160
Deep Bottom, Va., 14–16 Aug. 1864	327	1851	721	2899
Chaffin's Farm, Va., 28 Sept. 1864	383	2299	645	3327
Fort Fisher, 15 Jan. 1865	184	749	22	955
Ft. Wagner (Seventy-sixth Penn. only), 11 July 1863,	35	62	83	180
Tenth Army Corps, 13–16 May 1864	374	2475	807	3656
Tenth Army Corps, 14–16 Aug. 1864	213	1154	311	1678

The Antietam battle shows the largest number killed in one day during the war.

At the Deep Bottom fight, out of a total force of 198, the Third New Hampshire loss was 28 killed, wounded and missing, or 14 per cent (Fox, p. 30). For the whole war, there were killed or died of wounds 198, or 11¼ per cent; died of disease, etc., 154 (Fox, p. 138).

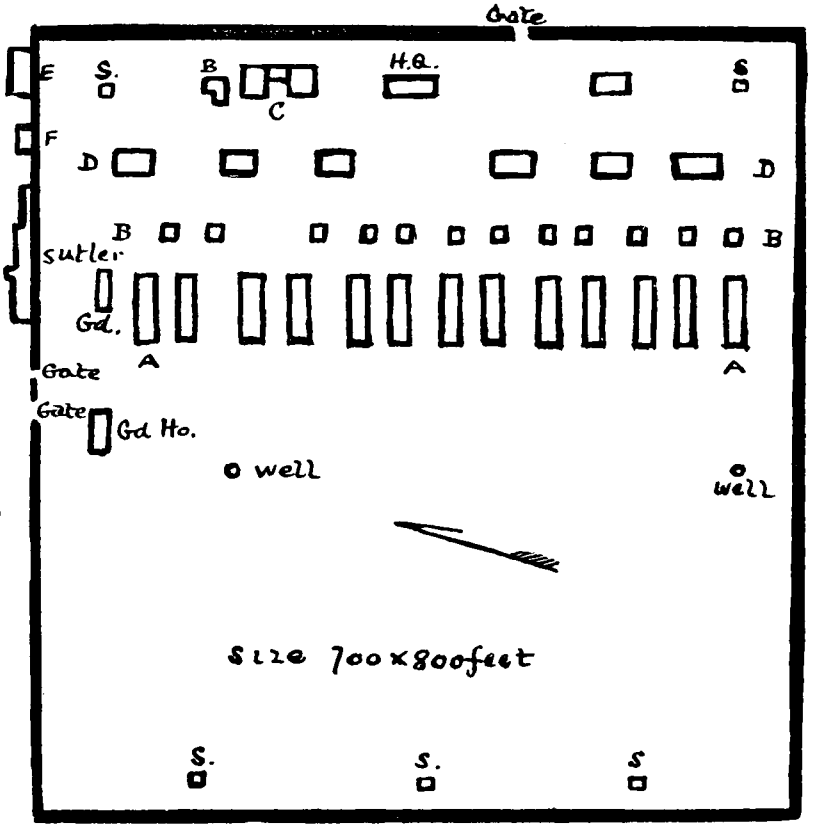


NEW HAMPSHIRE MATTERS.

DRAFT RENDEZVOUS, CONCORD.

It must be understood that all the New Hampshire regiments sent details to Concord, after conscripts, and that in the aggregate there was quite a colony of officers and men. These were augmented by the arrival of the entire Fifth New Hampshire regiment, early in August, 1863 (though not very large numerically). The several men of the detachments were organized into a company and called Garrison Co. D; and Capt. Clark, being the senior captain, was placed in command of it. Here was a peculiar condition. This company (!) was composed largely of non-commissioned officers (sergeants and corporals). These could not, of course, be placed on guard. It was an embarrassing situation all around; and Gen. Hincks, commanding the rendezvous, shared in the embarrassment. As the Third New Hampshire detail had reported without arms (considering none necessary), they had arms issued to them soon after arrival.

As soon as recruits (almost wholly substitutes) came in and could be prepared, they were sent in large squads to the various regiments in the field. The officers and men of the details (from various regiments) were sent in charge of them. To illustrate: A squad of 200, say for the Tenth New Hampshire, Col. Jackson, a captain or lieutenant, and perhaps two sergeants, two corporals and five privates, would be detailed to accompany them and deliver them to the Tenth New Hampshire, and then return to Concord. Col. Jackson being the ranking colonel, was for awhile sent in



A. Row of Barracks - 22×72
B. Cook Houses - 12×12
C Hospitals
D Officers
E Store House
F Bakery

□ Pest Ho.

DRAFT RENDEZVOUS

CONCORD, N.H.

CAPACITY 1300 MEN AND OFFICERS.

BUILT 1863

charge of these squads to various regiments in the field. There were on duty one or two companies of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, who performed the camp duty; also two companies of the Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps: and guards were furnished from them. Capt. Clark was relieved from the command of Garrison Co. D by Capt. J. A. Cummings, Sixth New Hampshire, when sent to his regiment. About the middle of November, 1863, Col. Jackson was placed in command of the camp itself, and so remained till his return to the regiment, in January, 1864. He was relieved by Col. A. F. Stevens, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

The camp was at the southerly end of the city, entirely outside the business portion, and practically outside the residential portion. It embraced several acres, enclosed by a high and close board fence, bordering a pine wood on one side.

The Sutler not only sold peanuts and canned corn to the men, but catered to the officers as well, boarding (meals only) quite a large number of them within his precinct.

About the time Col. Jackson assumed command of the camp, the men arriving were required to deposit nearly all of their money for safe-keeping, until they should leave camp for the front. A safe was procured for the purpose. The men were permitted to call for portions of their funds as wanted. In addition to this was an express department, for packages sent and received. There was also another office, where a recruit of foreign birth could procure bills of exchange on the country of his nationality and send it with safety to a relative there.

All this (and more) made things lively, and required considerable discretion and diligence. It was no uncommon occurrence for three or four "John Smiths" to arrive in one day, with all that is thus implied. Great care had to be exercised to prevent "John Smith of Sandusky" from obtaining the money belonging to "John Smith of Ireland," or *vice versa*. Recruits were being received into camp, and large squads being frequently forwarded. There were many other matters tending to keep things lively. Men were constantly drawing or depositing money (bounty); prisoners relieved from guard-house claiming a watch or pistol; some pickpocket detected and arrested in camp; some plot to desert developed and to be circumvented; some vender of whiskey caught in the act, and to be summarily dealt with; somebody sending a package by express, or money by bill of exchange, and so on.

About the 1st of March, 1865, the spotted fever broke out in the rendezvous and created considerable excitement in camp and in the city. The Secretary of War was telegraphed to by Maj. Whittlesey, for orders to furlough the larger part of the men, at that time being composed largely of recruits for the Eighteenth New Hampshire, then forming; but the Secretary of War decided negatively Maj. Whittlesey was directed to isolate the infected men either within or without the camp. This was not done. Many died; and the disease disappeared as suddenly as it appeared. The episode covered a month. About the time of Lincoln's assassination, the business of the rendezvous had nearly ceased, and a little later the order came to prepare the camp for the reception of the returning regiments. (For further particulars see D. Eldredge's Personal Sketch.)

REGIMENTAL REUNIONS.

The first attempt at organizing with view to reunions at intervals, was at Manchester, N. H., 29 April 1871. There were about twenty officers and men present. At this time Gen. Bedel was made President; Col. Jackson, 1st Vice-President; Gen. M. T. Donohoe, 2d Vice-President; Adjt.-Gen. John M. Haines, Secretary and Treasurer. An Executive Committee was also appointed, with Capt. John S. James as its Chairman. The organization adopted the name of "Third Regiment N. H. Vols. Veteran Association"; and it was fully understood, and always has been since, that the Band join in all the movements. The reunions now follow in course, and for convenience are numbered: —

1. 6 Sept. 1871: Hampton Beach, N. H.; about 75 present. Col. Fellows, President; Col. Jackson, 1st Vice-President; Gen. Bedel, 2d Vice-President; Gen. Haines, Secretary and Treasurer; Maj. W H. Trickey, Chairman Executive Committee.

2. 6 Sept. 1872: Manchester, N. H.; about 70 present. Col. Jackson, President; Gen. Bedel, 1st Vice-President; Adjt. Alfred Hill, 2d Vice-President; Gen. Haines, Secretary and Treasurer; Lieut. Walter Cody, Chairman Executive Committee.

3. 4 Sept. 1873: Manchester, N. H.; Capt. Maxwell, President; Adjt. Hill, 1st Vice-President; Maj. Trickey, 2d Vice-President; Hospital Steward Albert D. Scovell, Secretary and Treasurer; Sergt. John N Chase, Co. A, Chairman Executive Committee.

4. 3 Sept. 1874: Hampton Beach; Adjt. Hill, President; Maj. Trickey, 1st Vice-President; Capt. (Brevet Major) J. Homer Edgerly, 2d Vice-President; A. D. Scovell, Secretary and Treasurer; J. H. Mallon, Co. D, Chairman Executive Committee.

5. ———, 1875: Manchester, N. H.; about 50 present. Adjt. Hill President; other officers same as last year.

6. 14 Aug. 1878: At the Weirs, N. H.; Maj. Trickey, President; Hospital Steward Perry Kittredge, 1st Vice-President; Capt. A. S. Atherton, 2d Vice-President; Sergt. C. H. Allen, Co. K, Secretary; A. D. Scovell, Treasurer; Maj. Trickey, Chairman Executive Committee.

7. 25 Aug. 1879: At the Weirs, N. H.; Maj. Trickey, President; Maj. J. Homer Edgerly, 1st Vice-President; A. J. Fowler, Co. B, 2d Vice-President; C. H. Allen, Co. K, Secretary and Treasurer; Maj. Trickey, Chairman Executive Committee; Maj. Trickey appointed Historian.

8. 31 Aug. 1880: At the Weirs; about 80 present. Maj. Trickey, President; Lieut. H. A. Marsh, 1st Vice-President; Sergt. Oliver Watson, Co. K, 2d Vice-President; J. C. Linehan (Band), Secretary; C. H. Allen, Treasurer; C. P. Hill, Chairman Executive Committee. A Building Committee was appointed: C. H. Allen, C. P. Hill, C. D. McDonald; Maj. Trickey resigned as Historian; Adjt. E. J. Copp appointed.

9. 31 Aug. 1881: At the Weirs; Maj. Trickey, President; Capt. A. J. Wadlia, 1st Vice-President; Capt. A. S. Atherton, 2d Vice-President; same Secretary and Treasurer as last year; C. H. Allen, Chairman Executive Committee. The Building Committee was reorganized: C. H. Allen, C. D. McDonald, E. D. Clark and J. W Dearborn.

10. 13 Sept. 1882: At the Weirs; about 70 present; Maj. J. Homer Edgerly, President; Capt. M. P. Donley, 1st Vice-President; Capt. A. S. Atherton, 2d Vice-President; Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman Executive Committee same as last year. John C. Linehan (Band) appointed Historian; Adjt. Copp, Capt. J. M. Parker and Capt. D. Eldredge were appointed a committee to assist the Historian (Copp having resigned). The old Band dispensed beautiful music.

11. 12 Sept. 1883: At the Weirs; Capt. A. S. Atherton, President; Capt. Donley, 1st Vice-President; Lieut. G. W Ingalls, 2d Vice-President; Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman Executive Committee, same. Capt. Atherton, McDonald, Allen, Lieut. Akerman, Capt. Donley, Adjt. Copp, and —— Emery were appointed a Committee to assist the Historian (Linehan).

12. 27 Aug. 1884: At the Weirs; same officers as last year. A new Committee on Building was appointed: Trickey, Allen, Dearborn, Brown (Band), Linehan (Band), Batchelder.

13. 25–28 Aug. 1885: At the Weirs, in our new house (see cut); Adjt. E. J. Copp, President; Capt. Donley, 1st Vice-President; Lieut. G. W Ingalls, 2d Vice-President; D. Arthur Brown (Band), Secretary and Treasurer; C. H. Allen, Chairman Executive Committee. Great rejoicing.

14. 24–27 Aug. 1886: At the Weirs; 67 present. Capt. J. M. Parker, President; Capt. W J. Butterfield, 1st Vice-President; Lieut. G. W Ingalls, 2d Vice-President; D. Arthur Brown, Secretary and Treasurer; C. H. Allen, Chairman Executive Committee.

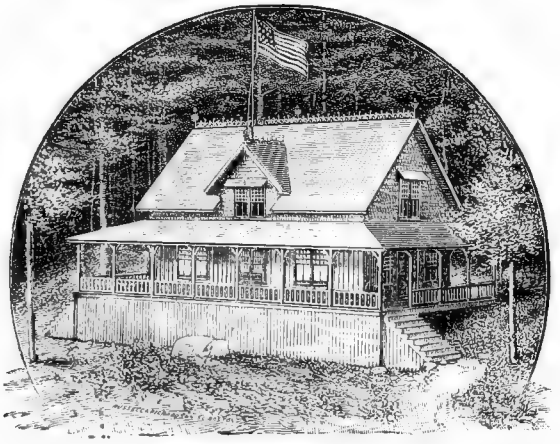
15. 24–27 Aug. 1887: At the Weirs; 92 present. Capt. Parker, President; Capt. R. H. Allen, 1st Vice-President; Capt. G. W Emmons, 2d Vice-

President; D. Arthur Brown, Secretary and Treasurer; Geo. H. Mills, Co. D, Chairman Executive Committee. Capt. D. Eldredge appointed Historian, all others having declined.

16. 28–31 Aug. 1888: At the Weirs; 79 present. Capt. D. Eldredge, President; R. C. Duffie, 1st Vice-President; John C. Linehan, 2d Vice-President; D. Arthur Brown, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles H. Allen, Chairman Executive Committee.

17. 27–30 Aug. 1889: At the Weirs; 109 present. Same officers as last year, except John M. Morse, 2d Vice President.

18. 26–29 Aug. 1890: At the Weirs; 75 present. R. C. Duffie, President; Capt. M. P Donley, 1st Vice-President; John N. Chase, 2d Vice-President; D. Arthur Brown, Secretary and Treasurer; Woodbury C. Blye, Chairman Executive Committee; D. Arthur Brown, Custodian of Building.



THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE BUILDING, WEIRS, N. H.

19. Aug. 25–28, 1891: At the Weirs; 84 present. Capt. M. P. Donley, President; W C. Blye, 1st Vice-President; Cyrus Gorman, 2d Vice-President; D. Arthur Brown, Secretary and Treasurer; Chas. F. Chase, Chairman Executive Committee; D. Arthur Brown, Custodian.

20. Aug. 23–26, 1892: At the Weirs; *65 present. W C. Blye, President; Geo. H. Briggs, 1st Vice-President; Cyrus Gorman, 2d Vice-President; D. Arthur Brown, Secretary and Treasurer; John N. Chase, Chairman Executive Committee; D. Arthur Brown, Custodian.

*This small number was owing to the close proximity of the National Encampment at Washington, D. C.

REUNIONS — ALL REGIMENTS.

The following list shows all the reunions at the Weirs, of all the regiments (combined), and the names of the various camps. It is the design to have every regiment honored by using the name of some one or more of its heroes: —

Year.	Name of Camp.	
1875	John G. Foster	(Major-General, U.S.A.)
1878	Phin. P. Bixby	(Sixth New Hampshire).
1879	Natt Head	(Adjutant-General of New Hampshire).
1880	James K. Lane	(Eleventh New Hampshire).
1881	J. H. Platt	(Second New Hampshire).
1882	E. W Farr	(Eleventh New Hampshire).
1883	Richard Ela	(Third New Hampshire).
1884	Wm. T. Ainsworth	(Cavalry).
1885	O. W Lull	(Eighth New Hampshire).
1886	H. S. Putnam	(Seventh New Hampshire).
1887	T. B. Crowley	(Tenth New Hampshire).
1888	Geo. H. Chandler	(Ninth New Hampshire).
1889	E. E. Cross	(Fifth New Hampshire).
1890	Louis Bell	(Fourth New Hampshire).
1891	Henry W Fuller	(Sixteenth New Hampshire).
1892	Aaron F. Stevens	(Thirteenth New Hampshire).

WHAT THE STATE HAS DONE.

The State of New Hampshire has done nobly in the matter of fulfilling its obligations to her soldiers who took part in the war What is given here is by no means a complete list of her good acts.

CONCERNING SECESSIONVILLE.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1862.

Resolution of thanks to the Third N. H. Regt. Vols.:

Resolved, etc., That the thanks of this Legislature are hereby tendered to the officers and soldiers of the Third Regiment, Lieut.-Col. John H. Jackson, commanding, for their bravery and soldierly bearing at the late severe encounter on James Island, near Charleston, S. C., where amid all the perils and uncertainties of the conflict they maintained the honor of the State and won for themselves enduring praise; and that while the State appreciates their bravery and devotion, it shares in the sorrows of the friends of those who have fallen for their State and country.

Resolved, That these resolutions, duly attested, be forwarded to the field and other officers of the regiment, and that they be read at the head of the command.

W H. Y HACKETT,
President of Senate.

EDWARD A. ROLLINS,
Speaker of House.

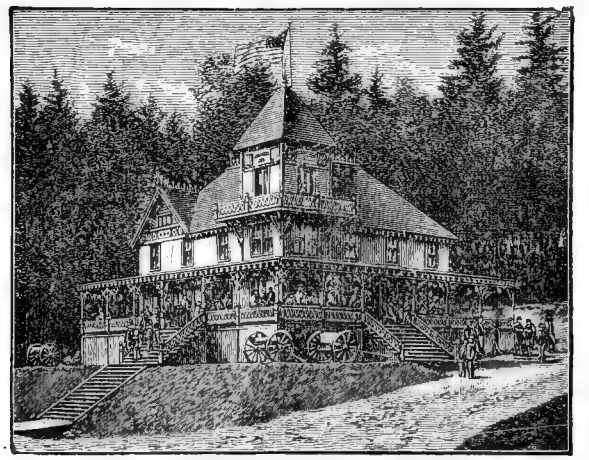
ALLEN TENNY,
Secretary of State.

NATHL. S. BERRY,
Governor

[Approved July, 1862.]

ACTS AND RESOLVES.

An Act of the June session of 1863 authorized cities and towns to aid families and dependents of drafted men, or substitutes for drafted men; but not to apply to substitutes who, being residents of this State, shall be substitutes for drafted men of other States.



HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, WEIRS, N. H.

In June, 1863, a Resolution was passed, regarding towns or cities which had furnished more than their quota, calling the attention of the War Department to the fact, in order to offset in future drafts.

In June, 1863, a Resolution provided that if towns or cities refuse or neglect to pay families or dependents in accordance with the laws of the State, the State may pay it on application or proof.

An Act of November, 1863 (passed in accordance with the call for 300,000 men) authorized $100 State bounty to each man who enlisted under the call, if he did so prior to 5 Jan. 1864. The Act recited that the Government bounty amounted to $302 (for veterans $402), and advised towns to give bounties.

An Act of 1885, amended in 1887, provides that "Whenever any person three years or more a resident of the State, not under guardianship or legal restraint, who served in the army or navy of the United States, in the War of the Rebellion, and received an honorable discharge, shall from any cause become poor or unable to provide maintenance for himself and dependent family: such person, his wife, widow, or minor children, or such of said children as are unable to maintain themselves, shall be supported at the public expense in the town or city of their abode, at their own home or such place other than a town or county almshouse, as the selectmen or overseers of the poor may think proper and right in such town or city."

TESTIMONIAL CERTIFICATES.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CONCORD, N. H., March 22, 1867

To the Officers and Soldiers of New Hampshire:

By direction of the Governor and Honorable Council, I have caused to be prepared suitable testimonial certificates of service, beautifully and appropriately engraved, as tokens of respect to the officers and soldiers of New Hampshire who have served honorably during the rebellion, in the service of the United States, and appreciation of the services so nobly rendered by them in the hour of their country's greatest peril, which will, it is believed, be a source of just pride to the recipient. They will be ready for distribution by the 20th of April next, and will then be delivered on receipt of application, by mail or otherwise, free of expense. In case of deceased officers or soldiers, the certificates will be delivered to the nearest relative or heir, on proof that the applicant is as represented.

NATT HEAD,
Adjutant-General.

The above circular was issued, being the announcement that the State was to bestow a sort of "certificate of honor" upon each of its brave defenders — the only way the State could show its gratitude; and the present owners of these certificates prize them highly.

The Adjutant-General's annual report, showing the issue of the circular and of the certificate, says: "The flood of applications is substantial proof of the avidity with which the measure was received by these brave men." The first few thousand were "franked" by the Hon. G. G. Fogg, after which they were "franked" by the Adjutant-General of the State, under an Act of Congress introduced by Gen. A. F. Stevens of Nashua.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, JOINT RESOLUTION — CHAP. 120 — AUGUST, 1885.

In relation to the duties of the Adjutant-General. $200, conditionally appropriated, for making Abstracts of Military Records:

Resolved, etc., That the Adjutant-General is hereby authorized to prepare abstracts from the records of his office for the use of any persons actually engaged in the preparation of histories of regiments or other military organizations, or the military history of towns of this State; and for such clerical assistance as may be necessary to enable him to perform said duties, he shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon due warrant of the Governor. Provided, that said abstracts shall not be required under this resolution unless the preparation of such histories shall have been authorized by vote of the town or city or veteran association to which it particularly relates; and further provided, that the expense for clerk hire shall in no case exceed $200 in any one year. [App. Aug. 13, 1885.]

ALLOTMENTS.

This wise measure was originally introduced by the Hon. Henry Wilson, in Congress, 9 Dec. 1861. The principal features of the bill were that the President should appoint three Commissioners from each State, to visit the regiments in the field and serve without pay; that arrangements be made so that the relatives or friends of the soldiers could draw a certain part of their pay at home,— such part as the soldier should voluntarily allot, or assign,— thus making assurance doubly sure, and avoiding the expense and risk of sending money from the field. The bill was approved by the President 24 Dec. 1861. On 30 Jan. 1862, Hon. H. M. Rice of Minnesota introduced a bill authorizing allotments of pay of prisoners of war.

Gov. Berry appointed as Allotment Commissioners of New Hampshire, Cyrus K. Sanborn of Rochester, Moses T. Willard of Concord and Elisha P. Liscomb of Lebanon. These gentlemen visited the various regiments in the field. The allotment took effect in the Third New Hampshire when it was paid off at Hilton Head, 18 Oct. 1862, some of the boys receiving nothing.

THE WEIRS.

July, 1881	For barracks at the Weirs	$3,000
" 1883	For painting and bedding	2,000
" 1885	For "Headquarters" Building	2,500
" 1887	For sewerage and water, Weirs	3,000

FOR GETTYSBURG.

July, 1885	For Monument, Second Regiment, Gettysburg	$500
"	" " Fifth " "	500
"	" " Twelfth " "	500
"	" " Battery " "	500
"	" " Sharpshooters, "	500
"	" land for above	1,000

SOLDIERS' RECORDS.

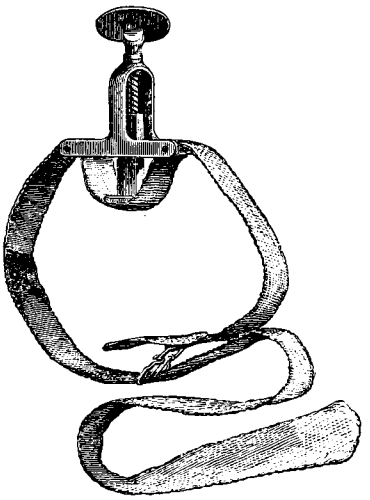
July, 1885	For correction of Soldiers' Records	$2,400
" 1887	" " " " "	3,000

TOURNIQUETS.

The Legislature of 1862 *Resolved, etc.*, That Gov. Berry be authorized to buy for New Hampshire regiments in the field not exceeding 250 to each regiment of "Lambert's Field Tourniquets." The Governor sent a circular letter, advising the officers as to the distribution to the most reliable men not to be considered as private property, etc.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS' HOME.

An Act of 1889 authorized the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in New Hampshire, to be called "The New Hampshire Soldiers' Home." To be under a State Board, to consist of the Governor, the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in New Hampshire (both *ex officio*), and five citizens of the State, three of whom, at least, shall have served in the war and been honorably discharged. The five to be appointed by the Governor. The sum of $30,000 was appropriated for the establishment of the Home, and $10,000 a year, for two years, for its maintenance.



TOURNIQUET.

An Act of 1891 provided that any soldier or sailor who shall present his pension certificate to the selectmen or assessors of the town where he resides, for record, or shall present his (honorable) discharge for record, shall thereafter be exempt from poll-tax.

A Resolution of 1891 appropriated one hundred dollars [too small by far. — D. E.], to be expended by the Adjutant-General in photographs and other illustrations of the part taken by New Hampshire in the war.

A Resolution of 1891 permitted the city of Concord to erect, at its own expense, at the central front entrance of the State House Park, a suitable memorial arch, in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the war, provided it cost $20,000, and the Governor and Council approve, etc.

A "hurry up" act was passed by the Legislature of 1893, appropriating $800 to complete the soldiers' records; but it was worded that the work must be completed within six months, or the $800 would not be available.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.

An Act of 1887 provided for the purchase, by the State, of regimental histories (under certain conditions) for the towns and cities of the State (requiring about 250); an Act of 1889 provided for the purchase of about fifty more; an Act of 1891 provided for the purchase of about eighty more: or a grand total of 380.

STATE OFFICIALS.

GOVERNORS.

Ichabod Goodwin	June, 1854, to June, 1861.
Nathaniel S. Berry	June, 1861, to June, 1863.
Joseph A. Gilmore	June, 1863, to June, 1865.
Frederick Smyth	June, 1865, to June, 1867
John B. Smith	(present incumbent).

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thomas L. Tullock	June, 1858, to June, 1861.
Allen Tenny	June, 1861, to June, 1865.
Benjamin Gerrish, Jr.	June, 1865, to June, 1867
* Ai B. Thompson	June, 1877, to September, 1890 (died).
Ezra S. Stearns	January, 1891 (present incumbent).

* A Regular Army officer and a son of Lieut. Thompson, Third New Hampshire.

STATE TREASURERS.

Peter Sanborn	June, 1857, to June, 1871.
* Solon A. Carter	1872, 1873, 1875 (present incumbent).

* Captain, Fourteenth New Hampshire.

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

Joseph C. Abbott	July 11, 1855, to July 30, 1861.
Anthony Colby	July 30, 1861, to Aug. 20, 1863.
Daniel E. Colby	Aug. 21, 1863, to March 25, 1864.
Natt Head	March 25, 1864, to July 11, 1870.
* John M. Haines	July 11, 1870, to Aug. 10, 1874.
† Augustus D. Ayling	July 15, 1879 (present incumbent).

* Third New Hampshire Volunteers.
† Adjutant, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCILORS.

Daniel Sawyer, 1860–1861; Moody Currier, 1860–1861; Richard P. J. Tenney, 1861–1862; Charles F. Brooks, 1861–1862; Oliver Wyatt, 1862; Oliver Pillsbury, 1862–1863; Ethan Colby, 1862; John W. Noyes, 1863–1864; John W. Sanborn, 1863; Charles H. Eastman, 1863–1864; Levi Parker, 1863; John M. Bracket, 1864–1865; Leonard Chase, 1864–1865; David Culver, 1864–1865.

Present incumbents: True L. Norris, Portsmouth (D.), 1st District; John C. Ray, Manchester (R.), 2d District; Edward O. Blunt, Nashua (R.), 3d District; Frank N. Parsons, Franklin (R.), 4th District; Herbert B. Moulton, Lisbon (D.), 5th District.

The State of New Hampshire was in the Department of the East from 1 Jan. 1861 to 1 Oct. 1861; then in the Department of New England till 20 Feb. 1862, then not in any Department till 3 Jan. 1863; and then in Department of the East till the close of the war.

BATTLES OF THE THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(IN CASE AT STATE HOUSE.)

PORT ROYAL HARBOR.
7 Nov. 1861.

ELBA ISLAND.
7 March 1862.

BLUFFTON.
16 March 1862.

JEHOSSEE.
10, 14, 17 April 1862.

JAMES ISLAND.
8 June 1862.

SECESSIONVILLE.
16 June 1862.

PINCKNEY ISLAND.
21 Aug. 1862.

POCOTALIGO.
22 Oct. 1862.

MAY RIVER.
7 Jan. 1863.

STONO INLET.
7 April 1863.

MORRIS ISLAND.
10 July 1863.

FORT WAGNER.
18 July 1863.

SIEGE OF WAGNER.
18 July–7 Sept. 1863.

SIEGE OF SUMTER.
7 Sept. 1863–1 March 1864.

PALATKA.
13 April 1864.

CHESTER STATION.
9 May 1864.

DREWRY'S BLUFF
13–16 May 1864.

BERMUDA HUNDRED.
18 May 1864.

WEIR BOTTOM CHURCH.
2 June 1864.

PETERSBURG.
9 June 1864.

HATCHER'S RUN
16 June 1864.

DEEP RUN.
16 Aug. 1864.

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.
24 Aug.–29 Sept. 1864.

NEW MARKET HEIGHTS.
29 Sept. 1864.

NEAR RICHMOND.
29 Sept.–1 Oct. 1864.

NEW MARKET ROAD.
7 Oct. 1864.

DARBYTOWN ROAD.
13 Oct. 1864.

CHARLES CITY ROAD.
27 Oct. 1864.

FORT FISHER.
15 Jan. 1865.

SUGAR LOAF HILL.
11 Feb. 1865.

SMITH'S CREEK.
22 Feb. 1865.

REGIMENTAL SUMMARY.

(Furnished by Adjt.-Gen. A. D. AYLING, July, 1893.)

ORIGINAL MEMBERS: Officers, 38; enlisted men, 976; band, 21: total, 1035

GAIN { By transfer (original), " 1: " 1
" recruits: Officers, 5; enlisted men, 722; " 2: " 729
" " transferred: " " 4; " 4

Total to be accounted for 1769

DEATHS.

Killed or died of wounds:
Original members: Officers, 11; enlisted men, 120 . . total, 131
Recruits: " " 65 . . " 65
196

Died of disease:
Original members: Officers, 2; enlisted men, 72 . . " 74
Recruits " 1; " " 34 . . " 35
109

Died from accident:
Original members: Enlisted men, 1 . . . . . " 1
Recruits " " 1 . . . . . " 1
2

Executed for desertion: All recruits: Enlisted men, 3 . . " 3

Cause unknown:
Original members: Enlisted men, 16 . . . . . " 16
Recruits: " " 14 . . . . . " 14
30

Drowned, 1 recruit; *Poisoned*, 1 recruit . . . . . " 2

Total deaths, 342

MUSTERED OUT.

31 Aug. 62: Band (original), 18; recruits, 2 . . . . . total, 20
To date 23 Aug. 64 (original): Officers, 0; enlisted men, 198 . " 198
" " 23 " 64 (recruits): " " 1 . " 1
" " 20 July 65 (original): " 18; " " 134 . " 152
" " 20 " 65 (recruits): " 3; " " 227 . " 230
Other dates (original): " 50; " " 312 . " 362
" " Band (original): " " 3 . " 3
" " " (recruits): " " 1 . " 1
" " (recruits): Officers, 2; " " 142 . " 144

Dishonorably discharged:
Original members: Officers, 2; enlisted men, 2 . . . . . " 4
Recruits: " " 5 . . . . . " 5

Lost by transfer:
Original, 29 men; recruits, 15; " " 44 . . . . . " 44

Deserted: Original, 46 men; recruits, 160; enlisted men, 206 . " 206

Captured and no further record: Recruits, 1 . . . . . " 1

All others not finally accounted for: Original men, 2; recruits, 54, " 56

Total 1769

Died in Confederate Prisons: Original, 15; recruits, 17 . total, 32

Re-enlisted: Original, 254; recruits, 13 . . . . . " 267

(Of the 13 re-enlisted recruits, 4 had served as original members. Of the recruits, 285 were volunteers; 447, substitutes; 1, drafted: total, 733.)

BIRTHPLACES.

Band: United States, 20; Ireland, 1; England, 1; Germany, 1; Canada, 1.

Regiment (original): United States, 821; Ireland, 105; Canada, 31; England, 27; Scotland, 14; the rest scattering.

Recruits: United States, 265; Ireland, 146; England, 84; Canada, 84; Germany, 47; New Brunswick, 21; Nova Scotia, 17; Scotland, 10; the rest scattering.

NOTE. — All who were mustered in *after* 26 *Aug.* 1861 are called *recruits.*

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[NOTE.—For obvious reasons, no attempt has been made to index every name appearing in the work.—D. E.]

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Sing
it as we used to sing it,
Fifty thousand strong.